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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

Representing the *World*
Present and Ancient Names

Of all the
Countries, Provinces, Remarkable Cities,
Universities, Ports, Towns, Mountains, Seas,
Streights, Fountains, and Rivers

Of the whole
WORLD.

Their Distances, Longitudes and Latitudes.

With a short
Historical Account of the same
AND THEIR
PRESENT STATE.

To which is added an INDEX of the
Ancient and Latin Names.

very necessary for the right understanding of all
Modern Histories, and especially the divers
the present Transactions of Europe.

By EDMUND BOHUN, Esq.

London: Printed for Charles Brome, at the
Gun, at the West End of St. Pauls. 1688.

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THE
P R E F A C E.

ABout a year since, when there was nothing further from my Thought than a Work of this Nature, the compiling hereof was proposed to me by a Friend of the Publisher, as Useful, Necessary, and not Unpleasant Undertaking. And I was without great difficulty convinced the two first, but I could easily foresee, whatever would be to others when it was finished, it would be a Task of great Labour to me; and that there would be very little to please or divert me in the doing of it: not being then preingaged, I was the more easily persuaded to enter upon it, and draw up the Letter as a Specimen and Tryal, which abundantly convinced me of the difficulties I must run through; but too it shewed me more clearly the Usefulness, and Want of such a Book in English.

It is true there had been a small Piece in English of this Title, of about eight Sheets of Paper in Duodecimo, which had been four times Printed before, which is said to have been drawn by Monsieur du Hal, Geographer to the French King; but I suppose it was only the Index of a larger Book turned into English, and some few Historical Notes added here and there; for I never could procure a sight of the Original,

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ginal, though I took some pains to get it: but however this may be, the Sale of four Impressions of that piece, was a good encouragement to go on with the design, though I saw I could make little or no use of that first Draught, but only as a kind of Common-Place Book.

Geography is an Art which from very small beginnings, has in our days swelled into a vast bulk, and yet it is capable of great improvements, as I shall shew in its proper place. In ancient times Men knew little more of the World, than the Names of those small Countries, or Kingdoms, in which they lived, and the first Inhabitants, (from which for the most part those places took their Names) for some Ages enjoyed them, and then there was no need of Geographical Dictionaries. But when the Voyages of the Phœnicians and Grecians, and the Wars of the Greeks and Romans, had by degrees opened the way to the unknown parts of the World, and many Countries had changed their Masters and Owners, and consequently the Names of Places were altered, and become more numerous; then it became needful to have Works of this Nature, wherein all things were so placed as to be easily and presently found.

As the Ruin of the Roman Empire brought a great variation upon the Names and Divisions of this part of the World; so Navigation and Commerce has in latter Ages discovered vast Countries, which were wholly unknown to the Ancients, or at best but obscurely. And when the Art of Printing had encouraged the Publishing of such vast Bodies of Geography, that it was above the Strength of Human Faculties to carry

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such a number of Names of Places, or to know presently where to look for them, though Books, and Maps too, were at Hand, then it became yet more necessary.

For what Man is able when he meets the Ancient Names of Places, to say presently, this is not extant, and that is called so, or so now: and if he has the Name of a City or Town given, and knows, for example, that it is in Spain or France, yet if he has no direction where to look for it, he may pore long enough upon the Map before he find it, as I know too well.

And besides this, there is not the least similitude, very often, between the Latin, and the Vulgar Names of Places, and the very Vulgar Names in several Countries, are as different too. Nor will the Geographical Descriptions or Maps, help this defect, which are yet too great to be carried about, or upon many occasions to be turned over.

And yet, without the knowledge of Times and Places, the best Histories are little better than Romances, at least they leave faint and confused Notions in the Minds of the Readers, whereas these two circumstances fix and confirm things.

And yet, it will not only be useful in the Reading History, but those who Travel may carry it with them as a Companion, it being small, and so contrived that it will give them great Light into many things, which will be Useful, or Delightful to them, whereas whatever has been hitherto done of this kind, is either too little to be of any great use, or too big to be carried about.

And even in common Conversation, News being one of the most usual entertainments, the knowledge of

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Places is of absolute necessity to prevent those Ridiculous mistakes Men must commonly make, who know nothing, or very little of the World.

In Order to serve all these Necessities of Men, I have set down first the various Names of all Places, the Bounds and Extents of Kingdoms, Provinces, Counties, Principalities and Territories, their Fertility, and the Temperature of the Air; with the Nature of the Soil, as whether they are Mountainous or Plain, Dry or Marshy, open or overspread with Woods and Forests.

I have described the Rise and Course of Rivers, the Countries they pass through, and the Cities they water, and the more considerable Rivers that fall in to them, and where. And so as to the greater Chains of Mountains, I have pursued the same methods as far as I could.

As to Cities and Towns, I have shewn in what Kingdoms, Provinces, or Counties, they stand; upon what Rivers, and at what distance from other considerable Places, and to what Quarter of Heaven, and very often the Longitudes and Latitudes of them; so that by these helps they may easily be found in a Map, or be shewn whereabouts they ought to be placed, if they are not in it.

Nor is this all, I have added a short Chronological account of the Histories of most Places: Who were the first Inhabitants, and when, and by whom they have been Conquered: and so for Cities, when, and by whom they were built; what Fates have attended them, and in what State they now are, or anciently have been, and what Rank they have in the Ecclesi-
astical,

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astical, or Civil Government: under what Princes they are, and what Religion they embrace: and lastly whether they are Great or Small, Strong or Weak, Rich or Poor, &c.

It is not possible that so great a Work as this is, should be performed in so little time as I have had, without many mistakes; sometimes I may have mistaken my Leader, and he may sometimes have mistaken his, and at other times the Press may have failed one or both of us; for though I have taken very great care, yet I have not had time to measure all the distances, and to state exactly all the Chronological Accounts, nor to say that Chronologers do very much differ one from another; and when I could not precisely state the Time, I have used Words which express my diffidence or uncertainty, which was better than to be positive without Evidence, or any Authority.

Nor is the Reader to expect in so small a Volume an account of all the Places in the World, or a full account of all the more considerable. No, I had two things in my Eye. The first was to raise a desire in the English Nobility and Gentry, to have a fuller and larger Work of this Nature, though I confess I never intended to do it the second time. And the second was to make this as General, and as Useful as was possible. How far I have gained either of these Points, must be left to the Reader to determine; but I hope I may modestly say it will always be an useful Book, though it should never be enlarged, and that it will ever be fit to have one of this Bulk for common Use, though there were a larger Printed for Libraries and Studies; for it is a great mistake that all useful Books must be

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be of the largest size, whereas some are the more useful because cheap and small.

As to the Chronological Accounts I have added; that is a new and a late Design, attempted by few, and therefore not easie to be done. The first and Principal design of a Work of this Nature, is to be a kind of General Index to Geographical Books and Maps, to shew where any Place stands, but then the Description belongs to the Geographer, and the Fate of those Places to the Historian: but this being a dry and untempting entertainment, the latter Writers have added something of History to entertain and fix the memory of the Reader, and I was desirous even in this, to give this small Piece all the Advantages I could on this account, though it was by far the most difficult part of my Task to find what I wanted, and reduce it into order, and express it shortly, when I had a plenty of Matter, and when all was done much more might have been added, if I had had time for it, more Books, and a greater Scope.

But when all is done, no one Man can do it perfectly and fully in his life time, it being necessary to Read over all the Histories that are extant, for this purpose, and all the Travels too.

The first Person that attempted a Work of this Nature, was Stephanus Byzantium, who lived after the times of Honorius and Arcadius, about the year of Christ 400. and wrote a Voluminous Book of Cities, Islands, Nations, People, and Places, &c. The Principal design of which was not so much Geographical, as Grammatical and Historical, to shew the Derivation, and Occasion of the Names of Places. This vast Work

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was epitomized by Hermolaus Barbarus, who lived in the next Century, under Justinian the Emperor, to whom he Dedicated this Abridgement, which proved the loss of that great Work, though this latter is still Extant, and some Fragments of the Greater, which shew how much it was diminished by this Author.

The next, though at a vast distance of time, was Abraham Ortelius, a Flandrian, who was born in the year 1526. and died in the year 1598. He Published a very Learned and Laborious Work, which he stiled *Thesaurus Geographicus*, but then that almost wholly respects the Ancient Geography, and has very little of the New, and is besides so very short, that it is of very little use to any, but Men of great Learning, and well acquainted with the Ancient Geography and History.

After this great Man followed Philip Ferrarius of Alexandria, in the Dukedom of Milan in Italy, Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Pavia; who left behind him when he died, a Book called *Lexicon Geographicum*, which was Printed first at Milan in the year 1627. and was a Work of great perfection, and very much esteemed by all Learned Men; but being a Posthumous Work, and perhaps never Revised by its Author, it came into the World with great defects, and many faults, which yet did not abate the price, or hinder the inquiries of Learned Men after it.

In the year 1657. Dr. William Dillingham, of Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, an English Man, reprinted this Work in a small Folio, and took great care to supply the defects, and correct the Errors of the Former, and certainly as to the Ancient Geography,

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phy, which was all they aimed at, this was a Work of great Perfection and Exactness, and will ever have an honourable place in the Studies of Learned Men.

About ten years after, Michael Antonius Baudrand, a French Gentleman, reviewed, and enlarged this Edition, chiefly by taking in the Modern or New Geography, and the Division and Bounds of Kingdoms, as they now stand, which had not been at all considered by the former Writers, and this improvement was so well received, that in the year 1677. his Book was Reprinted at Isenach, a City of Thuringe in Germany.

The good entertainment this met with, encouraged him to give it a second Review, and to make great Additions to it, in which he saith he spent five years, and in the year 1682. he Published this second Impression, wholly under his own Name, suppressing the Name of Ferrarius, which he had retained in his first Edition, which as I cannot commend, so I will not reproach him for it, because he has been one of my principal Guides in this Work; though I have not followed him blindfold neither, but have very frequently consulted the Maps, and the other Geographers, and some Travellers too, who had been in the Places: and as to his Historical Observations, I have made vast Additions, and rectified many mistakes, made by him, or his Printer.

In the year 1677. Joannes Jacobus Hofman, Professor of the Greek Tongue at Basil, Published a vast Work, Intituled Lexicon Universale, Historico-Geographico-Chronologico-Poetico-Philologicum, in four Volumes in Folio, in which he has very much enlarged the

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the Accounts given by Baudrand, and especially as to Switzerland and Germany: but then I was not so happy as to have the use of him in the two first Letters; but in all the rest I have had frequent recourse to him, and his Historical Collections are fuller, and much more impartial than those of Baudrand, who seems to think it makes for the Grandeur of France, to say nothing of those Places where their Arms have been unfortunate, and their Designs have miscarried.

The Table of Longitudes and Latitudes, which I have followed, was first Collected by Ferrarius, and is Printed at the end of Dillingham's Impression, and continued by Baudrand in his first Impression; and as I doubt not but there may be many mistakes in it, so when I found that Travellers assigned them otherwise, I have taken notice of the variety, and over and besides, I have added in the end a new Table, Published in the year 1687. by Phil de la Hire, Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, which is thought to be to the greatest part of the Places, to be more exact, and better grounded than any other, especially as to the Cities of France; and if the English Reader meets with some Latin Names in it, the Index at the end of this Dictionary will direct him to the Vulgar Names: only he may be pleased to understand, that in this Table Paris is taken for the first Meridian, which is placed in 23. 20. according to Baudrand.

As to the Longitudes and Latitudes of Places, it were to be wished that all Travellers would very exactly observe that, in all the more considerable Places, and at their return give an account of their Observations, it being the first step to the reformation of our Maps,

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Maps, and in many Countries the quickest way to find them, especially where Places stand at a great distance one from another, and there are few Rivers, and those too are not commonly known, and especially in Asia, Africa, and America.

I have as much as was possible endeavoured to please all the World, and declined saying any thing that might give any persuasion of Men an offence, my Observations being purely Geographical, and Chronological, and if any Moral reflection has in any place broke loose, I hope they will appear as Innocent, and Inoffensive, as Necessary and Loyal. And as for any mistake I may have committed, of any kind whatsoever, I shall be ready to retract and amend it, so soon as ever I am shewen it.

Many have desired the first Principles of Geography should have been shortly stated, by way of Introduction, but this has been done so often, and by so many, that I conceive it needless, especially seeing Varenus his General Geography, (which is perhaps the best Book that was ever Written as to this) is in English, and may be easily had.

But there is one thing I ought not to omit, and that is the various Measures used in different Countries, which I have occasion to mention so very often: and therefore I will give the Reader in the next place an account of them from Varenus, and Baudrand.

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MEASURES.

BEcause there is nothing of greater, or more frequent use in Geography than Measures, and different Nations have different ways of expressing Distances, there ought to be something of that Nature premised here, for the clearer understanding, and the more easie finding of the Distances of Places.

The most usual Measure is a *Foot*, but then there has been heretofore great variety in this, but at last the *Roman Foot* prevailed, and is now the Rule of all Measures.

The Ancient *Decempeda*, or *Perch*, contained Ten of these Feet, but now in some Places it is twelve, and in Germany sixteen. And *Snellius* saith the *Dutch Mile* contains one thousand and five hundred *Perches*, each of which contains twelve *Roman Feet*.

The *Greek Stadium* contains six hundred *Greek Feet*, or six hundred and twenty five *Roman*.

A *German Mile* contains fourteen thousand Feet, four thousand Paces, thirty two *Stadiums*, and fifteen of them make a Degree.

An *Italian Mile* contains one thousand Paces, four thousand Feet, eight *Stadiums*.

A *Geometrical Pace* contains five Feet.

Orgia, contains six Feet, and is thought to have been the *Greek Pace*.

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Of Divers Measures.

A *Cubit* is supposed to be eighteen Inches.

A *Parasange*, or *Persian Mile*, contains thirty *Greek Stadiums*, or three thousand *Persian Paces*.

Schoenus, an *Egyptian Measure*, contains, as *Herodotus* saith, sixty *Stadiums*, as *Pliny* forty; perhaps there was a diversity, or the Books are corrupted.

A *French League* contains three thousand *Paces*, and there is twenty five of the least, and twenty of the greater in a Degree, being to the *Dutch Mile* as twenty five is to nineteen.

An *English Mile* is the same with an *Italian Mile*, and it has been supposed that sixty of them would equal a Degree, but it now appears there is seventy in a Degree.

A *Danish* or *Swedish Mile*, is to the *Dutch* as ten to nineteen, and ten of them make a Degree.

A *Turkish Mile* is equal to an *English*, or *Italian Mile*.

An *Arabian League* is the fifth part of a Degree.

A *Spanish League* contains four thousand *Paces*, so that seventeen of them make a Degree.

A *Scotch Mile* is a little bigger than an *English*, and fifty of them make a Degree.

An *Irish Mile* is greater than a *Scotch*, forty five of them making a Degree.

The *Polonian* and *Hungarian Miles* are equal to the *German*, fourteen in a Degree.

A *Russian Vost*, or *Mile*, is the eightieth part of a Degree.

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Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Streights, Fountains,
Rivers, Mountains, Universities, &c. of the whole
World.

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A, a River of Transjordan,
or Over-Jord, a Pro-
vince of the Low-Coun-
tries, it washeth the Walls
Greenwich and the Fort of Block-
and then falls into the Zuyder-

a River of Westphalia, which
into the Old Issel, it is supposed
me to be Velicer.

ade, a small River of Brabant
h runs not far from Boisleduc.
ar, Arola, The Principal River
witzerland, it springs from St.
ards Hill near the Head of
Rhone, and being increased with
y Rivers, falls into the Rhine
Waldhust a Town in Schwaben,
Abasares, a People in the South
America upon the River Ma-

A B

Abanbo, a River of Ethiopia, it falls
into the Nile a little above Meroe; it
is supposed to be Ptolemy's Astapus.

Abauwar, a County of the
Upper Hungary upon the Tibiscus,
the Capital of which is Cassovia;
this Province is called by the Ger-
mans *Abauwar*.

Abbeville, a City of the County
of Ponthieu in Picardy, upon the
River Somme, it is well Fortified,
Large and Beautiful, and lies 34
Leagues from Paris to the North.
It belonged heretofore to the Abby
of St. Riquier, and from thence it
had its Name.

Abensperg, a little Town of Ba-
varia three German Miles from
Ratisbon, and one from the Danube,
It gave Birth and surname to Joann-

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nes Aventinus a Learned Historian, who wrote the Annals of his Country from the Flood to the year 1460. in Ten Books.

Aberconwey, in Latin *Conovium*, a Town in the County of *Carnarvan* in *Wales* seated upon the River *Conwey* and the *Irish* Sea.

Aberdene, in Latin *Aberdonia* and *Devana*, a City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. It is built upon the River *Don*, it is 35 Miles distant from *St. Andrews* to the North-East, there is an Episcopal Chair there brought from *Mortlack* in the year 1100. and an University Founded in 1480. The Seat of the Town is removed nearer the River *Dee* of late times. This Town was yielded to the *English* without constraint, in 1651. Long. 18. 12. Lat. 58. 40.

Aberfram, *Gadiva*, A Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, the Royal Seat of XI. Kings of North-Wales whereof *Amarawd* the first began his Reign there, Anno Christi 877. and *Llewellyn* the last of all the *British* Kings was slain in Battel, Anno Christi 1282. Long. 15. 20. Lat. 54. 10.

Abergaveny, in Latin, *Gobannium*, a Town in the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*: it belonged to the *Silures* when the *Romans* Conquered them; it is Fortified with a Wall and Castle, and Seated where the *Uske* and *Geveny* meet, it was erected into a Barony, which in the year 1685. was possessed by *George Nevil Lord Bergavenny* first Baron of *England*.

Aberneethy, a Town upon the River *Tay* in *Strathern* in *Scotland*,

A B

it was Anciently the Seat of the Kings of the *Picts*, and accordingly had a Bishops Sea, which is since removed to *St. Andrews*, where we shall speak further of it.

Abington, is a Corporation in *Berkshire*, seated upon the River *Thames*, between *Oxford* and *Wallingford*, which was Garison'd for the Parliament against *Charles* the First, in 1644. which proved a great inconvenience to that Prince. It stands about 5 Miles South of *Oxford*. The Right Honourable *James Barry*, was created Earl of this place the 30. of November 1682. by *Charles* the Second.

Abissinia, see *Ethiopia*.

Abistavarari, *Olbasa*, a City of *Cilicia* near to *Antioch* upon the River *Trag*. There is another City in *Cappadocia* not far from the Foot of Mount *Taurus* called by the same Latin Name.

Abiz, *Farrus*, *Ischar*, a small River of *Bulgaria* which falls into the *Danube* a little below *Nicopolis*.

Abu, an Episcopal City of *Sweden* land under the Archbishop of *Upsala* upon the River *Aviaroki* in South *Finland*, near the Shores of the *Baltick* Sea 25 German Miles, from *Revel* to the North-West, and 30 from *Stockholme* to the North-East. It lies in 45 degrees of Longitude and 63 of Northern Latitude.

Aboy, a Market Town in *England*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Aborigines, were the most Ancient people of *Latium*, the Seat of the first Original *Romans*. They are mentioned by *Tacitus* in the 1. of his Annals as one of the first Nations in *Italy* which received Letters from *Evander* the *Arcadian*. They

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country, of whose original no
unt can be given.

Bruckbanya, *Aurariarum*, a
on in *Transylvania*.

Bruzzo, called by the *Romans*

urium, is a Province of the
dom of *Naples*; it is bounded

East with *Apulia*, now *Puglia*,
West with *Marca Anconita-*

the North with the *Adriatick*
and on the South with the

mine; it was anciently the Seat
e *Picentes* and the *Samnites*,

the latter people by their Valor
e Conquering *Romans* to the

efuge of choosing a Dictator
times, and afforded them the

ur of XXX. Triumphs. Their
asin the 481. year of *Rome*, 270

before our Saviours Birth:
one of the greatest, richest

it peopled parts of the King-
Naples.

yo, one of the *Philippine*
in the *East-Indies*, between

ia and *Mindana*; this and the
e under the Dominion of

and they are the natural Store-
of Spice to the whole World.

rich, heretofore *Abydus*, a
minent City of *Egypt*, 22

from *Ptolemais* to the North;
ads upon the *Nile*. Here was

palace of *Memnon* and the
ole of *Osiris*, so much cele-

ed in the Ancient Poetry and
ick History. Long. 61. 20.

6. 50.

zzo, anciently *Blorum*, is a

of *Sicily* which falls into the

between *Syracusa* and *Pachyno*

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or *Passaro*, the most Southern Pro-
montory of that Island.

Acapulco, a City of New *Spain*
where they usually imbarck for *Peru*
and the *Philippine* Islands.

Aca, *Acre*, *Acri*, or *Acom*, a
Sea-Port in *Phenicia* which was

called by the *Grecians* and *Romans*
Ptolemais, the latter fixed here a

Colony: After the loss of *Jerusa-*
lem, in the times of the *Holy War*

it was the Capital of that Kingdom
for some time, till being taken by

the *Moors* it was intirely ruined,
it lies 24. Miles South of *Tyrus*, in

Long. 66. 30. Lat. 33. 00. from this
place the Knights of *S. John* of

Jerusalem removed to *Rhodes*.
Accadie, a peninsula in New

France.
Acada, *Sangarim*, a River of
Bithynia.

Acafran, *Chinaful*, a River of
Mauritania.

Acanes, a City of *Guinea* in *A-*
frica.

Acaxi, a City of *Japan*, 23
Leagues from *Meaco* the Capital

City of that Kingdom.
Accaron, heretofore a Famous

City of the *Philistins*, in these times
it is a poor Village and called by the

same Name.
Acci, *Guadix*, a City, Bishoprick

and Colony of *Spain*, in the King-
dom of *Granada*, nine Leagues

from *Granada* East. It lies at the
Foot of the Mountains not far from

the Head of the River *Guadalen-*
rin, it was taken from the *Moors*,
Anno Christi, 1489. the Bishop of

it is under the Archbishop of *Sevil*.
Accia, a City and Bishoprick of

the Island of *Corfica* now Ruined,
and the Bishoprick united with that

of *Mariana*. B 2 *Acdenix*,

Accentix, the present Turkish Name of the Egean Sea.

Acerenza, or *Cirenza*, anciently known by the name of *Acheronia*, a City of the Kingdom of Naples in the County called the *Basilicata*, which is a part of Calabria; this City lies upon the River *Bradavum* at the foot of the *Apennine*, it was formerly an Arch-bishoprick, but the City being in a declining state, the See is united to that of *Matera*.

L' Aoterra, a City and Bishoprick of the Kingdom of Naples, under the Arch-bishop of Naples, and but 3 Miles distant from the Capital City: it lies in *Terra di Lavoro* in the Road to *Benevento*.

Acha, *Achaza*, a River of *Bavaria*, it flows through the Lake of *Chiemsee* and falls into the River *Isar*, which last River falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*.

Achacica, *Achachica*, *Achiacica*, a Town of New Spain, where there are several Mines of Silver, it lies 18 Leagues North from *St. Angels*.

Achamba, vide *Ceylan*.

Achem, a very large City, the Capital of a Kingdom of the same name in the Island of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*. The King of this City, is in the League with the *Dutch*, who export from hence many rich Commodities, and much Spice.

Achbaluck, a City of the *Asiatick Tartary*, in the Province of *Tsinfu*, not far from *Cambalo*, and built upon a Lake. This Country has very few Cities in it and therefore those there are, may the better be admitted here.

Achelo, *Anchialus*, called by the

Turks Kauchis, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Euxine* Sea mentioned by *Orpheus* and *Ovid*, 24 Miles from *Develtus*.

Achlar, *Araxis*, a famed River of *Armenia Major*, it is called in the latter Maps *Aras*, by others *Caiacz*, by the *Persians Araks*: Its ancient Name is fetched from the violence of its Stream. The Fountains of this River are within 16 Miles of the Fountains of the *Euphrates*. And it divides *Armenia* from *Media Atropasia*, and falls into the *Caspian* Sea. *Busbequius* saith, that in his time (viz. in 1543) this River was the bound between the *Persian* and the *Turkish* Empire, as I believe it is still. There is another of the same Name in *Mesopotamia* which falls into *Euphrates* below *Thapsacum*.

Achoury, a decaying City in the Province of *Connacht* in the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the County of *Leitrim*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tuam*, the City is sinking every day more into Ruin.

Achrida, *Achris*, *Achridius*, *Achrida*, by the *Turks* called, *Giusstadi*, *Iustinian* the Emperor born here rebuilt it, and called it *Iustiniana*, and made it the Metropolis of *Macedonia* in which stands, and of *Bulgaria*; it is a strong and populous City governed by a *Sangiac*, it is situated on the Lake of *Lychnidum*. It has been in the *Turks* hands 200 years.

Achterwaldt, *Silva Arduenna*, famous Wood, that heretofore extended very near the whole breadth of *Germany*.

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Chnidum. It has be-
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Silva Arduenna
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Aschyr, a City of *Poland* in the
limate of *Kiovia*, upon the
er *Vorslo* towards the borders
Moscovia: it has a Castle and is
fortified, some few years since
has been in the hands of the *Mos-*
cows, it stands 25 *Polonian* Miles
and the *Borysthens*.

Ascapenda, a Town of the *East-*
Indies, in the confines of the Bay of
Agala and of the Kingdom of
it has a Harbor belonging to it.
Ascierno, a small Episcopal City
County of *Principato*, it is
the Archbishop of *Salerno*
whence it is distant 25 Miles
to the South-East.

Asculu, *Armenia Minor*.
Asqui, commonly *Dax*, *Aqua*
Asse, called heretofore *Taslu*
is an Episcopal City of *Gas-*
con, under the Archbishop of
in *Aquitain* in *France*, upon
River *Dour*, or *Adour*, which
into the *Aquitain* Sea at *Ba-*
This City has Baths in it,
distant about five Miles from
ean, and about ten from *Ba-*
to the South-East.

Asquendence, a City in *St.*
Parrimony, seated on a ri-
ground by the River *Pelia*;
standing in Waters from whence
its Name. It was made a
Bps See by Pope *Innocent* the
in 1650. instead of *Castro* a ru-
City; it is 40 Miles distant from

Asqui, *Aque Statiella*, a City of
Arria in the Dukedom of *Mont-*
under the Dominion of the
of *Mantua*, it is a Bishops See
er the Archbishop of *Milan*, it
upon the River *Bormia* to-
wards the *Apennine*, about 16

Miles from *Asia*, to the North-East.
Here are several hot Baths, to which
there is great resort of People.
This City suffered much damage
in the last *Italian* Wars.

Asca, a Lake in *Bithynia*, and
a River of the same Name.

Ascar, *Asferai*, *Ain-zarba*, *Ant-*
zarbus, a City of *Silicia*, heretofore
an Archbishops See under the Patri-
arch of *Antioch*; now Ruined by
the *Turks*: it is 18 Miles distant from
Flaviada toward the East, it lies
upon the River *Pyramus*. Long.
64. 20. Lat. 38. 50. *Dioscori-*
des was born here, who was a fa-
mous Physician in *Nero's* times, and
wrote several things which are still
extant.

Adacovi, a People of *Guiny* in
Africa.

Adda, *Addua*, a River that parts
the Dukedom of *Milan* from the
States of *Venice*, it ariseth in the
Alpes and falls into the *Po*, 6 Miles
above *Cremona* towards *Placentia*.

Adea, a Kingdom of *Ethiopia*
in *Africa*, it is extended upon the
Eastern Ocean at the entrance of the
Red Sea: It was once under the Kings
of *Ethiopia*, but has now a King
who doth not depend upon them.
Magadoxo, the Capital of this King-
dom and a Sea-Port, is become a
separate Kingdom also, it lies in
three degrees of Northern Latitude.

Adegele, *Chrysorrhoas*, a River
of *Damascus*, in Scripture called
Parphar, it flows through *Dama-*
cus and its fields, where it is lost
and never reacheth the Sea, its Foun-
tains are in *Libanus*. This is one of
the Rivers mentioned by *Naaman*
the Syrian II King. 3. as better than
all the Waters of *Israel*.

A D

Adel, a small Kingdom in *Africa* at the mouth of the Red Sea, heretofore called *Azania*.

Adelsberg, *Postonsa*, *Pistonia*, a Town in *Croatia*.

Aden, a very strong Town in *Arabia Felix*, at the Foot of the Mountains not far from the Mouth of the Red Sea, there is a Sea-Port belonging to it, which is very large, and it is also the head of a Kingdom of the same Name. The *Turks* in 1538. took this Town and hang'd up their King, but not long after the inhabitants revolted and put themselves under the Protection of the King of *Mocha*, and expelled the *Turks* again. This Country was known to the *Romans* by the name of *Adana*, who had here a great Trade.

Adour, a River of *Aquitain*, vide *Arg.*

Adra a small Sea-Coast Town in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, with a Port and a strong Castle, it stands upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, 9 Leagues to the West of *Almeria*, which has robb'd it of the Bishops Sea, heretofore belonging to this place.

Adrianople, *Uscudama*, *Orestia*, is a City in the midst of *Thrace*, it was taken by *Bajazet* in the year 1362. after which it became the Seat of their Empire till the taking of *Constantinople*, anno 1403. This City was rebuilt by *Hadrian* the *Roman* Emperor, from whom it has its Name, but is now called by the *Turks* *Endrem*, by the *French* *Andrinople*, it is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople* and is distant from it 150 Miles West, being seated upon the River

A E

Mariza, (*Hebrus*.) This present Emperor of the *Turks* hath for the most part resided in it, he having *Constantinople*, and loving Hunting. *Adrinza*, the present Name of *Assyria*, once the Mistress of the World.

Adrobe, a River of that part of the *Asian* *Tartary*, which is subject to the *Muscovites*, it falls into the *Volga* beneath *Cazan*.

Aethiopia, is about one half of *Africa*: it is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. The upper is bounded on the North by *Egypt* and *Libya*, on the West by the lower *Aethiopia*, as also on the South, and on the East it is bounded by the Red Sea, and the *Arabian* and *Barbarian* Bays, it contains *Nubia*, *Abissinia*, and the Kingdom of *Muaci*, *Macoci*, and *Zanguebar*, &c.

The lower *Aethiopia* is bounded on the North by *Libya*, on the East by the upper *Aethiopia*, on the West and South by the *Aethiopian* Ocean: it contains the Kingdoms of *Monomotapa* and *Monemugi*, the Western *Aethiopians* which are divided into the Kingdoms of *Congo*, *Loangi*, and *Angola*, &c. This most Southern Part of *Africa* which was little known to the Ancients, was found out by the *Portugals*.

Aferat, The present Name of *Euphrates*, one of the most celebrated Rivers of the World; it is called by the *Arabians* *Frat*; it springeth from the Mountains of *Armenia Major*, and running to the West receives the *Harpage* and *Arsametes*, then it bends to the South and divides the greater *Armenia* from the lesser. Then it

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sheth Mesopotamia on the West
 and South, and divides it from Syria,
 Arabia Deserta, and at Ctesi-
 on, it runs into the Tigris with
 which it falls into the Persian Gulph
 beneath Tverdon and Bassera.

AFRICA, one of the four
 principal parts of the Earth, it was
 called by the Grecians, because
 never feels almost any Cold, it is
 bounded on the North by the Medi-
 terranean Sea, on the West and
 South by the Ocean, and on the
 East by the Arabian Gulph and
 Red Sea, being only joyned
 Asia by a Neck of Land; It
 is anciently known no farther
 than to the Mountains of
 Moon, till the Portugueses of
 discovered the Southern Parts.
 Inland Parts of it are general-
 ly barren, and almost desert by rea-
 son of the Sands, and venomous
 creatures, and want of Water: it is
 almost twice as big as Europe.

Narbonne, a City in Languedoc in
 France, the Bishop of which is a Suf-
 fragan to the Archbishop of Nar-
 bonne. It is a fine and well built Place,
 situated at the Mouth of the River
 Rhodanus, which there falls into the
 Mediterranean Sea.

Narbonne, a City and Bishoprick in Gui-
 enne, France, under the Archbisho-
 p of Bourdeaux; it stands upon
 the Garonne where it receives on the
 opposite side the River L' Egers,
 large, beautiful, and one of the
 Cities of Aquitain, it was the
 birth-place of Joseph Scaliger, it is
 about 15 Leagues from Bourdeaux
 to the North East.

Aggerhus, a Province of Norway,
 called from a Castle in it. It is
 bounded on the East with the King-

dom of Sweden, on the South with
 the Sound, on the West with the
 County of Bergen, and on the North
 with that of Dronheim, from which
 last it is separated by the Mountain
 Sevrone, it reacheth in length from
 the North to the South 240 Miles.
 The chief Cities of it are Ansfloga
 Fredericstad, Saltzberg, and Tons-
 berg: The whole of it is under the
 King of Denmark.

Agion Oros, Athos, a Mountain
 in Macedonia, in the Province of
 Famboli, called by the Italians il
 Monte Santo, by the Greeks Ἁγιον
 ὄρος, the Holy Mount. It runs into
 the Egean Sea, like a Peninsula, it
 is joyned to the Continent by a
 Neck of Land, of an Italian Mile
 and half, which Herodorus saith,
 was cut through by Xerxes. It is
 90 Miles in compass, it is called by
 the Turks Sciddag and Monastir,
 by reason of the vast numbers of
 Monasteries in it, being about 24
 Cloisters of Caloits, or Greek
 Monks, the chief of which are Ga-
 ropedos, and Agias Laura, in
 which two there are 600 Monks,
 and in all 5000. Most of these
 Monasteries are fortified to secure
 them from Pirats. From this place
 the Patriarch of Constantinople
 fetches most of the Bishops he needs
 for his Patriarchat, this being now
 the School or University of all
 Greece, the Monks are all of them
 of the Order of St. Basil. This
 Mountain lies between the Bay of
 Strymon on the North and that of
 Singo to the South.

Agmundesham, is a Corporation
 seated upon a small River which
 falls into the Isis, a little above Ox-
 bridge, in the County of Bucks.

It sends two Burgesies to our Parliament, and is not otherwise remarkable to my knowledge. It stands 9 Miles from *Oxbridge* to the North West, and about 8 from *Maidenhead* to the North East.

Agnaber, or *Aguetlin*, is one of the Principal Towns of *Transylvania*, seated upon the River *Harbach*, which falls into the *Als*. In this place Queen *Isabella* assembled a Diet for the Preservation of her Son, which *Martinus* dissolved, and began a War upon his Master which ended in both their Ruins.

Agrò, *Clanur*, a River of *Campania* in *Italy*, called afterwards *Liris*: it riseth in Mount *Tiphate* and flowing West between *Avella* and *Nola*, it entereth *Terra di Lavoro*, it makes the Lake of *Limorna* and at last ends in the Sea of *Tuscany* between the Ruins of *Cuma* and the Mouth of the River *Volturno*.

Agout, *Acutus*, a small River in *Languedoc* in *France*: it washeth *Castres* and *Lavaur*, two Cities of *France*, and then falls in the River *Tarne*.

Agrà, or *Agara*, is a new City seated in a Province of the same Name in that part of *India*, which lies beyond *Ganges*: it is the Capital of the *Moguls* Empire, and his residence, a rich and beautiful City, and was built by *Ekebar* one of his Predecessors, in the last Age upon the River *Gemini*. It is of a vast Circuit, and adorned with a stately Palace; on the other side of the River lies another City called *Serandra*, which is well built and but a kind of Suburb to *Agrà*.

Agria, called by the *Germans*, *Erlaw*, is a little but very strong

City of the Upper *Hungary*, and stands upon a River of the same Name which falls into the *Tibis* four 12 Miles beneath it. Its a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Gran*. This Town was taken by the *Turks* Anno 1596. it is 17 Miles distant from *Buda*, to the North East, and as it lies in the confines of *Austria*, so it is daily hoped we shall hear it is in the Emperors hands, being now much streightned.

Ajaccio, *Ajaccio*, *Adjacium*, *Urcinum*, an Episcopal City of *Corsica* under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, on the Western Shore, it has a strong Castle and a large Haven, and is a neat and beautiful City, flourishing now under the Dominion of the Republick of *Genova*: the greatest part of it is surrounded by the Sea, and it lies at the foot of the Mountains not above a Mile from the Old *Adjacium*.

Aichstadt, *Aureatum*, as appears by an Old inscription found there; a City upon the River *Altmul* which falls into the *Danube* between *Ingheslad* and *Ratisbon*; it is a Bishop See under the Archbishop of *Munche*: It lies in the confines of *Bavaria* and the Dukedom of *Schwarzen*, and is under the Civil Jurisdiction of its Bishop; it is two Miles distant from *Neuburg* towards the North, eleven from *Ratisbon* to the West. There is some controversy amongst Learned Men about the Old Name of this City.

Aidinelli, *Caria*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*, it lies right over against *Rhodes*, and has had several fine Cities in it, but they are ruined by the *Turks*, who have been a long time Masters of this poor Province.

Aide

Hungary, and of the same to the *Tibetans*. Its a Bishops Shop of *Gran*. n by the *Turks*. Miles distant North East, and nes of *Austria*, ve shall hear it hands, being ed.

Adjacium, *Ur*. City of *Corsica* op of *Pisa*; on it has a strong haven, and is a City, flourishing omunion of the *ua*; the greatest nded by the Sea, et of the Moun- tle from the *Ol*.

Atena, an appear- tion found there; ver *Atenal* which be between *Ingo*; it is a Bishop- chbishop of *Mo* the confines of *Bo* kedom of *Sebua* y the Civil jurisd- p; it is two Miles burg towards the m *Harippon* to the some controversy Men about the City.

Aria, a Province t lies right over and has had seven, but they are k, who have be- fters of this po- *Aid*

Aides, *Abydus*, a City of the *er Asia*, upon the *Doforus*, di- about a mile and three quar- from *Sesto*, on the *Thracian* ne; heretofore it was a Suffragan under the Archbishop of *Cy* u, from whence it is distant ty one miles towards the South, now the Bishop of it is made a *opolitan*. It has a strong Ca- well Fortified by *Mabomes II*. he has taken *Constansinaplo*, it is one of the *Dardanelis*, has ever in it a good *Turkisto* on to defend the Passage, and e *Constantinople*.

Adeal, A T L A S, The great Mountain in all *Africa*, it be- in *Mauritania*, near the *Ab* k Ocean, to which it gives; by *Cap de Guer*, and by va- windings, extends it self East- as far as the Deserts of *Barca*, it self out of barren Sands, it its tawring Head in never fail- clouds; it has vast variety of Perhaps the great height was the cause the Ancients ht *Atlas*, (whom they make) bore the weight of Hea- in his Shoulders. There is a Mountain call'd *Atlas minor*, *Errif*, which parts the King- of *Fez*, from that of *Morocco*. *Agues Caldas*; *Aqua Calida*. y with natural Baths in it, in *cia* in *Spain*. It is a Bishops See the Archbishop of *Compostel*; nds upon the River *Minio*.

Ailshury, is a fair Market- n, well Peopled, and built up- the rising of an Hill, by the k of *Turne*, in the middle of County of *Buckingham*, it was n by *Cuthbert* the *Saxon*, from

the *Britans*, Anno 372. *Famibus* heretofore for *S. Edish* here born. The Honourable *Robert Bruce*, was created Earl of this place, on *March* 8. 1684. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgeses to the Parliament.

Aire, *Aturum*, the chief Town of *Gascoigne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, it stands upon the River *Adour*, in the Borders of the County of *Armignac*, four *Aquitane* Leagues above *S. Sever*, and sixteen from *Bajonne*.

Aire, *Aria*, call'd by the *Flan-* *drians*, *Arien*; by the *Spaniards*, *Eve*: it is a strong City in *Artois*, seated in a Marsh upon the River *Leye*, which falls into the *Scheldt* at *Gaunt*, it was taken by the *French* in 1641. and presently recovered by the *Spaniards*. But it was retaken again by the *French* in 1676. and is now in their Possession by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It is twelve Leagues from *Bologn* to the East.

Aire, *Aria*, by the *Scotch* *Ayr*, is a small City and Sherifdom in *Scot-* *land*, upon *Dumbrichtin-Frith*, on the West of that Kingdom, it stands twenty two *Scotch* miles from *Dum-* *brichtoun*, South West.

Airy, *Airiucum*, a Village in *Bur-* *gundy* in *France*, in *Ausseron* near *Clamecy*. Where there was a Nati- onal Council held in 1020. under Pope *Benedict VIII*.

Aisne, *Axona*, a River of *France*, riseth in the Dukedom of *Baron*, and flowing through the Provinces of *Champagne*; and the Territory of *Argonne*, and that of *Soissons*, cuts the City of *Soissons* into two parts, and at last ends in the River *Oise*, a little East of *Compeigne* in the Isle of *France*.

Aix,

A K

Aix, Aqua Sextia, is a City of *Provence* in *France*. It was a *Roman* Colony, and is now an *Archbishops See*, and the *Seat* of the *Parliament* of that *Province*: it is a fair, growing *Town*, seated in a large *Plain*, upon a small *Rivolet*, about fifteen *Leagues* from *Arles*, and thirteen from *Avignon* to the *East*.

Aix la Chapelle, Aquisgranum, is called by the *Germans Aach*, by the *Dutch Aken*, by the *French Aix*, by the *Italians Aquisgrana*, it is an *Imperial Free City* of *Germany*, in the *Circle* of *Westphalia*, within the *Borders* of the *Dukedom* of *Juliers*, under which *Prince* it now is. *Charles the Great* of *France*, died here *Jan. 24. 814.* and here he was buried. He having been the restorer of this *City* after *Attila* the *King* of the *Huns* had ruin'd it. It was almost intirely ruin'd by fire again in the *Year 1656.* but is now rebuilding. In the *Year 1668.* there was a famous *League* made here between the present *Kings* of *France* and *Spain*. This *City* stands eight *German miles* from *Cologne*, seven from *Liege*. It stands in a low place, almost encircled with *Hills*.

Aizu, a *Province* of *Japan*.

Akerbuys, A *Sea-port Town* in the *County* of *Aggerbuys*, not above fifteen miles from *Christianstad* in *Norway*.

Akersfonder, an *Island* belonging to *Norway*, in the *German Ocean*, over against the *Cape* of *Shagen*.

Akza, a *River* of *Georgia*, in *Asia*.

Aladuli, the *Turkish* name of *Armenia major*.

A L

Alagon, a *River* of *Spain*, in the *Province* of *Estremadura*, and *Kingdom* of *Leon*: it falls into the *Tau*, a little above *Alcantara*, as *Rodericus Sylva* saith.

Alain, Alefia, a *City* of *Languedoc*, upon the *River Guerdon*, at the foot of the *Mountain Cevennes*, ten *Leagues* from *S. Esprie* to the *East*.

Alan, a small *River* in *Cornwall* in *England*, it falls into the *Irish Sea* at *Padstow*: at the *Head* of this *River* lies a small *Village* call'd *Camelford*, where *King Arthur* is verily reported to have been slain in *Battel*. *Padstow* lies about seventeen miles *West* from *Launceston*.

Aland, an *Island* of the *Baltick Sea*, at the entrance of the *Bottnus Sea*. Under the *Dominion* of the *King* of *Sweden*.

Alar, a *River* of *Persia*, in *Hyrcania*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*.

Alava, a small *Territory* in *Biscay*, in *Spain*.

Alba, or *Albe*. *Alba Pompeia*, a *City* of *Monferrat*, upon the *River Tangro*, it is an *Episcopal See*, under the *Archbishop* of *Milán*. It was heretofore subject to the *Duke* of *Manrua*, but was taken from him in the *Year 1631.* by a *Treaty* of *Peace*, and is ever since under the *Duke* of *Savoy*: as the *City* has of later times suffered great changes, so they have reduced it into a *consumptive state* for want of *Inhabitants*. It is distant from *Aste*, twelve miles towards the *South*.

Albany, Albania, call'd in *Scotland Braid-Albin*, is a *Dukedom* in the highest part of *Scotland*, as the *Name* imports, it is the *Sea*

of Spain, in the
adura, and King
alls into the Tan,
asara, as Roderi-

City of Langue-
Guerdon, at the
in Cevennes, ten
Esprit to the East
River in Cornwall
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lage call'd Camel-
Arthur is verily
been slain in Bat-
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mia, call'd in Scot-
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west part of Scotland
ports, it is the Sea

the Old Scores, upon the declining
western part of Mount Grampus,
at Lorn and Argile. Charles the
First, in his Infancy at two years of
age, was created Duke of Albany.
his Title was also conferr'd on the
Darnly, his Grandfather, and
then also by Charles the First, to
Second Son James, the now
King of England.

Albano, *Alba Longa*, the Mother
Rome, from which it lies about
twelve miles, it has been ruin'd ma-
ny Ages.

Alba Julia, see *Weissenburg*, the
Capital of *Transylvania*.

Alba Regalis, call'd by the Inha-
bitants *Ekekes Fejarwar*; by the
Germans *Stoel-Weiffenburg*: is a
City of the Lower Hungary, once
Capital of that Kingdom, fa-
mous ever after for the Coronation
and Burial of the Kings of Hungary.
It stands in a Marsh upon the River
Alba. It was taken by the Turks
in 1543. in whose hands it still
is forty five miles from Buda
and sixty from *Comorra* South.
Lat. 41. 10. Lat. 47. 8.

Albans, [*Verulamium*] is the
City and the best Town in the
County of *Hertford*. It arose out
of the Ruins of *Verulamium* a Town
strong and ancient, seated on
the opposite side of the River.
A new Town took its Name from
Alban a Citizen of *Verulamium*,
who in the Dioclesian Persecution,
suffered Death for the Christian Re-
ligion, and is esteem'd the first of
the *British* Martyrs. To whose
Memory the *Britains* built a fair
Church, which being ruin'd in
the Wars between them and the Saxons,
was King of the *Mercians*, built

here a Monastery to his honour, *An-
Christi* 795. The Abbot of which
obtain'd from Pope *Adrian*, the
Precedency of all *English* Abbots,
to which an end was put, Dec. 5.
1539. by the Surrender of the said
Abby to Henry VIII. Near this
place *Richard* Duke of *York* over-
threw Henry VI. and took him Pri-
soner Anno Dom. 1455. and four
years after he was restor'd to his li-
berty again, by a Victory obtain'd
here too. This Town had the Ho-
nour of an Earldom bestowed upon
it, given by Charles the Second,
April 27. 1660. to Henry Fermin,
then Baron of *S. Edmondsbury* in
Suffolk. Since rais'd to a Dukedom
by K. Charles II. This Town lies
upon the River *Ver*, ten miles from
Hertford to the South West of *Ver-
ulamium*. The Old Town I shall
speak of in its proper place.

Albemarle, call'd by the French
Aumale, is a Town in *Normandy*
in France, near the Head of the Ri-
ver *Buffine*, in the Confines of *Pi-
cardy*. It is memorable for giving
the title of an Earl to the noble Fa-
mily *Desfortibus*: And of Duke to
Edward Earl of *Rutland*, after
Duke of *York*. Given with the same
title to the Loyal Wife, and Valiant
George Monk, by Charles the Se-
cond. (July 7. 1660. who died,
Jan. 3. 1669.) and now enjoyed by
his Son *Christopher Monk*. It stands
fourteen Leagues from *Rouen* East.

Alberg, a City and Bishops See
in *Fusland*. It lies not far from
the *Baltick* Sea, in 58. deg. of Lat.

Albret, a County and Duchy in
Gascony, the Original of the late
Royal Family of *Navar*.

Alberson, a Town and Port in
Barbary. *Albigon*,

Albigeon, a small Territory in *Languedoc* in *France*, with a City in it call'd *Alby*. This Province is divided by the River *Tarn*. This little spot of ground is very much taken notice of in Church History, for those great oppositions the *Albigenses*, its Inhabitants, made long since against the Church of *Rome*.

Albila, *Meroë*, an Island made by the *Nile* in *Aethiopia*, before it enters *Egypt*.

Alcairo, *Memphis*, a famous City of *Egypt*, seated a little above the *Delta*, where the *Nile* is first divided; it is call'd in Scripture *Noph*, and *Migdol*. It is now wholly desolate.

Alcala, *Complutum*, is a City of the Kingdom of *Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Henarez*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, but belongs now to the Archbishops of *Toledo*. One of which *Franciscus Ximenius Cisnerus* Archbishop of *Toledo*, and a Cardinal in the year 1517. in the time of *Alphonfus Sapiens*, opened here an University: it is six Leagues from *Madrid*, and fifteen from *Toledo*. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 41. 00.

Alcantara, *Norba Casarea*, *Pons Trajani*, *Turobrica*, a City of the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tago*. It is a small City, and of late years has been fortified to preserve it from the incursions of the *Portugues*, it being but three Leagues distant from the Borders of that Kingdom. It is ennobled by a Bridge built over this River, of 670 foot in length, and 28 foot wide, which is generally attributed to *Trajan*; it stands upon six

Pillars. This City was taken from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus VIII.* Anno 1013.

Aldeburgh, *Ifurium*, a small Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*, situated upon the Sea Shore, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament.

Aldenburg, *Brannesia*, a ruin'd City in *Holstein*, eight miles from *Lubeck*, which robb'd it of its Bishoprick in 970. This is by some call'd *Olden-borch*. It is but two miles from the *Baltick* Sea; there is now nothing but a Castle left.

Aldenburg, a Town of *Misnia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Pleiss*, which heretofore was a free Imperial City, but in the Year 1308. was taken by *Frederick* Marquess of *Misnia*, after which it was united to *Misnia*. In the Castle of this Town was the Ancient Residence of the Dukes of *Saxony*. It is six German miles distant from *Lipsick* to the South, and eight from *Misnia* to the West. Some call it *Alumburg*.

Alcmaer, a Town in the Northern parts of *Holland*.

Alemasgn, see *Germany*.

Alençon, *Alenconium*, a large and well built City in *Normandy*, adorned with the Title of a Duchy, it stands upon the River *Sarthe*. This title has been carried by eight of the Royal Family of *Valois*, and has been since conferr'd occasionally on many of the younger Princes of the Royal Family of *France*. It is forty two miles from *Paris*.

Aleppo, *Berrhna*, *Beroa*, is a City of *Syria*, seated upon the River *Marjya*, which falls into *Euphrate*, it is at this day the greatest City in *Syria*, a Mart fill'd with innume-

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Inhabitants, and *European Mer-*
ants it is six miles in compass, has
ee Suburbs, ten Gates, and an
ong Castle, which is very
ng. It is twenty eight
gues distant from *Scanderon*
wards the *Euphrates*, and two
ndred miles Northward from
mascus; the *English*, *French*,
Venetians, have each of them
onsul here. Long. 58. 20. Lat.

35.

Alexandria, a City of *Egypt*, is
l by the *Turks* *Scanderik*, it is
ebrated Mart, and the Seat of
econd Patriarch, it was built by
ander the Great, Anno Mun-

3618. that is, 330 years be-
Christ. It was considered
h more than now it is, be-
the building of Grand *Cairo*.

efore the great Trade for Spi-
was driven here, which were
ght by Camels from the Red
which are now brought to us
from the *East Indies*. Yet

Town is still much frequented
e *European* Ships for the sake
e Harbour. It is Inhabited by

t two thousand Souls, which
too few for so vast a City, ac-
ngly much of it is nothing but

. The *Pbaroa*, once an Isle,
ow joyned to the City, and a
built upon it by the *Turks*,

a Garrison for the security of
Port. This City was taken from
Christians by *Amrus* the *Moor*,

a Siege of thirteen Months, it
retaken from them in the times
the Holy War, Anno *Christi*,

57. but it fell soon after into
Hands again. Long. 58. 20.

31. 25.

A L

Alessandria della paglia, *Alexan-*
dria Statelliorum, a large and well
fortified City in the Dukedom of
Milan in *Italy*, built upon the Ri-
ver *Tanaro*, which divides it. It was
made a Bishops See under the
Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope
Alexander III. Anno 1175. from
whom it had its Name. It is fifty
two miles from *Millan* to the
North West, and twelve from *Casal*
to the South. This City in the
Year 1656. being besieged by the
Prince of *Cony*, and the Duke
of *Modena*, their Army was for-
ced to rise for want of money.
Brietius. Long. 30. 30. Lat. 43.
54.

Alessio, *Alex*, a River of *Calo-*
bria in *Italy*, which falls into the
Bay of *Tarento*.

Alet, *Alella*, a City of *Langue-*
doc in *France*, it is a small City, and
a Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Narbons*, out of which *Diocess*
it was taken by Pope *John* XXII.
It is five Leagues from *Carcassone*,
and stands at the foot of the *Pyre-*
nean Hills.

Algarrria, a Northern Province
of the Kingdom of New *Castile*,
whose Bounds are not known, so
that it is thought that both *Ma-*
drid and *Toledo*, are in this Pro-
vince.

Algarve, a small part of *Spain*,
which under *Alphonfus* III. was ad-
ded to *Portugal*, with the Title of
a Kingdom; *Tavira* is the chief place
in it: it hath *Portugal* on the North,
on the West and South, it is wash'd
by the Ocean, and on the East lies
Andaluzia.

Algiers, *Fulia Casarea* aliis *Ruf-*
curum, *Rufucurum*, a City and Re-
publick

publick in *Africa*, upon the Confines of *Barbary*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*; Famous for Piracies, and for the loss of a vast Fleet of Ships by a Tempest, sustain'd by *Charles V.* in the Year 1541. when that Victorious Prince attempted the Conquest of this Place. The *English* have since had better success against them, and have twice entered their strong Harbours, and burnt their Ships. First under Admiral *Blake*, April 4. 1655. And having been forced to a Peace in 1668. by Sir *Thomas Allen*, which they broke the year following. In 1670. Captain *Beach* meeting seven of their Men of War, forced them on Shore, two of which they burnt themselves, and the *English* the other five, releasing two hundred and fifty Christian Captives. In 1670. Sir *Edward Sprague* destroyed nine more of their Ships near the Castle of *Bugia*, which plaid upon him with their Cannon. This last Victory reduced those Pyrates to beg a Peace, which they have kept the better since. This Town is seated one hundred miles from *Sally*, right over against *Minorca*. Long. 20. 15. Lat. 32. 45.

Algber, Algaria, Corax, a City of *Sardinia*, call'd by the *Spaniards* *Alguer*, it stands on the Western Shores of that Isle, in the Northern part of it. This City is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sassari*, from whence it is distant sixteen miles to the South. This Bishoprick was translated from *Orana* hither, by *Julius II.* in 1504.

Algow, Agovia, A County of *Schwaben*, a Province of *Germany*. It is bounded on the North by the *Danube*, and by the *Lech*, on the East by the Lake of *Constance*, and by the Territory of *Hegow* to the West, and by the Earldom of *Tirol* to the South. In this County lie the Marquisate of *Burgow*, *Ausburg*, and several other considerable Cities and Towns.

Alhama, Artigi, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, it is seated upon steep Hills, and was the place of delight to the *Moorish* Kings of *Granada*; it lies seven Leagues from *Granada* North West. It's call'd in the latter Maps *Alcala-real*.

Albiler, Sin, a Desert of *Arabia*. *Alicant, Alona*, a Port of the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, on the *Mediterranean Sea*, it is ten Leagues from *Murcia* to the North East, and from *New Carthage*, now *Valentia*, fourteen; the Bay that comes up to it is now call'd the Gulph of *Alicant*.

Aliola, a small Island between *Africa* and *Madagascar*, it is called in the Maps *Alion*.

Alkebulan, one of the Names by which *Africa* is call'd.

Alize or Alise, Alexia, a place in the Duchy of *Burgundy*, now ruinous, formerly famous for the Siege it endured against *Jul. Caesar*.

Alier, Elaver, a River of *France*, it riseth in *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givandan*, in the Village of *Condres*, at the foot of *Loferre*, the highest of the Mountains of *Cevennes*, then running to the North it watereth and divides the County of *Auvergne*, and then that of *Bourbon*, where it slides by *Moulins*.

A County of
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then a little beneath Nevers, it
into the Loire.

lmeria, a City and Port in the
dom of Granada, which is a
ops See, under the Archbishop
nada, seated upon the Medi-
anean, it has its Name from
ulricus, a Gothish King who
it; it is distant about twenty
from Granada, South-East.
e is another Town of the same
in New Spain.

mina, Abyla, a Mountain in
kingdom of Fez in Barbary,
the Mouth of the Straights of
ulter, or the entrance of the
erranean, supposed to be one
rcules his Pillars.

mondbury, Camulodunum, a
in Yorkshire, in the West-
g, seated upon the River Cal-
about seven miles from Hali-
to the South-East; which was
famous Roman and Saxon Ci-
w a Village.

nd, one of the Names of Ni-

a Town in Flanders, up-
River Dender; this Town
ken by the French in 1667, but
strored to the Spaniards a-
who now have it. It lies in
iddle between Brussels and
one mile from Dendermon-
here was an Earldom which
ged to this place, which had
of its own till the Year 1165.

it fell to Philip Earl of Flan-
by Inheritance, and was by
nited for ever to Flanders.
L P E S, call'd by the Ger-
Alben, is a long Ridge of
tains, which divide Italy from
e, and Germany. It begins at
Monaco, a Town belonging

to the States of Genoua, upon the
Mediterranean, but in the Hands
of the French ever since the Year
1641. And it ends at the Gulph
of Carnaro, a part of the Adriatick
Sea, South of Istria, a Province
belonging to the Republick of Ve-
nice. It is divided into divers parts
and each of them has its Proper
Name, besides the General. From
the Port of Monaco to the Fountains
of the River Var, they are called
the Maritim Alpes. From thence
to Susa the Cottian Alpes, from
Susa to S. Bernard the less, they
are call'd the Greek Alpes; from
thence to S. Gothard the Pennine
Alpes: next to these follow the Gri-
son Alps, to the Fountain of the
River Piave; that part of them
which lie near the City of Trent,
are call'd by its Name. Those that
follow as far as Doblak, are call'd
the Norician Alpes; from the Foun-
tains of Tjamento to those of the
Drave, they are call'd the Carinthi-
an Alpes; the last are the Julian
or Pannonian Alpes. Yet there are
some who extend them as far as
Dalmatia, and others carry them as
far as Thrace, and the Euxine Sea,
but it is the most received opinion
that they end at the Fountains of the
River di Kulpe in Liburnia. Thus
far Cluverius. *It were very easie to
give a particular account of every
one of these, but it would be too
much for so short a work as this.*

Alpon Vecchio, Alpimus, a River
in the Territories of Verone, which
falls into the Adige, a River which
belongs to the States of Venice.

Alpuxara, Alpuxara, a conside-
rable body of Mountains in the
Kingdom of Granada in Spain,
they

they were once well peopled, but are almost desolate now; the *Moors* that inhabited them, having been banished by *Philip III.*

Alre, Alera, a River in *Saxony* in *Germany*, which washeth the Walls of the City *Ferden*, or *Verden*, and then it falls into the *Wese*.

Als, or *Alstz*, *Alisuntia*, a River of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg* in the *Low Countries*, which washeth the walls of the principal City, and then with the *Saar*, another River of the same Dukedom falls into the *Moselle* above *Treves*.

Alsatia, call'd by the *Germans* *Elfs*, by the *French* *Alsace*. Is a Province of *Germany* in the upper Circle of the *Rhesn*, it lies between *Schwaben* on the East, and *Lorain* on the West, and the Lower *Palatinate*, and the Territory of *Spire*, and the Dukedom of *Bipont*, towards the North: and upon the *Switzers* toward the South. It is divided into three parts, *Alsatia* properly so call'd, and into the Lower and upper *Alsatia*, which two last parts, the Bishoprick of *Basil* and *Spire*, and *Philipsburgh*, submitted to *Lewis XIII.* in 1634. and they were yielded to the *French*, by the Peace of *Munster*, in the Year 1648. The Territories of the Bishop and Chapter of *Strasburg*, which lie on this side the *Rhine*, belong to the Lower *Alsatia*.

Alsen, Alsa, or *Alsia*, is an Island of *Denmark* in the *Baltick* Sea, on the Eastern Shore of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, from which it is parted by a small Channel. At the South

end of it stands a magnificent Castle call'd *Suderburgh*, which belongs to a branch of the House of *Holf* with the title of Duke, and at North end there is another Castle call'd *Nordoburg*, possess'd by another Ducal Family. The whole Island under the Dominion of the Duke of *Sunderburgh*, and is a part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*.

Alsem-bourg vide Aldenburg

Amalfi, Amalphis, an Arciepiscopal City, and Dukedom of Kingdom of *Naples*, but notwithstanding these great Honours, it is little, and ill built. It stands upon Bay of *Salerno*, the West part which is call'd *La Costa d' Amalfi*. It is said the body of *S. Andrew* kept here. And in this place *Florentio Gioia* found out the use of Compass in the Year 1300. It is eleven miles distant from *Salerno* and twenty four from *Naples*, to the North-East.

Amara, is an high Mountain a City of the same Name built upon it, which gives Name to a Kingdom in the very midst of *Aethiopia*. Here are told the Children and Relations of the Royal Family are here in Custody, and that upon the death of their Prince, they fetch him from hence. But others pretend they are kept in *Ovaluni* in the vince of *Oinadag*. It lies upon the Line, in sixty five degrees Longitude.

Amasia, is a City of *Cappadocia* in *Asia* the Less, upon the River *Casalmach* (*Irma*) which falls into the *Euxine* Sea. This City is call'd the *Turks* *Amnasan*; it was an Arciepiscopal City, and had four Suffragan Bishops. The *Turks* have been possess'd

a magnificent Castle, which belongs to the House of Hesse, of Duke, and at there is another Castle, possess'd by another Duke. The whole Island is in the Dominion of the Duke, and is a part of the *Sleswick*.

Wied Aldenburg, an Archduchy, and Dukedom of the Kingdom of Naples, but not a great Honour, it is built on a high Mountain. It stands upon the West part of the *La Costa d'Andria* body of S. Andrea. And in this place found out the use of Gunpowder the Year 1300. It is distant from Salerno four from Naples, to

is an high Mountain of the same Name built upon the same Name to a Kingdom in the midst of *Ethiopia*. The Children and Relations of the Family are here, and that upon the Mountain, they fetch and carry. But others pretend that in *Ovabini* in the *Madag*. It lies in the sixty five degrees

is a City of Cappadocia, upon the River of *Irta*, which falls into the Sea. This City is called *Amnasan*; it was anciently a great City, and had four Suffragan Bishops. It have been possess'd

Ages: it is large, and the capital of those Countries, and the chief of the Begirbeg of Cappadocia, call'd by the Turks, *Tocat*. It was the ancient Geographer, who was born here, gives a very particular account of this Place. It now bears the Title of Archbishop to the Emperor *D'Adda*, the present Pope's Legation in England. It lies in Longitude 24. Latit. 44. 25.

Sancti Thomae, or St. Thomas, a Town in the North America in New Spain, in the Province de Honduras, eighteen leagues distant from the North Sea, was built Anno 1597. There is a River in the same Province, called *Sancti Thomae*.

Amazons, a River of Calabria in Italy. The River of *Amazons* is one of the greatest Rivers of the World: it runs to the South America, and near *Quirum*, a City of Peru, there are two Marshes which lie within five Leagues of each other at the foot of the Mountains of *Cordillera*; running to the East, and being watered by the Streams of *Amazons*, and others, it passeth through the Provinces of *Canela* and *Pacari*, where it receives the River of *Maransio*; so passing many Provinces after a Course of five Leagues, it falls in the North between *Brasile* and *Guiana*. The Mouth of it is very large, and the Islands: it was first found in the Year 1541, by *Joannes Orellana*, a Spaniard, has made a very particular Description of it, having been Months in surveying it, in the Year 1639.

Amberg, A City of Germany, in

the Province of *Northgom*, upon the River *Wils*: it belongs now to the Duke of *Bavaria*; but both it, and the Country about it, belonged to the Elector Palatine: It is seven German miles from *Rasibone*, and eight from *Noremburg*.

Ambiam, a Kingdom of the higher *Ethiopia*, between the Kingdoms of *Bagmid* and *Quara*. It takes its Name from the head City of it.

Ambiancariva, a City and Kingdom of *Ethiopia* the Higher, which has the Nile on the East, and the Lake of *Amasen* on the West.

Amboina, is an Island of the East Indies: the whole Circuit of it is but 16 Leagues; but yet it is of great consideration by reason of the plenty of Spice which it affords. It was discovered by the Portuguese in the Year 1515: in 1605, the Dutch drove out the Portugal Forces, and possess'd themselves of *Amboina*, the principal Town, by one *Stephen van Hagen*: but that which makes this Island most infamous, was, the Cruelties of the Dutch executed upon the English in the Year 1618. It lies not far from the *Moluccoes*, and is reckon'd among the *Selebes*. This Island lies West of *Banda* 24 Leagues, and very near the Line.

Ambiise, *Ambacia*, is a Town and Castle in *Touraine* in France, near the *Loir*, over which it has a Bridge. The Kings of France have often retired hither for their Privacy and Pleasure; and accordingly *Charles the VIII.* was born here 1470. and here he died too the 7th of April 1498. But most memorable is this Place for the Surprise intended against France the II. by the *Hugonotes* in the Year 1560, which

gave Birth to a lasting War in France. This Town lies six Leagues from *Tours*, and ten from *Blon*.

Ambracia, a considerable Episcopal City of *Epirus*, upon a Bay of the same Name, in which the Battel of *Albium* was fought by the Fleets of *Augustus* and *Mark Antony*. This was the Regal City of the famous *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*; and it is distant from *Prevesa*, (*Nicopolis*) twenty five miles.

Ambres-bury, *Ambresburia*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, about five miles West of *Salisbury*, and two miles North of *Stone-benge*, seated upon the River *Avon*; which takes its Name from *Ambrosius*, the first King of the *Britains* after the *Romans* forsook them, who is here supposed to have been slain and buried. *Camden*.

Ambrisi, *Ambrosius*, a River in the remotest *Ethiopia*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*: it ariseth in the Mountains near the City of *Tinda*, and falls into the *Ethiopic* Ocean between *Lelunda* and the *Lose*, about five degrees from the Line South.

Ambrune, a City in the *Daulphinat* in France, call'd in Latin *Ebrodunum*: It is an Archbishops See, small, but strong, seated upon the River *Durance*, which falls into the *Rhone*, one League beneath *Avignon*: It lies twenty three Leagues North-East of *Grenoble*, and thirty seven from *Lions*.

Amel, a Kingdom of *Africa* upon the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Outlets of the River *Niger*, and on the Western side of it.

Amelant, an Island belonging to the *Dutch* in the German Ocean, on the Shores of *Friseland*.

Amelia, a City of *St. Peter's* *Prerogative* in Italy, said to be built 964 Years before *Perseus*: it is an independent Bishops See, it is about six miles from *Narni*.

AMERICA, is the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the other Three. It was wholly unknown to us till the Year 1499, when *Cristopher Columbus*, or *Colono*, a *Genovese*, first discovered it, at the Charges of *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* King and Queen of Spain. *Americus Vesputio*, a *Florentine*, seven Years after being sent by *Emanuel* King of Portugal, went further, and discovered the Continent, and from him it has its Name; but it is now frequently call'd the *West India*. It lies in length, from North to South, under the shape of two vast Peninsula's, which are knit together by the Straights of *Panama*, where the Land is not above seven Leagues from Sea to Sea. On the Western side it has the *Pacific* Ocean; on the East, the *Atlantick*; on the South, the Straights of *Magellan* or *Le-Maire*; but as to the Northern bounds of it are not discovered by reason of the great Cold, and their nearness to the Northern Pole. Great part of it is under the Spaniards, viz. *Peru*, *New Spain*, *Texas*, *Paraguay*, *Chili*, and many of the Northern and Southern Islands; yet many of the Maritime Parts are under the *Portugals*, *English*, *French*, and *Hollanders*. Those Natives who live in these Parts with the European Nations, are much civilized; those that inhabit the Inland Countries retain their ancient barbarous Customs. This vast Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern

of *St. Peter's* Palace, said to be built by *Perseus*: it is about 1000 Paces See, it is about 1000 Paces.

It is the Fourth Part of the World, and greater than the three others, as was wholly unknown.

In the Year 1499, when *Christopher Columbus*, a Genoese, discovered it, at the command of *Isabella* and *Fernando* of Spain. America was first discovered by a Florentine, sent by *Emanuel* King of Portugal, who went further, and discovered the Continent, and from thence came; but it is not known by the West Indians.

It is from North to South, in the shape of two narrow Strips, which are knit together at the Straits of *Panama*, where it is not above seven Leagues Sea to Sea. On the East it has the *Pacific* Ocean, and on the West, the *Atlantic*; and it is the Straits of *Magellan*, but as to the North, it is not discovered.

The great Cold, and the Northern Part of it is under the Spanish, New Spain, Terra del Chili, and many other Southern Islands, and the Maritime Parts of *Peru*, *England*, *France*, &c.

Those Natives who live there, have much civilized; and they inhabit the Inland Countries, and their ancient barbarous habits.

This vast Continent is divided into the Southern and Northern Parts, and the

of America, by the Bay of Mexico, and the Straights of *Panama*. Brevity I design will not permit me here to make a more particular Description of this great Continent, and the numerous Islands which wait for it in both the Oceans, like a numerous Train of Attendants.

Amersford, a small Town in the Province of *Utrecht* in Holland, upon the River *Em*, under the Dominion of the United States, tho' once an Imperial City. In the Year 1624 it was taken by the Spaniards, but after re-taken by the Dutch; in 1672. it fell into the hands of the French, who deserted it two Years after. It lies about three Leagues East of *Utrecht*.

Amiens, *Samarobrina*, *Samarobriva*, the chief City of *Picardy*, and was taken by the English in the Year 1597. See under the Archbishop of *Amiens*; it stands upon the River *Somme*, mid-way in the Road between *Amiens* and *Paris*, about twenty Leagues from each. It was at one time the Frontier Town of *France*, and was surprized by the Spaniards in the Year 1597. but after re-taken by that victorious King, *Henry* the Fourth. This City was built by *Antoninus Pius* the Emperor, and was call'd at first *Augusta*, that is, the Bridge of *Amara*.

Amsterdam, *Amstelredamium*, is the chief Town of the Province of *Holland*, seated upon the River *Amstel*, a new City, and was first fortified in the Year 1492. but within half a hundred of Years it has received its greatest growth, and is now the greatest Mart in Europe.

Its Name from the River *Amstel*, which glides by it; and has a

large, convenient, and a well-traded Haven. The Riches, Number of Ships, and Merchants belonging to it, are equal to those of most Cities in Christendom. It was taken by the Hollanders under Prince *William* of *Nassau*, from the Spaniards, in the Year 1578. having been heretofore one of the Imperial Cities: it stands about two Leagues from the *Zuider* Sea, and four from *Utrecht*.

Ana, a Town of *Arabia Deserta* upon the River *Euphrates*.

Annapolis, is a County in the West of Scotland, upon the River *Solway* which parts Scotland from England; it takes its Name from the River *Anan*, as doth also the principal Town in it, which (saith *Caesars*) lost all the Glory and Beauty it had by the English War in the Reign of *Edward* the VI.

Anap, *Anapus*, a River of *Sicily*.

Anatolia, *Asia minor*, call'd by the Turks, *Natalie*, is a considerable part of *Asia*, extending itself Westward to the Shores of *Greece*. It is bounded on the North with the *Euxine* or Black Sea; on the East it is separated from *Syria* and *Armenia* major by the *Euphrates*; on the South it has the *Mediterranean*, and on the North it is severed from *Greece* and *Thrace* by the *Bosphorus* and many other Seas. It is all of it in miserable Slavery under the Turks, who have strangely depopulated, impoverished, and ruin'd this once most rich and powerful Country.

Angiam, *Anclanium*, a very strong Town in *Pomerania*, under the Government of the King of Sweden: it stands upon the River *Pene*. It was taken from the Swedes by the Duke

of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1678, and restored to them in 1679. It lies eight German miles South-east from *Stettin*.

Ancona, the Principal City of *Marca Anconitana*, which Territory takes its Name from this City: It stands upon the Adriatick Sea, near the Promontory of *St. Ciriaco*. It was built by the *Syracusans*, who fled hither to avoid the fury of their Tyrant. The Haven was built by *Trajan* the Emperour, and is one of the fairest in the World, but not so safe as capacious: And in the Year 1532. *Pope Clement VII.* built here a very strong Castle, upon pretence of securing the City against the *Turks*, but in reality to bring it into a greater Subjection to the Popedom, in whose Dominions it is; and before this was a kind of Republick: it has a Bishop, who is not under any Archbishop. It is distant from *Rome* an hundred and ten miles to the North-east, and from *Urbino* fifty three miles to the South-east.

Anzakrich, Anzakricus, a River of the *Ukraine* in *Poland*, which falls into the *Black Sea*, within one Polish mile of *Oczakow*, which is now in the Possession of the *Turks*, and stands near the Mouth of the *Niester*. [*Bozsthenes.*]

Andaluzia, Vandaluzia, is a Kingdom in the South of *Spain*: it is bounded on the North with the Province of *Estremadura* and *New Castile*; on the East with the Kingdom of *Granada*; on the South with the Ocean and the Mediterranean; and on the West with the Atlantick Ocean and *Agarve* in *Portugal*: This is the most rich and fertile Country in all *Spain*. The *Moors* erected in it

two Kingdoms, that of *Corduba*, and that of *Sevil* (*Hispalis*), which were re-conquered and added to *Castile* by *Ferdinand II.* in the Year 1248. It is divided into two parts by the River *Guadalquivir* (*Betis*), and the chief City of it is *Sevil*.

Andes, call'd by some the *Cordillera's*, is one of the vastest and highest Ridges of Mountains in the World: they begin in the North part of the Kingdom of *Peru*, and are continued from thence, without any Interruption, to the Streights of *Magellan* by the space of a thousand Spanish Leagues: they are much of the same height, and are seldom above twenty, thirty, or forty Leagues from the *Pacifick Ocean*: there are many of them which burn perpetually towards *Chili*.

Andover, is a Corporation in the North-west part of the County of *Hampshire*, which sends Burgesses to Parliament, and gives the Title of a Viscount to the Honourable Earl of *Berkshire*, now in the Possession of *Tho. Howard*: it is seated about eighteen miles from *Southampton* to the North-west.

St. Andrews, [*Andreapolis*], a City of *Fife* in the South of *Scotland*, North of the Frith of *Edinburgh*, upon the German Ocean, to which it hath a fair Prospect, upon which it hath a large Harbour. The ancient Name of this place is *Regimund*: it hath an University erected by *James I.* Anno Domini 1426. It is also an Archbishopric, which was erected by *Pope Julius IV.* Anno 1471, instead of *Aberdeen*. The Archbishops of *Scotland* were heretofore under the Archbishop of *York*, till *James*

at of *Corduba*, in *Spain*, which was added to *Castile* in the Year 1248, into two parts by the *River (Bath)*, and it is *Sevil*.

by some the *Cordillera* the vastest and highest Mountains in the Region in the North of *Peru*, from thence, without any, to the Straights, in the space of a thousand Miles: they are much water, and are seldom dry, or forty Leagues from the *Indian Ocean*: there are some which burn perpetually.

a Corporation in the part of the County, which sends Burgesses, and gives the Title of the Honourable Earl: now in the Possession of it is seated about 10 Miles from *Southampton*.

is, [*Andresopolis*, in the South of Sea of the Frith of *Edinburgh*, the German Ocean, with a fair Prospect, it hath a large Harbour. Name of this place, it hath an University. James I. Anno Domini 1542, also an Archbishoprick, erected by Pope Sixtus IV. in 1471, instead of the Archbishoprick of *York*, till James

Scotland representing to the Pope, there were frequent Wars between *England* and *Scotland*, obliged from the said Pope, That the Bishop of *St. Andrews* should be independent Primate of *Scotland*, in the twelfth Year of his Reign: yet *Gregory VIII.* who immediately succeeded him, obliged the Primate and his Successors to observe the laws and Customs of the famous *Metro-politan Church of Canterbury*. This was the Year 1651, not surrendring upon the first Summons, to the English victorious Rebels, was valued at five hundred Pounds, but had been valued, upon shewing they were Scholars. It is thirty eight miles from *Edinburgh*, to the North-east, and thirty three from *Aberneath*, to the East: It lies in 17. 28 Long. 56. 46. Latit.

Juliomagus, in *Cesar*, is the Head of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, a large well built City, the See of a Bishop, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It is seated upon *Sartre*, in a very good situation, it is also an University, founded by *Henry II. Duke of Anjou*, the King *John of France*, Anno Domini 1200, this City is twenty six Leagues from *Paris*, towards the West; it is within one League of the

Strait of Anglesey, *Mona*, called by the *Welsh* *Mon* or *Tir-mon*, but had the Name of *Anglesey* from the *English*, after they had conquered it: it is compassed on all sides with the *Irish Sea*, which yet separates it from the *Island of Carnarvan* in *Wales*, by the *Narrow Channel*, which in some places may be forded at low Water: it compasses sixty miles, and is

one of the Counties of *Wales*, and the most fruitful. This Island was the Seat of the British *Druides*, and was subdued for the *Romans* by *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the Reign of *Nero*: but he not being able to perfect this Conquest, *Julius Agricola*, his Successor, did it effectually. *Edward I.* brought it in Subjection to the Crown of *England* in the Year 1282. till which time it was under the Kings of *North-Wales*. The Right Honourable *Arthur Amesley*, a great lover of Learning and Books, was lately Earl of this County.

Angola, A Kingdom in *Africa*, upon the South of the Kingdom of *Congo*.

Angoulesme, *Engolisma*, is an Episcopal City in *Aquitaine* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*; it stands upon the *River Charente* which falls into the Ocean right over against the Island of *Oleron*. There is belonging to it also a Dukedom which is bounded upon the North with *Poitou*, upon the East with *Limousin*, upon the South with *Perigord*, and upon the West with *Xaintogn*. This Dukedom is call'd by the Name of *Angoumois*.

Anguilla, is one of the *Caribe* Islands planted by the *English*: it lies in 18 d. 31 m. Nor. Lat. and 330 of Long. it lies in length about ten Leagues, in breadth three. The Tobacco of this Island is well esteemed of.

Anian, a Strait (supposed to be between *Asia* and *America*, but which could never yet be discovered where it is, or whether there be any such Passage or no: it was thought to lie North of *China* and *Japan*, and to disjoyn the Eastern Part of

Asia from the Western part of *America*.

Anjou. Andegavia, is one of the noblest Dukedoms of *France*: it is bounded on the East with *La Beauce*, on the West with *Britain* and part of *Poitou*, on the South, in part by *Berry*, and in part by *Poitou*, in which Circumference are included *Anjou*, *Tourein*, and *Maine*. This Country is for the most part fruitful and pleasant, especially in *Tourein*, and along the *Loire*. *Anjou*, properly so call'd, is seated between *Tourein* and *Musne*, and was so called from the *Andegavi*, the old Inhabitants of it. *Henry II.* King of *England*, was Earl of *Anjou* by Inheritance from his Father, as he was King of *England* by *Maud* his Mother, Daughter to *Henry I.* but King *John*, his Son, lost it, and ever since it has been either annexed to the Crown of *France*, or given to the younger Sons of that Royal Family.

Anneci, Annecium, a neat City in *Savoy*, with a Castle. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, seated upon a Lake of the same Name; where the River *Troud* issueth out of the Lake at the foot of the Mountain *Seymenox*: heretofore it was greater, but now it is little, and not well inhabited, tho' the See of the Bishops of *Geneva* has been translated thither above an hundred Years. In this place resteth the Body of *St. Francis de Sales*. This City is six Leagues from *Geneva*, South.

Annibi, a Lake of North *Tartary* in *Asia*, where there are Mountains of the same Name.

Anflo, or *Opflo*, *Anflooa*, a City of the Province of *Aggerbous* in *Norway*, with a Bishop's See, under

the Archbishop of *Dronbeim*, seated upon a Bay of the same Name thirty five miles from the *Baltic* Sea, Northward: It has a Castle now it call'd *Aggerbuslo*. This City was miserably ruin'd by Fire in the Reign of *Christian IV.* who rebuilt it in the year 1614, and call'd it *Christiania* from his own Name. In this City were celebrated the Nuptials of *James I.* King of *England*, with the Lady *Ann*, Daughter of *Fredrick II.* King of *Denmark*, the 10th of November 1589. It stands about six German miles from *Stockholm* West.

Anse, Ansa, a River in *Normandy* which washeth the Town of *Caen*, and three Leagues lower into the *Dive*, which last falls into the *British* Sea four Leagues East of *Caen*.

Anse, Ansa, a small Town and Port in *Guiny* in *Africa*, six Leagues from the Cape of *Good Hope*, East.

Antego, is one of the *Cape Verde* Islands placed in 16.d. 11. m. of Northern Lat. and 339 of Long. It has been long inhabited by the *English* and is about six or seven Leagues in length and breadth, difficult of access, and not much stored with Springs, which the Inhabitants supply by Ponds and Cisterns.

Antequera, a small ill built City of *New Spain* in *America*, six Leagues from *Mexico*, which in the Year 1535. was made a Bishopric under the Archbishop of *Mexico* by *Pope Paul III.*

Antibes, a Town and Port in *Provence* in *France*.

Antioch, Antiochia, is called *Antakia* by the *Turks*, *Anrachia*; by the

f *Dronheim*, lea
of the same Name
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It has a Castle ne
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Antiochia, is call'd
Antachia; by the

Antachia. It was built by
cus, the Son of *Antiochus* King
yria, one of the Successors of
under the Great, and call'd af-
his Father's Name. This City
during the times the *Greeks*
omans were possess'd of it, the
al of Syria, or rather of the
and accordingly, the Bishop
City was accounted the third
rch of the World, *Rome* be-
the first, and *Alexandria* the se-
others count it the second Pa-
te. As it had these great
ers, so it was excellently built,
fortified both by Art and
y, and very populous, till it
to the hands of the *Arabians*,
ucks, and *Turks*, who have
t desolate, and suffered all its
and most of its common
gs, to fall into decay. June 3.
t was taken by the Christians,
the Year 1188. it was again
into the hands of the *Ma-*
s, who have been the *Ma-*
t ever since: It is incom-
with a double Wall, one of
and the other of Brick, with
ndred and sixty Towers in
s: The greatest part of these
remain, with a most impreg-
castle at the East-end of the
ut almost all the Houses are
down; so that the Patriarch
oved his Dwelling to *Damasc-*
his City is built on both sides
River *Orontes*, over which
was a Bridge. It stands about
miles from the *Mediterra-*
the River *Pharfar* passing on
uth-side of it. This place is
in the Prophets, *Riblah*, and
memorable in those times for
agedics of *Jeconias* and *Zede-*

chia, Kings of *Judah*. It stands
about twenty miles from *Scande-*
rone, South, and twenty two from
Aleppo: it lies in 68 d. 10 m. Long.
and 36. 20. Lat.

Antiochia Cilicia, was a City
of *Asia* the less in *Cilicia*, which
was a Bishop's See, and was seated
upon the River *Pyramus*; but what
it is now is not known.

Antiochia Pisidia, mentioned
Acts 13. 14. which was afterwards
an Archbishop's See; but it is now
a mean Village, and is called by the
Turks, *Versageli*, or, as others say,
Antachio: it is distant from *Iconium*
sixty miles North-west, from *Ephes-*
us an hundred and sixty, East.

Antivari, *Antibarum*, is a Me-
tropolitan City of *Dalmaria*, seated
upon a Mount upon the Shores of
the *Adriatick* Sea, under the Do-
minion of the *Turks*. The Arch-
bishop of this City had nine suffra-
gan Bishops under him: it is distant
from *Budoa* West, and *Dolcigno*
East, ten miles; from *Scusari*,
South, eighteen miles.

Antwerp, *Anversa*, call'd by the
French, *Anvers*, by the *Germans*,
Antorf, is a City of the Low Coun-
tries in the Dukedom of *Brabant*,
upon the River *Scheld*. It is a large
and beautiful City, and was, about
an hundred Years since, the most
populous and best traded City in all
those Provinces; and in the Year
1559 was made a Bishop's See by
Paul IV. In the Year 1569 the Duke
de Alva built here a strong Castle;
in 1576 the *Spaniards* plundered it;
in 1585 the Duke of *Parma* redu-
ced it under the Dominion of the
Spaniard again, in whose hands it
now is: but all these Mutations, and

the building Forts upon the River by the *Hollanders*, has reduced much of its ancient Glory, and it is now decaying *Abraham Ortelius*, a learned Geographer, who was born here, has described this City at large, as also *Lewis Guicciardin*, in his Description of the Low Countries. This City is ten miles from *Gant*, and as many from *Brussels*.

Boaxe, a River of *Abissinia* in *Africa*; it riseth in the Borders of the Provinces of *Xao* and *Oggo*, and being augmented with the Streams of *Michi*, it runs Eastward through the Kingdom of *Adel*; the Capital of which, *Aves Gurrela*, being watered by it, it falls in the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Aouste, *Augusta pratoria*, a City and Dukedom of *Piedmont*, it is an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tarentaise*, and a part of the Dominions of the Duke of *Savoy*: it stands in a mountainous, but fruitful Soil, at the foot of the *Grecian Alps*, upon the River *Doria*, where it receives the River *Baueggio*, which do both fall into the *Po*. This City was a *Roman* Colony, and is call'd by *Pliny*, *Italiae Limes*, the Frontier of *Italy*. It is fifty miles from *Turin*, East.

Apennino, *Apenninus*, a known and very great Chain of Mountains, which divide *Italy* into two parts: it is seven hundred miles long, and begins at the *Maritim Alps*, and extends it self to the utmost bounds of *Calabria*, where one Branch of them ends at the *Capo dell' Arme*, twelve miles East of *Reggio*; and the other Branch ends at *Capo di Santa Maria* in *Apulia*, at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*. In

all this long Course there is only the River *Offanto* (*Aufidus*) that crosseth it near the City *Canosa*. It has divers Names given it in several places, which I shall omit.

Apenrade, *Apenrora*, a little City of South *Zutland*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near the *Baltick* Sea; it belongs to that Duke with the adjacent Territory, and is distant from *Hader Sleven*, South, three Danish miles. It has a large Haven secured from the South-east Wind by the Island of *Alsen*.

Appenzel, *Abbasceella*, a very rich Burrow in *Switzerland*, and the Head of the last of the Cantons, not joyning with them till the Year 1513. It has its Name from the Town, and was once a part of the Jurisdiction of the Abby of *St. Gall*. It is seated at the Rise of the River *Sinra*, distant from *Curia* twelve *French* Leagues, from *Zurich* German miles Eastward. The inhabitants of this Canton are mix'd of the Protestant and *Romish* Religion.

Appleby, *Aballaba*, the County Town of *Westmorland*, almost compass'd with the River *Eden*, an ancient *Roman* Town, and the Situation of the *Aurelian Moors*. It is a pleasant Situation, being built on the easie Ascent of a rising Hill, but it has only one Street, and is not mightily inhabited: yet for its great Antiquity of it, the Assizes and Sessions are kept here; and has the right of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament. *William* King of *Scotland*, surpriz'd the Town, but King *John* soon recovered it again.

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(*Ausidus*) that crosses
City *Conza*. It has
given it in several places
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near the *Baltick* Sea
that Duke with the
ry, and is distant from
South, three *Danish*
a large Haven secure
ath-east Win' by the
ii.

Abbatiscella, a village
in Switzerland, and the
east of the Cantons,
with them till the Year
as its Name from the
was once a part of the
of the Abby of St. Gall
the Rise of the River
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rues, from *Zurich*
es Eastward. The
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Aballaba, the Com-
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are kept here; and
t of sending two
Parliament. *William*
orland, surprized
King *John* soon
agant.

oe, *Apta Julia*, A City and
rick in *Provence* upon the Ri-
alavone, at the foot of the
ains. This Bishop is a Suffra-
the Archbishop of *Aix*: It is
Place, and is distant from
on nine miles, to the East.
Julia, a Province of the King-
of *Naples*, is bounded with
zzo, on the East with *Terra*
anto, and the *Adriatick* Sea
North, and on the South with
Italia. The *Italians* do call this
only, *Puglia*, as the *French*
Pouille.

Italia Daunia, is that part of
which lieth next to *Abruzzo*,
which it is parted by the Ri-
more, and so extendeth East-
as far as the River *Lofanto*,
it meets with *Peucetia*.

Italia Peucetia, extendeth from
aks of *Lofanto* to the Land of
zo. East.

Teramo, the chief City of *Abruz-*
the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is
the See, once under the Arch-
of *Chieti*, but now exempted
Jurisdiction: it is seated on
and has a strong Castle in it;
ver *Pescara* flows near it: it
miles distant from *Rome*, to
ath-east.

Teramo, is call'd by the *French*
leja, by the *Germans*, *Aglar*
glareu: it is a *Patriarchal*
of *Italy*; and was in Ancient
very great, and one of the
pal Cities of *Italy*, the Resi-
of some Emperors. In the
432, *Attila*, King of the *Huns*,
and destroyed it, after a Siege
ree Years: after this, being re-
by *Narsetes*, it was again burnt
ruin'd by the *Lombards* in the

Year 590. and was after this rebuilt
by *Popone*, Patriarch of it. In ancient
times it was under the temporal Ju-
ridiction of these Patriarchs; but
being afterwards taken by the Dukes
of *Austria*, it is to this day in their
hands. It is now almost desolate, by
reason of its bad Air, troublesome
Rubbish and Ruines, and the Vici-
nity of *Venice*, which draws all
Trade from it. This City lies be-
tween the River *Isonzo* to the East,
and *Ansa* to the West, and is not
above nine miles distant from the
Shores of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the
North. It lies in 36.10. Long. and
45.45. Lat.

Aquisgrana, *Aquisgranum*, See
Aix la Chapelle.

Arabia, is a very large Country
in *Asia*: it has on the North, *Syria*
and *Diarbechia*; upon the East, the
Persian Gulph and the Streights of
Babors, by which it is separated from
Persia; on the South it has the *Ar-*
abian Sea, and on the West the *Red*
Sea, which cuts it off in great part
from *Africa*. The Southern and
Eastern parts, which are the greatest,
are well cultivated, but the Nor-
thern is for the most part barren and
sandy, having but few Inhabitants or
Cities, by reason of the vast Deserts,
barren Mountains, and want of Wa-
ter. It is all under Princes of its
own, except a small part of *Arabia*
Petraea, in which the *Turks* have
some few Forts. This vast Country
is divided into three Parts, viz. *The*
Desert, *The Happy*, and *The Stony*.

Arabia Deserta, (the Desert) is
the least part of all the three, and
lies most North: it is call'd by the
Asiatics, *Beria* *Arabistan*; it is
bounded on the South by the Moun-
tains

tains of *Arabia the Happy*, on the East by the Province of *Iraca*, heretofore *Chaldea*; upon the North by *Diarrhechia*, from which it is separated by the River *Euphrates*; upon the West by *Syria*, the Holy Land, and *Arabia the Stony*.

Arabia Felix, (*the Happy*) is the greatest of all the three parts, and lies extended to the South and East: it is call'd by the Inhabitants *Femen*, and is encompass'd on all sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where it bounds upon the other two *Arabia's*. There are in this part many Kingdoms and great Cities, the Soil being fruitful, and the Country not easie to be invaded by the neighbour Nations, by reason of its Situation.

Arabia Petrea, (*the Stony*) lies more West, and is call'd by the *Turks* *Dase-lik Arabistan*, and, as others say, *Baraab Arabistan* by the Natives: It is bounded on the North by the Holy Land, and part of *Syria*; on the East by *Arabia Deserta* in part, and by *Arabia Felix* in part, as also on the South; and on the West it has the *Red Sea* and *Egypt*. Two things have made these Countries known to all the World, The wandering of the Children of *Israel* forty years, in the first; and the Birth of that great Deceiver *Mahomet*, in the latter of these three Parts.

Aracujes, A People of *Chilé*, which are the most warlike of all the *Americans*.

Arach, *Parthia*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Arach, *Petra*, the chief City of *Arabia Petrea*, it was once the capital City of *Moab*, and was then

call'd *Rabath*; it was afterwards a Archbishopps See under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being taken from the Patriarch of *Alexandria*; it was once call'd *Cyriacopolis*, and *Mon Regalis*: it is by some now call'd *Krach*: it stands upon the Confine of *Palestine*, near the Brook *Zareth*, and lies in 66. 45. Long. and 30. 20. Lat.

Arad, *Caucalus*, is a Mountain in *Asia*, which the Fable of *Prometheus* has made very well known. It is the part of Mount *Taurus* which lies between the *Euxine* or *Black Sea* to the West, and the *Caspian Sea* to the East, including the *Mengrelians* (*Coraxicos*), *Caitachians* (*Hemichos*) and the *Asbaeans* (*Asbaeans*). It is continued also amongst the *Arctic Tartars* to the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, which is now commonly call'd *Cocas*. This Mountain is very high, and always covered with Snow. It is call'd by *Hayton*, the *Armenians* *Cochias*; by others, *Albor*; by *Neger*, *Adaxer*; it is call'd by *Circassians*, *Salatto*; and by the *French* *mont de Circassie*.

Aran, *Araxus*, Vide *Achlar*.

Aran, *Arania*, is a very fruitful Vale in *Aquitain* in *France*, which lies between the *Pyrenean Hills* and the County de *Bigorre*, of which it was a part till the Year 1192, when *Alphonfus*, King of *Arragon*, seized on it (as *Peter de Marca* saith) and annexed it to the Kingdom of *Arragon*, tho it lies on the French side of the *Pyrenais* in this Vale riseth the River *Garonne*, which is one of the greatest in *France*; and there are it thirty three Castles or Villages, which *Viella* is the chief.

it was afterwards
e under the Patriarch
being taken from the
Alexandria; it was
isacopolin, and *Mon*
by some now call
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near the Brook *Z*
n 66. 45. Long. an

asus, is a Mountain
Fable of *Prometheus*
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ing the *Mengrelian*
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Bigorre, of which
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de Marca (aith' *an*
the Kingdom of *Ar*
s on the *French* fi
in this Vale riseth
e, which is one of
nce; and there are
Castles or Villages,
the chief.

Ar

Arch-Angel, is a very famous Sea
in the North of *Muscovy*, in
Province of *Dwina*, upon the
Dwin, which near this place
ided into two Branches, by
it makes the Island of *Podef*
after which it falls into the
Sea, six German miles be-
this City. The Passage by Sea
is City was first found out by
English by one *Richard Chand*
in the Year 1554, or near that
before which the *Muscovites*
Communication with these
of the World, but by the *Bal*
Sea, by *Narva*, and *Poland*:
Accordingly, the *English* were
treated with great Kindness
Princes of *Muscovy*, and in
Year 1569, obtain'd from *Bast*
the Emperour of *Muscovy*,
sione but the *English* should
here; but since that, the *Dutch*,
and *Swedes*, have had their
and *Arch-Angel*, which when
discovered was a Village, is
become a rich and populous
This City lies in 64 d. of Lat.
ani, *Apsarus*, a River of the
relians, which riseth from the
stains of *Chielder* in *Armenia*
y, and running Northward, falls
the *Euxine Sea* at *Arcani*, a
of *Mengrelia*, seated upon
Sea between *Trapezium*, from
it is distant an hundred and
miles, and *Phazzeb* a City of
ngrelia. *Archipelago*, *Archipelagus*, *mare*
neum, is a part of the *Mediter*
ean Sea, which lies between
eece, the *Lesser Asia*, and the
of *Cree*: this Sea is stord with
innumerable Shoal of small
nds, and by Allusion, late Wri-

ters have for that reason given the
same name to divers other Seas in
the *East* and *West Indies*.

Arbois, a Town in the *Franche*-
County, famous for the good Wines
it yields.

Arcklo, is a small Town, with a
County belonging to it in the Pro-
vince of *Leinster* in *Ireland*: it is
seated upon the *Irish Sea*, thirty one
miles South of *Dublin*, and deserves
the rather to be mentioned, because
it belongs to the Noble and Loyal
Family of the Dukes of *Ormond*, who
are Barons of it.

Ardeuil, *Ardevila*, a Town in
the Province of *Servan* in the King-
dom of *Persia*, about twenty Leagues
from the *Caspian Sea*. It is a large
City, but not well'd, remarkable for
its being able to shew the Sepulchres
of many of the Kings of *Persia*; and
in the Year 1618, the *Turks* and *Per*-
sians fought near this place a dread-
ful Battel, the *Persians* getting the
Victory with a vast loss, which end-
ed in a speedy Peace, offered by the
Victors, and accepted by the *Turks*.
Brierius.

Ardee, *Ardea*, a River of *Nor*-
mandy, which falls into the *Brinsb*
Sea at *Auranches*, near the Limits
of the Dukedom of *Britain*.

Ardee, a small Market Town in
the County of *Louth* in the Province
of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

Ardenno, *Arduenna Sylva*, cal-
led by the Germans *Ardenner*-
walde, and *Lutrischer-walde*, is the
greatest Forest in all the *Low Coun*-
tries; it reacheth above an hundred
miles in length, at this day extend-
ing it self through the Dukedom of
Luxemburg, the Bishoprick of
Liege, the South part of *Hemab*,
and

ind to the Borders of *Champaign*; it is taken notice of by *Cæſar* and *Tacitus*.

Ardmonack, is a Territory in the County of *Roffe* in *Scotland*, belonging to the Royal Family of *Scotland*. *Charles* the I. as ſecond Son to King *James*, had the Title of Baron of *Ardmonack* given him at two years of Age.

Ardres, Ardre, is a little, but well fortified Town in the County of *Guienne* in *Picardy* in *France*: it ſtands in the Marſhes, in the Borders of *Artois*, and has been often, but in vain, attack'd by the *Spaniards*: it ſtands three Leagues from *Calis* toward the South, and a little more from *Gravelin*.

Ardila, a River of *Spain*, which riſeth in *Andaluſia*, and diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Guadiana*, below the City of *Oliſenza* in *Portugal*.

Arembourg, Aremburium, a Town of the lower *Germany*, lately adorn'd with the Title of a Principality: it lies between *Colen* to the North, and *Treves* to the South, upon the River *Aer*. It is ſeven German miles from *Juliers*, to the South, and four from the *Rhine*, Weſt.

Argile, Argathella, is a very large County in the Weſtern parts of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, upon the Weſt of *Dumbricaine* Frith. This was the firſt Country the *Scots* who came out of *Ireland* poſſeſs'd themſelves of, as is ſhewn by *Camden* out of *Bede*. This was firſt alſo made a County or Earldom by *James* the II. who inveſted *Golin*, Lord *Cambell*, with the Title of Earl of *Argile*, in regard of his own Virtue, and of the Worth of his Family, which is derived from the ancient Princes of

this Country. They have alſo, (*ſaid Camden*) been made Lords of *Lore* and for a good while, General Juſtices of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; but the two laſt Earls have muſt ſtain'd the Glory of this Family by Rebellion and Treafon.

Arglar, is a ſmall Town in the Province of *Ulſter*, in the County of *Down* in *Ireland*, with a Haven belonging to it. The Lord *Cromartie* of *Oakhams* is Earl of this place.

Arguin, [*Arguinum*] a ſmall Iſland, with a Fort upon it, belonging to the *Hollanders*, upon the Coaſt of *Nigritia*. This Fort was built by the *Portugals*, in 1455. It was taken from them by the *Hollanders* in 1633. It was taken from the *Dutch*, by the *Engliſh*, of late Years, and it was again taken and ruin'd by the *French* in 1678; and is now again under the *Hollanders*. It lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, upon the Coaſt of the Kingdom of *Guinea*, about, or in 20 d. of Northern Latitude.

Arbuſen, Arbuſia, is a City of *Denmark* in the Dukedom of *Jutland*, upon the *Baltick* Sea: it is Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Lunden*, ſeated upon the River *Gude*; it ſtands ten miles South of *Alburg*, two miles Weſt from the Iſland of *Fuſen*, and about twenty ſix miles North of *Lubeck*. This City was taken, and ſeverely treated by the *Suedes* in 1644. but is ſince that in the Poſſeſſion of the *Dan* again.

Ariſa, a Port in the Kingdom of *Petu* in the Province de los *Charcas*, whete they ſhip the Silver brought from *Porofi*. It is a ſmall Town but has a capacious Haven, and ſtrong

they have also, (said
made Lords of Low
while, General Juff
gdom of Scotland
Earls have much
of this Family b
reason.

small Town in the
fter, in the Count
land, with a Haven
The Lord Cromwe
arl of this place.

[Argunum] a small
ort upon it, belong
landers, upon the
ria. This Fort was
ruggals, in 1455, b
them by the Holl
y. It was taken from
the English, of late
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rench in 1678; and
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e Kingdom of Gu
in 20 d. of North

busia, is a City of
he Dukedom of Ju
e Baltic Sea: it is
nder the Archbish
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miles West from the
en, and about twent
of Luheck, This City
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ort in the Kingdom
ovince de los Chara
ip the Silver brough
It is a small Town
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Castle, and is distant from
lata to the South-East, and
Cusco to the South, eighty
miles.

iel, a River of the Precopen-
Tatars, which falls into the
r, (Borysthenes) below Terki.
les, Arelas, a City and Arch-
brick in Provence of France,
the Rhone. In this place there
great Council of the Western
frican Bishops, by the Order
astantine the Great, in the
12. or as Cabasurim saith, in
that is, about sixteen Years be-
the General Council of Nice;
ere has been several other held
r-times in the same Place.
ity was after made the Head
gdom, which had Kings of
from the Year 879, till 1032.
gdom was sometimes call'd
gdom of Arles, and some-
Burgundy beyond the Four.
a.) It is seated on the left
the River Rhone, over which
a Timber Bridge, twelve
from Marseilles, to the

ngton, a little Village in Mid-
between Harlington and
on, which being the Birth-
the Right Honourable Han-
er, he was by Charles the II.
Baron of Arlington, the 14th
rch 1664, and Earl of it the
of April 1672, sworn Lord
berlain of his late Majesties
old, Sept. 11. 1674. and died
ft Year of his now Majesties
in great Honour and Esteem.
magh, Armacha, is a County
fter in Ireland, which is in-
s'd with the River Neury on
ft, with the County of Louth

A R

on the South, and with the Black-
water North. This is one of the
most fruitful Counties in all Ireland.
Upon the River Kalin, which fall-
eth into the Black-water, (a River so
call'd) upon which stands Armagh,
a poor small City, tho an Archiep-
iscopal See, and the Primate of the
whole Kingdom. This Primate was
subject to the Archbishop of Canter-
bury till 1142, when it was exempt-
ed by one John Papyris, a Papal Le-
gate, as Camden saith. This City
was taken by Cromwel in 1650.

Armanac, Arminiacensis Comi-
tatus, is a County of Aquitain, or
the Upper Gascony, in France; it
is bounded on the North by the
Counties of Agenois and Condoms,
on the East by Languedoc, on the
West by Gascony, properly so call'd,
Bearn and Bigorre, and on the
South by the County de Cominge.
The Earls of this County are much
celebrated in the ancient French Hi-
story.

Armanoth, vide Ardonack.
Armenia major, is call'd by the
Inhabitants Curdistana, by the Georgi-
ans Armenioba: it is a very large
and well known Country of Asia;
being divided from the Georgians,
Mingrelians, and Muscovites, by
the Mountains; on the South by
Mount Taurus from Mesopotamia,
and by Mount Niphate from Assy-
ria; and on the West it has the Eu-
phrates, by which it is divided from
Cappadocia, and Armenia the Less:
The greatest part of it is under the
Turks, but a small part towards the
East is under the Persian. In this
Country both Euphrates and Tigris
have their Fountains.

A R

Armenia minor, call'd now by some *Aladuli*, by others *Ac-coionlu*, is a part of *Asia the Less*, and was heretofore a part of *Cappadocia*: it is bounded on the North by the *Mengrelians* and the *Pontus*, or *Euxine Sea*; on the South by *Cilicia* and *Syria*; on the East by *Armenia major*, and on the West by *Cappadocia*. This whole Country is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Armenisiers, Armentaria, a Town of *Flanders* upon the River *Lej* (*Logia*) which falls into the *Schelde* at *Gant*. This Town was the Theatre of great Actions during the last War, and was left to the *French* by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, who have had it ever since the Year 1668. It is a fair Town, and is distant from *Gant* ten miles, and something less from *Cambray*.

Arnheim, Arenacum, is one of the principal Cities of *Guelderland*, and is one of the States of *Holland*; it is seated upon the *Rhine*, which a little above it is divided into two branches, the *Niel* to the East, and the *Rhine* to the West: it is a neat Town, and has belonged to the United Provinces ever since the Year 1585. It lies two Leagues from *Nimwegen*, the chief Town of *Guelderland*, and seven from *Utrecht*. It was taken by the *French* in 1672, and deserted two Years after, the Fortifications of it being first demolished by them.

Arno, Arnus, a River of *Tuscany* in *Italy*; it springeth from the *Apennine* not far from the Head of *Tiber*, and running West, it obliquely passeth between *Florence* and *Pisa*. From the Sea, as far as *Florence*, it is Navigable.

A R

Arques, Arca, a Village in *Normandy* in the *pais de Caux*, upon the River *Arques*, two miles South from *Diepe*. This Place was made illustrious by a great Victory Henry the IV. obtain'd there in the Year 1589.

Arragon, Aragonia, is a very large, and indeed one of the principal Kingdoms in *Spain*; it is bounded on the North by *Navarre* and *France*, from which last it is divided by the *Pyrenees*; on the East it hath *Catalonia*; on the West *Navarre* and *Old Castile*; and on the South it hath the Kingdom of *Valencia*. This Kingdom was united to *Castile* in the Year 1479.

Arran, is a Barony made up of four Islands, upon the Coast of the County of *Dungall* in the Province of *Ulster*. This was made an Earldom in 1661. in favour of *Richard*, the second Son of *James Duke of Ormond*. These Islands lie in the Western Ocean.

Arran, Arania, Glotta, is an Island on the West of *Scotland*, near *Dumbrtain Fryth* near *Argile*, which was anciently an Earldom.

Arra, Atrebatum, Nemetocenna, call'd by the *Dutch* *Atrachs*, is a great Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*: it is the chief City of the Earldom of *Arton*, which stands upon the River *Scarpe*, which flows also by *Douay*. It is well fortified, and has a strong Castle: it came into the hands of the *French* in 1640. and when the *Spaniards* in 1654, attempted by force to retake it, their Army was defeated the 1st of *August* of that Year; since which time the *French* have peaceably enjoyed it. This was one of the great

a Village in Normandy, *de Caux*, upon the Coast, two miles South of this Place was made the great Victory Henry II. there in the Year 1179.

Pyrenees, is a very high Mountain, one of the three great Mountains in Spain; it divides the North by *Narbonne* from the South which last it divides the *Pyrenees*; on the East it divides *Spain*; on the West *Narbonne*; and on the South it divides the Kingdom of *Valence*. This Kingdom was united to *Castile* in the Year 179.

A Barony made up of several Towns upon the Coast of the Province of *Britany*; this was made an Earldom in favour of *Richard* Duke of *Burgundy*. These Islands lie in the Bay of *Biscay*.

Archiepiscopus, *Glotta*, is a small Town in the West of *Scotland*, near *Argyle*, which was an Earldom.

Archiepiscopus, *Nemetocum*, is a small Dutch Town, in the Province of *Archiepiscopus*, it is the Capital See under the Archbishop of *Archiepiscopus*; it is the Capital of *Archiepiscopus*, on the River *Scarpe*, which divides the County of *Donay*. It is well fortified, and has a strong Castle in the hands of the French, when the Spaniards were defeated by force that Year; since which they have peaceably possessed of it, and was one of the great

possessions of Cardinal *Mazarine*, who won him much honour in the Year 1649. It is fifteen Leagues from *Paris*, and five from *Donay*.

Archiepiscopus, See *Britany*.

Archiepiscopus, *Artesia*, is bounded on the North with the County of *Flanders*, on the West and South with *Picardy*, on the East in part by *Flanders*, in part by *Henault*, and *Cambray*. It is in length, from North to South, twenty six Leagues. It was a separate Earldom in 1198, but continued to till 1382, when it was given to the Earls of *Flanders*; by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1659, it was yielded to the French.

Archiepiscopus, call'd by the Germans *Oreogonia*, is a Town in the Upper Hungary, between the Confines of *Poland*, towards the *Carpathian Mountains* upon the River *Vag* (*Vagus*) six miles from *Archiepiscopus*, North, which Town was made to a County.

Archiepiscopus, *Arunstina Vallis*, is a small Town in *Suffex*, upon the River *Archiepiscopus*, in which there is a Castle, a stately place, strong by Artillery. The Name, State, and History of Earl belongs to who possessed of this Mannor and without any other Consideration to be an Earl, as the Creation to be an Earl, as the Creation acquaints us out of the ancient Rolls of the 11 H. 6. that the Castle stands nine miles East of *Archiepiscopus*, and the Fee is in the hands of the most Noble *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of England by Inheritance, which was given by *Charles* the II. in 1672, the Father of this present Duke. The Earl is the Eldest Duke, Earl

and Baron of *England*, and the first Protestant of this Noble and Illustrious Branch.

Arzeron, (*Azirin*) a City of *Armenia* upon the *Euphrates*; the Turkish Viceroy of which has under him seventeen subordinate Governments.

Asaph, *Elwa*, *Asaphopolis*, is a Town and Bishop's See in *Flintshire* in *Wales*: this Bishoprick was erected by *Kentigern* Bishop of *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, in the Year 560. He returning afterwards into *Scotland*, made *Asaph*, a holy Man, Bishop of this place, from whom it has its Name. There is in this Diocese 128 Parishes. The Town is mean as well as the Church, and it stands upon the River *Clwyd*, about three miles from the Sea, and sixteen from *Chester*.

Aschaffenbourg, *Aschiburgum*, is a City in *Germany*, in the Diocese of *Mentz*, but in the Limits of *Frankonia*, and therefore by some ascrib'd to that Province. It was heretofore an Imperial or Hans-Town, but afterwards exempted; it is divided into two parts by the River *Mayn*, which falls into *Rhine* at *Mentz*. There is in it a stately Palace, built of square Stone, call'd *Johansburg*, where the Elector of *Mentz* often resides: This Town is distant from *Frankford* six miles, Eastward.

Ascoli di Sacriano, [*Asculum Apulum*] a small decaying City, an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County call'd the *Principate*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirty five miles East from *Benevento*. This City is built on a Hill; a former which stood near this place

place having been ruin'd in the Year 1399, by a dreadful Earthquake: this was built in the Year 1410, by the Inhabitants of the other.

Ascot, is a Mannor in the County of *Buckingham*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvon*, and Viscounts of *Ascot*, who were advanced to this Honour the Second of *August* 1628, by *Charles* the I. for whom *Robert*, the first Earl, died fighting in the Battel of *Newbury*, in 1643.

Asebin, *Nisivis*, vide *Nisbin*.

Ashby de la Zouch, a Market Town and Barony in *Leicestershire*, which, saith *Camden*, is now in the Earls of *Hunsington*; one of which Family, *Sir William Hastings*, procur'd the Town the Privilege of a Fair in the Reign of *Henry* the VI. It stands in the North-west Corner of the County, about eleven miles North-east from *Eaton*.

Ash-burton, is a Corporation seated upon the River *Dart* in *Devonshire*, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: it stands about seventeen miles from *Exeter*, to the South-west, and five miles from *Newton*.

Ashdale, a place in *Scotland*, of which the late Duke of *Monmouth* was Baron.

Ashdod, *Azor*, a City in the Holy Land, which was one of the Principalities of the *Philistines*: in *S. Jerom's* time it was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cæsarea*: it is now a Village, call'd *Alzete* by the *Turks*.

ASIA, the first of the Four parts of the World; the Mother, and for a long time the Nurc and Mistris

of Mankind, for here in this was created: and after the De this was the Place God chose to Mankind a second Beginning the two first of the General Nations, (viz. the *Assyrian* and *Armenian*) were in this part, and chiefly was the Church confin'd our blessed Saviour came. It is ed on three sides by the vast Ocean which on the East is call'd the *Eastern* or *Pacifick* Ocean, on the North the *Tartarian* Ocean or *del Norte*, on the West the *Asian* Ocean and the *Red Sea*; it is divided from *Europe* by the *Mediterranean* and *Black Sea*, the Rivers of *Tanais* (*Don* or *Tyrus*) and *Obb*. It is only parted from *Europe* by the space of three hundred German miles and more by the *Bosphorus*: it is connected to *AFRICA* by a Neck of Land of about three hundred miles; and whether the North-west part of it is not united with the North-west part of *America*, is never yet be discovered, though probable there is a Streight or narrow Sea between them; so that in the midst of the other three was the fittest place to be made the Cradle of Mankind, from which the other were all to be peopled. It lies in length from the *Helleſpont* to *Malacca* the utmost Eastern part one thousand three hundred and thirty man miles: its Breadth, betwixt the Mouth of the *Red Sea* and the supposed Straights of *Anian*, is one thousand two hundred and twenty miles. It is now divided into five principal Parts, 1. *Tartary*, 2. *China*, 3. *India*, 4. *Persia*, 5. and the *Kish Empire*.

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4. *Persia*, 5. and the
re.

Tanaiss, call'd *Azack* or
by the Inhabitants, *la Tana*
alsans, is a City of the *Pre*
Tartars, at the mouth of
er *Tanaiss* which cuts the
to two parts, and then im
ly falls into the Lake of *Ma*
it has a large Haven, and a
Castle which stands by the
it was once taken by the
es, Anno 1638. which, up
Accusation, cost *Cyrillus*
Patriarch of *Constantin*
Life; but it was re-taken
arks, who are now Masters
The Town is square, and is
the foot of a Hill in 67 d.
and 54. 30. of Lat.
birt, *Assinus*, is a County
orth-western part of *Scot*
has *Srathnavern* on the
e Mountains of *Marble* and
on the East, *Rosse* on the
and the *Irish* Sea, on the
this is properly a part of
of *Rosse*, and therefore
of it.
Assisum, *Assisum*, a City
in the Patrimony of the
it is a Bishop's See, built
five miles from the *Ri*
Assumprio, *Assumprio*, a small
in the Southern *America*,
River of *Place* in *Paragua*:
hop's See, under the Arch
la Plaza.
is a City and *Roman Colo*
between *Piedmont* and
rar: it is a Bishop's See un
Archbishop of *Milan*, well
with a strong new Castle
ing to it: it was once a *Com*
alth; then it became a part of
edom of *Milan*, and was un-

der the *Viscount*; being disjoyn'd
from that Dukedom, in the Year
1531. after various changes it fell in
to the hands of the Duke of *Savoy*,
who is still Master of it. It is fifteen
miles distant from *Casal*, to the
South. There is another City of the
same Name in *Andalusia*, and ano
ther in the *East-Indies* in the King
dom of *Decan*.

Astachar, *Astacara*, a City of
Persia upon the River *Bendemir*,
near the Ruines of *Persopolis*, which
was once the Capital of the Kingdom
of *Persia*, but is now decaying.

Astora, *Astura Augusta*, is a City
and Bishoprick in the Kingdom of
Leon in *Spain*, nine miles from *Le*
one, (the Archbishops See) to the
South. This City is also call'd
Astorga.

Astracan, *Astracanum*, the Ca
pital City of a *Tartarian* Kingdom in
Asia, near the Mouth of the River
Rba, or rather *Volga*, where it falls
into the *Caspian* Sea: it is built in
an Island made by that River, about
twenty five *German* miles from the
Sea-shore; and it has been in the
hands of the *Muscovites* ever since
the Year 1554. before which time it
had Kings of its own.

The Kingdom of *Astracan* is a
considerable part of the *Czar's* Domi
nion: it lies in *Tartaria Deserta*,
from the Head of the River *Rba* to
the *Caspian* Sea, and it extends West
to the River *Tanaiss*, which parts it
from the *Precopessian Tartars*. It
was conquered by *Johannes Basila*
vits, Emperour of *Muscovy*.

Asturia was once a Kingdom, but
is now a part of the Kingdom of
Leon in *Spain*: it lieth in length
from *Biscay* to *Galecia*. The eldest
Son

Son of the King of *Castile* is stil'd Prince of the *Asturias* (it being divided into two parts) as the *English* Prince is of *Wales*, of which this is an Imitation; as also the *Delphin* in *France*.

Asad, *Caucasus*, a Mountain in *Asia*, much celebrated by the Ancient Poets.

Atavillos, a People of *Peru*.

Atha, a River of *Germany* in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which falls in the *Dambe*, a little above *Ingolstadt*.

Aeth, *Atbun*, a small, but strong Town, in the Province of *Henale*, upon the River *Dender*, (*Tenera*,) which falls into the *Schelde*: it is two Leagues distant from the Confines of *Flanders*, five East from *Tournay*. It was taken in the Year 1667, by the *French*; and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane*, this, and the Territory belonging to it, was yielded to them; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Year 1679, it returned under the *Spanish* Dominion. In this place, in the Year 1357, there was a League concluded between *Venceflaus* Duke of *Brabant*, and *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*.

Athens, *Athene*, is one of the most ancient and most noble Cities of *Greece*, the Capital of *Attica*. It was built by *Cecrops*, an *Egyptian*, *A. M.* 2350, according to *Helucius* in 2390; the last of which Accounts precedes the going up of the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, sixty four Years. It was governed by Kings to the Death of *Codrus*, *A. M.* 2882. under Archons for life, till the Year 3190; after which it had Archons for ten Years, till the Year of the World 3268, when it became a

perfect Republick, and had no more any Rest or Peace till it came into the hands of the Kings of *Macedonia* first, and afterwards of the *Romans*. About the Year 336 *Serxes* invading *Greece*, the *Athenians* burnt their own City, sent their Wives and Children to the Islands of the *Mediserranean*, prevailing after against that Prince, they built the City more gloriously than before. Reputation they had gain'd in War made them great at home amongst their Neighbours, growing proud and injurious, they became their Enemies, and they came into the hands of the *Lacedaemonians*, who ruin'd their Walls, *A. M.* 3546. They recovered their Liberty but not their Reputation, and in the Year 3613. they fell into the hands of *Philip*, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, who, by being made General of a Holy War, became Sovereign of all *Greece*. The *Romans* conquering *Perseus*, the King of *Macedonia*, *A. M.* 3683, they became in some sort the subjects of that Empire: yet under the *Romans* they had a shadow of Liberty; till the *Mithridatick* War, when being over-persuaded by *Cicero*, an *Epicurean* Philosopher, they incensed the *Roman* People against them; and *Sylla*, in the Year of the World 3863, Eighty Years before the Birth of our Saviour, by a Siege reduced them to the necessity of eating Man's Flesh, took the City by Storm in the Year of the World 3943. This was the Evening of all Dominion, Glory, and Liberty, in this Interval between their being a free and a subject People.

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 without Arts. *Solon*, who
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 ty, and became the *Athenian*
 ator about the 3359th Year of
 world, laid the Foundations of
 which *Socrates*, *Plato*, *Ari-*
 and *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*,
Athenes, *Isocrates*, and the rest
 llowed, raised to such an
 that *Athens* was truly more
 ris of the World on the Ac-
 of Arts, than ever *Rome* was
 eore of her Arms: and tho
 ir Times are past, yet *Athens*
 ad speaks still in her *Phi-*
 s, *Orators*, and *Historians*.
 pursue her Fate, she rose out
 Ashes after the *Syllian* Ruine
 avour of the *Romans*, and
 d again till *Alaricus*, the
 gain laid her in the Dust,
 e Reign of *Valens*, about
 of Christ 378. She recover-
 under *Theodosius*, *Arcadi-*
Justinian. *Eudocia*, the
 of *Theodosius* II. being an
 by Birth, as *Irene*, the
 Leo IV. also was. About the
 33, *Antonius Comnenus* Ac-
 was Duke of *Athens*; about
 Years after which time, she
 second time into the hands
Turks, being taken by *Ma-*
 II. since which last Captivity,
 y her Flesh, but her Skin, is
 and she is become a Skeli-
 and this last Year 1676, the
 ns having taken *Napoli di*
ua in the *Morea*, poor *Athens*
 Messengers to obtain her
 from them, with a Contribu-
 twenty thousand Crowns per

Annum. The Reader may pardon
 this long Discourse, because the Sub-
 ject so well deserved it, and I want-
 ed Art to make it shorter. *Athens*
 lies in Long. 50. 12. Lat. 38. 51.

Athol, *Atholia*, is a small Coun-
 ty or Earldom in the heart of *Scot-*
land, between the Mountain *Gram-*
pus on the West, and the *Sherifdom*
 of *Pertth* on the East, in which ri-
 seth the River *Tau*, which is the
 greatest River in all *Scotland*. This
 County is remarkable for nothing
 but its *Earls*, which have been great
 men both in *Scotland* and *England*.

Atlas, see *Aiducal*.

Atlone, *Athlona*, *Atlomia*, is a
 small Town in the County of *Rose-*
comen, in the Province of *Connaught*,
 in *Ireland*, in the Confines of *Lein-*
ster, seated upon the River *Shemmon*,
 where it comes out of the Lake of
Lough Ree, sixteen *Irish* miles from
Loyford, South. This Place was
 the Refuge of the Rebels in the last
Irish Rebellion, who fled thither
 from *Kilkenny*, 1650. being pressed
 upon by other Rebels; where they
 had not much Rest, the Town being
 taken by *Hewson*, in 1651.

Attri, *Atria*, *Adria*, and *Hadria*,
 a City of *Abruzza* in the Kingdom
 of *Naples*, where *Hadrian* the Em-
 perour was born. This is an Inde-
 pendent Bishoprick, subject to no
 Archbishop, instituted by *Innocent*
 the IV. *Ann. Chr.* 1252. The City
 is built upon a high Hill, within
 four miles of the *Adriatick* Sea;
 and tho it has few Inhabitants, yet
 it has the Honour of giving the Ti-
 tle of a Duke to the Family of the
Aquaviva's. It stands ten Leagues
 from *Pinna* to the North, and six-
 teen from *Theatre*, East: it lies in

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38. 18. Long. 42. 51. Lat. There is another Town belonging to the *Venetians*, of the same name, but almost swallowed up by the Sea.

Attigny, Attiniacum, a Town in the Province of *Champagne*, in the Dukedom of *Reims*, upon the River *Aisne* (*Axona*) eleven miles from *Reims* to the South-east, in which *Chilpericus*, King of *France*, died, *An. Chr. 721*.

Availle, Avallensis Comitatus, a Territory in *Aquitaine*, in the Province of *Limousin*, in *France*.

Aube, Alba, a River of *France* which riseth in the Borders of *Burgundy*, and flowing through the Province of *Champagne*, watereth *Bar*; after which being encreased with some additional Rivers, it falls into the *Seyne*, (*Sequana*) at *Pont sur Seyne*.

Avein, Aveinim, a Village in *Luxembourg*, made famous by a great Victory obtain'd by the *French* against the *Spaniards*, *Anno 1635*. it is scarce two Leagues distant from *St. Huberts*, to the North.

Avin, Avo, Avenna, is a small River of the County of *Louthiane* which falls into the *Frith* at *Blackness*, near *Lithgo*.

Avalon, Avallonia, Aveland, is an Island in *Somersetshire*, in which *Glastenbury* stands: it gives the Title of a Viscount to the Family of the *Mordants*.

Avenmore, Dabrona, the Broad Water, a River in the Province of *Mounster* in *Ireland*: it ariseth near the Earldom of *Desmond*, and running East, it takes in several other Rivers; and having washed the Town of *Lismore*, it falls into the Ocean at *Toughal*, where it maketh a Fla-

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ven, about twenty miles West of *Waterford Haven*.

Avesnes, Avenna, a Town of *Haynaut*, little, but famous, and well fortified, standing upon a small River which falls into the *Sambre*. This Town stands four miles South of *Maubeuge*, eight from *Mons*. It was yielded to the *French* by the *Pyrenean Treaty Anno 1659*.

Avesnes le Comte, a small French Town in the Province of *Artois*, the Borders of *Picardy*.

Auge, a County in *Normandy*.

Avigliano, Aviliana, a small Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Duria*, twenty miles from *Turin* to the West. (This River is call'd *Garonna* in the late Maps) it stands on a Hill, and has a ruin'd Castle.

Avignon, Avenio, a City of *Provence* in *France*, upon the River *Rhone*, it is an Archbishop's See, a large built Town, and very much famous for having been the usual Residence of the Popes from 1306, (by the Grant of *Joan Queen of Naples* and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement V.*) to the Year 1378. In what time died here, *John II.* in 1361. *Benedict XII.* in 1341. *Clement VI.* in 1352. *Innocent VI.* in 1361. *Urbanus V.* in 1370. This City has a University, and had once a Stone Bridge, which is now decayed. An Archbishoprick was erected here by *Sixtus IV.* in 1475. This City is still under the Dominion of the Pope, and lies about seven Leagues from *Arles*, on the Borders of the Principality of *Aurange*.

Avila, Albula, a City of old *Spain*, famous for the Birth of *St. Teresa*. It is wholly built on a Hill, well fenced with Walls.

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Avenna, a Town
e, but famous, and
standing upon a fine
falls into the *Sambre*
lands four miles South
eight from *Mons*. It
to the French by the
treaty Anno 1659.

Comte, a small French
Province of *Artois*,
of *Picardy*.

County in *Normandy*.

Aviliana, a fine
dmont, upon the River
y miles from *Turin*.
his River is call'd *Garonne*.
Maps it stands on
a ruin'd Castle.

Avenio, a City of
France, upon the River
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and very much famous
between the usual Residence
from 1306, (by the
Queen of *Naples*)

of *Provence*, took
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in 1370. This City
and had once a strong
which is now decayed.

Arick was erected here
in 1475. This City
the Dominion of
lies about seven Leagues
on the Borders of
of *Aurange*.

Albula, a City of old
in, famous for the
It is wholly built
well fenced with Walls

amongst many Rocks, and
bouring Mountains, yet has a
Situation near the River
It is a Bishop's See, under
Archbishop of *Compostelle*: it
in the midst between *Salamanca*
and *Madrid*, sixteen Leagues
either. There is another Town
same Name in *Peru*.

Avissum, a small, but for-
Town in *Portugal*; to which
belongs an Order of Knights of
the Name. It is nine Leagues
from *Evora*, North, and as many
from *Alacri*, West.

Avale, See *Albemarle*.

Almensis Tractus, a small
County, of which *Rochel* is the
City. It is taken out of *Saintonge*:
it is bound on the West with the
Ocean, on the East and South with
the River, and on the North with

Alaunius, is a River that
is the part of *Wiltshire*, and all
the County, from *Somersetshire*:
it is passing under the Walls of
which falls into the Mouth of the

the *Leis*. a River of *North*
Wiltshire, one head of which
is at *Cherwellton* in the North
of that County, and the other
is at *Wotton-Well* by *Naesby*. There
is a small River of that Name
in *Wales*, which
falls by *Dolgelbe* to the *Irish* Sea.
The word in the *British* signifieth
as Mr. *Camden* acquaints us.

Auch, *Auracum*, or *Uracum*,
a City in the Circle of *Schwaben*
in the Dukedom of
Bavaria, upon the River *Rems*,
from which two miles lower falls
the *Neckber*, (*Nicrum*.) It is

built at the foot of the Mountains
four miles from *Tubingen*, to the
East, and seven miles from *Ulm*. It
is lately strengthen'd with a strong
Castle, and is the Residence of the
younger Dukes of *Wurtenburgh*.

Avanches, *Abrince*, *Avrenchea*,
is a City of *Normandy*, upon the
Borders of *Bretagne*: it is a Bishop-
rick, under the Archbishop of *Roan*;
it stands upon the River *Sec*, ten
Leagues from *Coutance*, South, and
as many from *St. Malo* North: it
stands near the Sea also.

Auray, *Auriacum*, a Town and
Port in *Bretagne*, upon the Bay of
Morbihan, three Leagues North of
Vannes, twenty three North of
Nantes, and within two Leagues of
the Sea. This Place is famous for a
Battle here fought between *John de*
Monfort, and *Charles* Earl of *Blouet*,
the 29th of September 1364. where
the Title of *Bretagne* was determi-
ned by the Sword, the *English*, who
sided with the former, prevailing.

Aurick, *Auricum*, a Town in
East Friesland, with a Castle, in
which the Count of *Emdden*, for the
most part, resides. It is seated in a
barren Country, which is a Plain, and
is scarce three German miles from
Emdden to the East: the Country
about it is call'd from the Town *Aur-*
rickerland.

Auron, *Eura*, a River of *Bour-*
deaux in *Aquitaine*.

Ausbourg, *Augusta Vindelico-*
rum, *Druso magus*, *Damascia*. This
City is call'd by the Inhabitants *Auf-*
purg, by the French *Ausbourg*, by
the *Italians* *Augusta*. It is a famed
City of *Germany*, a place of great
Trade, and the Capital City of the
Province of *Schwaben*. It stands

near the Borders of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, upon the River *Lech*, (*Lycus*) near that place where the River *Werdach* falls into the *Lech*, about six miles from the *Danube*, to the South: it is nine miles from *Ratibone*, and ten from *Constance*: it is a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the City is an *Hans Town*, and has been honoured with many *German Diets*, but is especially remarkable for that held here in 1530, when the *Lutheran Princes* and *States* did deliver in, to *Charles V.* the Confession of their Faith, which from this place is call'd the *Augustane Confession*. This City first obtain'd their Charter of Liberty from *Frederick the I.* Anno 1162. And afterwards, in the Year 1266, they purchased their Freedom from the Duke of *Schwaben*.

Aussone, a Town in *Burgundy*, upon the River *Saone*.

Austrasie, *Austrasia*, which the *Germans* call'd the *Westrich*, was a considerable part of *France* during the first Race of *Kings*, and had the Title of a Kingdom, which was afterwards call'd the Kingdom of *Mess*, because that City was the Capital of it; under the second Race of *Kings* it was call'd the Kingdom of *Lorhaire*. The bounds of it were very various, sometimes bigger and at others less.

Austria, call'd by the Inhabitants *Oesterreich*, by the *French* *Autriche*, by the *Turks* *Beestan* or *Weerstan*, by the *Poles* *Rakus*, is a Province of *Germany*, which is bounded on the North by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the East with *Hungary*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Serria*, and on the West with *Bavaria* and

Salsburgh: it is divided almost into two equal parts by the *Danube*. This Province was first under *Maquesses* from the Year 928. In the Year 1156. they had the Title of *Duke* given them; and *Frederick* who was after elected *Emperor* had the Title of Arch-Duke conferred on him. From this Country it is that the House of *Austria* takes its Name, of which Family the *Emperours of Germany* have been ever since the Year 1438. and the *Kings of Spain* since the Year 1515.

Aulun, *Augustodunum*, *Hele* is a very ancient City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and a Bishop's See, under the Arch-bishop of *Lisieux*, seated upon the River *Arroux*, (which falls into the *Loire*) twenty five miles West of *Chalon*, and about the same Distance South west from *Dijon*.

Aurva, a City and Kingdom in *Japan*.

Auvergne, *Alvernia*, is a Province almost in the middle of *France*; it has the Dukedom of *Bourbonne* on the North, the Dukedom of *Forez* on the East, the *Marche* and *Limesin* on the West, and on the South *Rouergne*. The Southern part is mountainous, the Northern part is mountainous and fruitful. The chief Town is *Clermont*. It had *Earls* which govern'd it till the Year 1024. when *Philip the First* put an end to this Earldom on the Rebellion of *Guido*, the *Earl*, and annexed it to the Crown of *France*. In this Province there are thirteen Towns, which send Deputies to the Assembly of *States* in *France*.

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Ausili, an Archbishoprick
ty in the County of Armag
France. This City stands
the River Sers, which runs
before it falls into the Ga
it is distant from Tholouse
twenty miles to the North
and from Bourdeaux thirty
to the South-east. This Arch
is esteemed one of the
France.

Antissiodorum, is a City
episcopal See under the Arch
Sens, upon the River
Seana, which falls into
(Sequana.) This City is
beautiful, seated in a
plain, forty Leagues from
Paris, twelve from Sens.

Auffona, a small, but
ing City of the Dukedom of
Burgundy, upon the River Sone,
hence it has its Name. It is
thirteen from Dijon, East, and
Dole.

Auxonum, a small City
in France, in a moun
country, near the River Al
ber) which falls into the
has an old Castle, and it
from Clermont ten Leagues

Axella, a small, but strong
Flanders, under the Duke
of the States of Holland,
surprisa! was the first Exploit
of Maurice of Nassau, Cap
teneral of the United Provin
entered upon that Employ
the Year 1587. It stands
Leagues from Gant, and about
Antwerp, West.

A small Town upon Dim
Frith, in the South part of
Yorkshire, with a River of the same

Name in the Territory of Kile, in
which Oliver Cromwel built a strong
Citadel or Fort, to keep the Scotch
Nation in awe.

Ayr, Arola, a small River in
France, which riseth in the Duke
dom of Barrois, and running North,
watereth Clermont and Varenne, and
at last falls into the Aisne.

Azack, Tanais, vide Asoph.

Azores, commonly call'd by En
glish-men the Canary Islands, are
seven Islands in the Atlantick Ocea
n, which were known to the An
cients, and by Pliny, Solinus, and
others, mentioned under the Name
of the Fortunate Islands; and tho
they differ as to the Number, yet
they all agree, Canaria was one of
them: but which is most wonder
ful, the Knowledge of them was
perfectly lost till the Year 1330.
when a Ship being distressed by Wea
ther, discovered them; and it is not
agreed neither whether it was an
English, French, or Dutch Ship.
In 1334. the Portuguese attempted
to conquer these Islands, and were
beaten off. In the Year 1417. Henry
King of Castile granted the Isl
es to one John Besancourt, upon con
dition he should hold them under the
Crown of Castile; and he accordingly
subdued four of them. Ferdin
nando conquered the rest in 1483.
and under Spain they are at this day.
They had this Name given them
from the great number of Hawks the
first Adventurers found in them.

Azin-court, a small Town in Ar
rois in the Earldom of St. Paul, from
which it is distant somewhat above
three Leagues to the West, as it is
also from Hesdin to the North. In
the Year 1415, Henry V. of England
beat

heat *D'Aubrer*, Constable of *France*, with a *French* Army consisting of eighty thousand men, near this small Town; which has given it a Place amongst the most considerable Places of the World.

B*Aar*, *Wargiones*, a County in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, near the Fountains of the *Danube*, in the Possession of the Prince of *Furstemberg*. *Die Baar* are also the Mountains of *Schwaben*, call'd *Abnobi* by the *Romans*.

Baaz, or the *Isle de Baz*, is an Island on the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Babelmändol, *Diodori Insula*, is a small Island in the *Red Sea*, belonging to *Ethiopia*, which is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Peolony*, *Arrian*, and others: but the latter Geographers are not agreed whether this be it, or *Primeira*, which lies near it. It lies in the very Entrance of the *Red Sea*, or *Arabick* Gulph, and gives Name to that Passage.

BABYLON, one of the most famous Cities of the Ancient World, celebrated both in Sacred and Profane Story. It is seated upon the *Euphrates*, and was the Capital of *Chaldea*, about 42 miles from *Bagdet* to the South-east, and about five hundred miles West from *Damascus*, in 79 d. of Long. and 33 of Nor. Lat. It is generally believed to have been built by *Nimrod*, the Grand-Child of *Noah*, soon after the *Deluge*, and to have been a Continuation of *Babel*, that famous Attempt of Man-

kind. This City was incomparable with Walls of Brick, which made a Circuit of three hundred eighty Stadia's, or forty eight *Englisch* miles. They were so broad at the top, that two Chariots might meet, and pass without any hinderance; and they are said to be an hundred Cubits high; so that this was one of the seven Wonders that amazed the World. This City was the Capital of the *Assyrian* Empire; and *Nabonassar* ruin'd that Empire, he forsook it not, but his Son *buchadnezzar* very much enlarged it, as appears *Dan.* After this, it was taken by *Cyrus*, *Persian*, Anno *Mund.* 3516; but the Birth of our Saviour 537 Years, and tho it changed its Master, it kept much of its Ancient Greatness under the *Persian* Empire. *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, building *Seleucia* upon the Tigris at about forty miles distance from it, as *Strabo* observes, it became thereby deprived of its Wealth, its Honour, and Inhabitants; so that *Sanias* could say, that it had not been in his times but its Walls: in the days of *St. Jerom* it was only a ruin, and in after-times it became an habitation for *Scorpions* and other serpents, so that no man could pass through it. See *Bochart*. Geogr. Sacr. lib. 4. c. 13.

Babolitzza, *Carethna*, or *Cariniana*, a Town placed by *Strabo* in the Lower *Pannonia*, part of the Lower *Hungary*.

Baboliza, or *Babolza*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, call'd *Antoninus*, *Mansuetinum*: it is now a Castle, and lies about

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 Peter's *Patrimony*, near the
 es of *Campania*, and the
 m of *Naples*.
 ul, *Pattala*, or *Parala*, is
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 ndies, seated in an Island of
 er *Indus*, and is under the
 on of the Great *Mogul*.
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 r, *Iturea Trachonitis*, a
 of *Palestine*, often menti
 the New Testament. It lies
 Jordan between *Samaria*
 abia, and belonged to the
 of *Gad* and *Reuben*. The
 ants are famed in the *Roman*
 for good Archers; tho *Ci*
 Phil.] calls them at the
 ne, *Omnium gentium ma*
 barbaros, the most barbarous
 nations. They are mentioned
 Virgil, Lucan, and *Vopis*
 the same account. There is
 Country in the *East-Indies*,
 the same Name.
 ad, *Seleucia*, a City of *Me*
 ia upon the River *Tigris*:
 at times it was call'd *Coche*,
 afterwards *Alexandria* from
 der the Great, who rebuilt
 which being again rebuilt
 iochus King of *Syria*, who
 by his Father's Name, *Selen*
 being again ruin'd, it was re
 the Year of our Lord 762,
 anasar *Abugiasar* the twen
 nd *Calif*, first on the Western
 of *Tigris*, and after on the
 in *Cpaldea*: in time it grew
 rich, and populous, being

the Seat of many of the *Califs*, and
 was call'd *Bagdad*, or *Bagdet*; that
 part which lay on the Western side
 being left by degrees, is become a
 heap of Rubbish. This City lies in
 an oblong Figure, is great and well
 fortified; it has a Bridge of Boats
 over the *Tigris*, and a strong Castle,
 in which the *Turkish* *Bassa* resides.
 It has been very often taken and
 re-taken by the *Turks* and *Persians*,
 but the former possess'd themselves
 of it in the Year 1638, after a bloo
 dy Siege, in which they lost forty
 thousand men, and have kept it ever
 since. It lies 79.20. Long. 35.40.
 Lat. and is by many Writers mista
 ken for *Babylon*, tho it lies at the
 distance of forty miles from it, and
 upon the *Tigris*, whereas that lies
 upon the *Euphrates*.

Bache Serrail, a Town of the
 Lesser *Tartary*.

Bach, *Bachia*, a small Episcopal
 City of the Lower *Hungary*, under
 the Archbishop of *Colocz*, upon the
Danube, where the River *Satmar*
 meets it. This Bishoprick is united
 for ever to the Metropolitan See;
 and it was in the hands of the *Turks*
 till the Year 1686. when, by the ta
 king of *Quinque Ecclesie*, and the
 deserting of *Colocz* by them, after
Buda was taken, it return'd under
 the Obedience of the Emperor.

Bachian, *Bachianum*, call'd *Ba*
 cham by the *Portugals*, is one of
 the *Molucquo* Islands in the *East*
Indies, and a distinct Kingdom; it
 is small, but very fruitful; and is
 under the Dominion of the King of
Machian, from whence it lies about
 thirty miles to the South, and a lit
 tle less from the Island of *Gioli*, al
 mo:t exactly under the Line. It has
 a Town

a Town of the same Name, and a Port belonging to the Dutch call'd *Barnswelt*.

Backow, *Bachow*, *Baccovia*, a City of *Walachia*, as others of *Moldavia*, upon the River *Alaura*, which falls into the *Danube* a little above *Nicopolis*. This was made a Bishop's See by Pope *Clement VIII.* under the Archbishop of *Colocza*: it is in the Northern Bounds of *Walachia*, about twenty five miles North, West of *Targovisco*, the Capital City of that Province. By some it is call'd *Braislow*.

Bachu, a City of *Albania* upon the *Caspian Sea*. In the times of the *Roman Empire* it is suppos'd to have been call'd *Albana*; but there is some Controversie about it. From this City the *Caspian Sea* is call'd by some *Mar de Bachu*. And there is also another City in *Arabia Felix* call'd by the same Name in *Ptolemy*.

Bacra, one of the Branches of Mount *Taurus*, which lies in *Cilicia*, a Province of *Asia* the Less.

Bacuen, *Baduhenna Lucu*, a famous Forest in *Friesland*, one of the United Provinces, mentioned by *Tacitus*: it is still the greatest Wood in all that Province, and is by the Common People call'd *Seven-Walden*, that is, the *Seven Woods*. It stands three Leagues from *Groningen*, to the Westward, towards *Slee*: others suppose it to be meant of *Corvorden*, a strong Town in *Trans-Iffillane*, near the River *Schwarz-wasser*, or *Groninger-Diep*, (which falls near *Groningen*) call'd by the *Romans Virus*; but the most common and best supported Opinion, is the first.

Badajox, *Pax Augusta*, a City of *Extremadura*, which heretofore belonged to *Portugal*, in the confines of which it stands, but is now the Capital of *Extremadura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Leon Spain*: it is large, populous, and well fortified, and seated upon a Hill. The *Portugals*, after they had driven out the *Spaniards* unfortunately, attempted the Recovery of this Place in the Year 1601. It lies three Leagues from *Elvin*, to the East, fifteen from *Ebora*, to the East, and twenty from *Olivencha*, and twenty from *Sevil*, to the North-west. It stands upon the River *Guadiana*, where the River *Xevora* falls into on the opposite side. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*. It has a Bridge over the River, and was heretofore a Kingdom, erected by *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*. *Anne*, the Wife of *Philip the II.* King of *Spain*, died here the Year 1580. It lies in 13. 0 Long. and 38. 45. of Lat.

Badara, a Town in the East Indies, in a Peninsula on this side the River *Ganges*, upon the Coast of *Malabar*, in the Kingdom of *Calecut*, six Leagues from *Calecut* to the East.

Badassian, *Maracanda*, a City often mentioned in the Writings of the Life of *Alexander the Great*. *Tamerlane* the Great was born here and had his Palace in it, who made it beautiful, and erected here a University. It belongs now to the Province *Zagataja* in *Tartary*, lies about an hundred miles North of the River *Oxus*. It is a famous place for Merchandise, very large, and the Capital of the Eastern

Augusta, a City
which heretofore
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balcoondylas calls it *Sama*
n, and the *Tartars* call it
nd.

Batona, a Town of Catala
Spain, call'd by *Mela*, *Ba*
ce famous, now a Village,
from *Barenone*, and about
from a River of the same
heretofore, now call'd *Befos*,
falls into the *Mediterranean*
een these two Places.

Ober Baden, Aquæ, Ca
quarum, Therma superio
Town in *Switzerland*, be
rich, from which it is di
Leagues, and *Basil*, from
stands six Leagues. As the
s of the *Cantons* are usu
here, this Place is famed
ague treated here amongst
in the Year 1656. It
the River *Limæ* (*Limagn*)
ttle beneath it falls into the
la) the greatest River in
untries, which falls into
at *Waldhust*, a Town of

Bada, a small City of
in *Germany*, the Head
state of that Name. It lies
es from *Strasburg* to the
t, one from the *Rhine*, and
in *Spire*. It is famous for
Baths, from whence it
ame. It is call'd by the
Margraven-Baden, to
h it from other Places cal
the Name of *Baden*. The
of the Noble Family now
of this Honour, was from
es of *Zering*; for *Berthol*
was the Father of *Herma*
the first Founder of this Fa
which is now divided into
anches, one of which Branch

es professeth the Protestant, and the
other the Roman Catholick Reli
gion.

Baden, Aquæ Pannoniæ, a Town
in *Austria*, three Leagues from *Vi*
enna to the South, seated at the foot
of the Mountains.

Bærn, see *Berghen*.

Bæza, Biatia, a City of *Anda*
lusia. It was heretofore an Episco
pal City, under the Archbishop of
Toledo; but in the Year 1249. its
Bishoprick was united by Pope *In*
nocent IV. to that of *Juen* or *Gaën*,
[*Gien*.] This City was recovered
from the *Moors* by *Ferdinand* King
of *Castile*, in the Year 1227. It was
a Roman Colony, and was then cal
led *Urbs Bætica*. Here is an Uni
versity, erected in the Year 1538.
and the Town is large, and stands
upon an Hill one League from the
River *Guadalquivir* (*Bæra*) and
two from *Ubeda* to the West, and
as much from *Castulona*.

Baffo, Paphos, a City in the
Island of *Cyprus*, once famous, now
ruin'd.

Bagalog, a Town upon the Fron
tier of *Bosnia* in *Dalmatia*, under
the Turks.

Bagamidri, a People of *Æthi*
opia.

Bagdat, or *Bagdet*, see *Baschad*.
Bagdasan, Basira, it is a small
City at the foot of Mount *Caucas*
us, seated in a fruitful Soil much
celebrated in ancient times, now of
no note.

Bagnarca, Balneum regni, Bal
neo-regium, Novem populi, so cal
led by the Order of *Desiderius* King
of the *Lombards*, as *Paulus Diacon*
us saith. It is an Episcopal City in
St. Peter's Patrimony, built upon
an

an Hill near the Lake *Bolfena*, ten miles from *Viterbo*, to the North-west. It stands almost in the middle between Mount *Fiascone* and *Oroieto*, from which last it is not above six miles distant to the South. In this Place *St. Bonaventura*, who flourished in the twelfth Century, was born.

Bagneres, a Town in the County of *Bigorre* in *Gascogny* in *France*, famous for its hot Baths till the Year 1660, when that natural Fire which heated them was extinguished by an Earthquake, as *Brietius* saith.

Bagni d'Abano, *Fontes Aponi*, *Aque Patavinae*, a place that has Baths in the Territory of *Padoua* in *Italy*.

Bagni di Salviati, a place not far from *Cuma*, where *Cesar* the *Dictator* had a Country House.

Bagni di Tritolino, a place in *Campania*, where *Cicero* had a Country-House, not far from *Puteolum*. There is in all near upon twenty Places in *Italy* of these kinds of Names, which, for Brevity, I must omit.

Bagrada, *Galesus*, a small River that springs from the *Apennine Hills*, near the City *Oria*, in the County of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and running Westward, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, not far from that City which gives it its Name. This River is now commonly call'd *Galefo*.

Babaren, *Ichara*, *Tylus*, an Island in the *Persian Gulph*. Others say it is *Cerge*, another Island in the same Gulph, over against the mouth of the River *Euphrates*, that the Ancients meant by these Names. It is call'd by others *Elchadr*.

Babar-Ennil, one of the Branches of the Nile in *Aethiopia*.

Babar-Zocoroph, the *Persian Gulph*.

Babar-Rumi, the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Babama, an Island, and the rapid Channel in all *America*, Eastward from *Florida*, through which the *Spanish Fleets* pass to *Havana*.

Bahufs, *Babusum*, a strong Isle situated in a small Island by the River *Trolhetta* which falls a little lower into the *Baltick Sea*. It heretofore belonged to the Kingdom of *Denmark*, but in the Year 1658. was taken by the King of *Sweden*, together with the County of the same Name. It stands twenty miles from *Gottenburg* towards the North, and about three miles from the Shores towards the East, twenty four from *Christianstad* towards the North-east. This Castle was built by *Hakin IV.* King of *Norway* in 1309. surrendered by Treaty to the *Swedes* in the Year 1660. before were in possession of it, but were tempted by the *Danes* in the Year 1678, but without any success. The Province in which it is bounded on the East with the County of *Gotland*, on the West by the *Baltick Sea*, and by the County of *Wismar* towards the North. It is an hundred miles in length towards the North to the South, but it is above thirty miles broad, and has many Places but fifteen miles from the Castle. It is called a Town call'd *Malstrano*. This Territory was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Reschild* in the Year 1658.

nnil, one of the *Ba*
ile in Aethiopia.
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Baia, a City of *Campania*
 now ruin'd.

ia, *Eleutherus*, a River of
 t falls into the *Medsterra*
 eight miles East of *Paler*
 the River *Oreto*, on the
 side of the Island.

ul, *Batancafarea*, a City
 st *Indies* within *Ganges*.

a Region of *Tartary* the

a City, and Bishops See,
 Archbishop of *Roan* in
 in *France*, upon the *Ri*
 which a little lower buries
 er ground. It stands not
 miles from the *British*
 ds the South, and five from
 e West, and thirteen from
 to the South-east.

see *Bayonne*.

arks, a River of the Low

acium, A Monastery in
 which lies between *Corbie*
 upon the *Somme* [*Su*
 against *Perone*.

alifa, a River in *Poitou*

er, *Balegarium*, a City
ia, seated at the foot of
 ep Hill, having a Stone
 er the River *Segre*: it was
 ous by being taken by the
 the Year 1645. after a
 the *Spanish* Forces, which
 ve covered it: It lies three
 from *Lerida*, (*Ilerda*) to
 east.

uan, a City in the Island
 in the *East Indies*, with a
 towards the East. This
 its Name to a Bay of the
 ch lies near it.

Blaffia, *Audus*, a River of *Man-*
ritania in *Africa*: it falls into the
African Sea, between the Towns of
Jarath and *Igilgilim*, at the Pro-
 montory call'd *Capo di Gibranel*.

Ballatimore Bay, a Bay and Ha-
 ven in the Province of *Mounster* in
 the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and in the
 Earldom of *Desmond*, upon the
 Western Ocean, which is full of
 fruitful Islands.

Balaton, *Volcee*, a very great
 Lake in the Western part of the low-
 er *Hungary*, lying about thirty miles
 in length from the North-west to
 the South-east, but its breadth is not
 above six miles: it has *Vesprin* on
 the South, *Canisa* on the West, and
Alba Regalis on the East: The *Ger-*
mans call it *Platsee*.

Balbastro, *Barbastrum*, a City
 of the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*,
 upon the River *Vero* (*Verum*) where
 it falls into the *Cinga* about eight
 miles from *Huescar* (*Osea*) to the
 West, and *Ilerda*, now *Lerida*, to
 the North-east. It is a Bishops See,
 under the Archbishop of *Zaragoza*,
 from which it is distant fourteen
 miles. This City was recovered from
 the *Moors* in the Year 1102. It has
 been call'd by some, heretofore, *Ber-*
gidum, and by others, *Belgida*.

Balbec, *Heliopolis*, *Cesarea Phi-*
lippi, a City anciently of *Celestria*,
 at the foot of Mount *Libanus*,
 which was at first a Bishops See,
 made afterwards a Metropolitan un-
 der the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It is
 incompass'd with very high Hills on
 all sides, and it lies at the equal di-
 stance of about thirty two miles
 from *Dsmasfus*, *Tripoli*, and
Abyla.

Baldino, Ufens, a River of *Italy* arising in *St. Peter's Patrimony*, at a place call'd *Casemove*, two miles from *Sesia*, and falls into the *Mare di Toscana* near *Terracina* a City of *Campania*. It is now commonly call'd *il portatore*.

Balestra, Balista, a Branch of the *Apennine* in the Road to *Parma*, by the Valley of *Tari*, between *Liguria* and *Hebruria*.

Balkan, a Mountain of *Thrace* call'd *Hamus* of old, dividing *Thrac*: from *Bulgaria*. It is so very high, that from the top of it the *Black Sea* may be seen. It runs from the East to the West, and ends at the City of *Mesembria*; out of it spring the Rivers *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which watereth *Hadrinoplo*; and *Strymon*, now *Sermona*. The *Sclavonians* call it *Cumaniza*; the *Italians*, *Costegnazzo*, or the Chain of the World; and the *Turks* *Balkan*.

Bassara, Bassora, Teredon, a City attributed by *Ptolemy* and *Alian* to *Babylon*, by others to *Arabia*. It belongs now to *Arabia Deserta*, and lies near the Confines of *Arabia Felix*, near the Borders of the Province of *Hierach*. It is a great City, and of good Trade, and stands at the Conjunction of the *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, where they fall into the *Persian Gulph*. After the King of *Persia* had taken *Ormus* in the Year 1642, the *English*, *Dutch*, and *Portuguese* betook themselves to this Place, and settled their Factories here. It is fifteen days Journey from *Babylon*, six hundred miles from *Carmu*. In times past it was under the Kings of *Persia*, afterwards it was taken by the *Turks*. The Haven

is safe and large, and it stands twelve miles above the *Persian Gulph*, on the Western shore; in the neighbouring Villages are Christians of the *Sabborites*, *St. John*, live.

Baly, an Island of the *East Indies*, East of *Java*, of about ten miles in compass, very fruitful well inhabited. It is thought the lesser *Java*, being separated from the greater only by a Bay.

The *Baltick Sea*, *Sinus Codanus*, may justly be call'd the North *Mediterranean*. It has no Communication with the Ocean, but a narrow Streight called the *Sund*, which parts *Futland* from *Greenland*: from the Cape of *Schonen* *Futland* it bends to the South, as far as the Island of *Zeland* restrains it to so narrow a bay, that the Castles of *Esseneur* and *Sjenborg* command the Passage, enable the King of *Denmark* to force a Tribute from all Ships going into or out of the *Baltick*: from thence it runs South, washeth the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania*, as far as *Stettin*: from thence it turns North again, and washeth *Curland* and *Livonia* as far as *Nargen*, where it is divided into two other great Rivers, one of which is call'd the *Baltick*, which divides *Finland* from *Livonia*. In this Bay lies *Reval*, the Capital of *Livonia*, before the Store-house of the *Northern*: a little more North it receives the *River Severi*; into which run the *dega* and *Onega*, two vast Rivers which part *Megrins* and *Carélia* and run up almost as far as the *White Sea*, with which they

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of the *Sabborites*,
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of the *Baltick* call'd the *Fin*
Botner Sea, which runs
and South, leaving on the
land and *Boddia*, and on
st *Sweden* and *Finmarck*;
st Northern Point of it lies
Sea-port Town. The va
untries which do border up
Sea, and have little or no
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ke it much frequented by
ts of all Nations.

a, a Province of the King
Congo in *Africa*, with a
the same Name: it lies be
anda to the South, and the
ire to the North, on the
Shore of *Africa* beyond

There is a Province in
America, in the Kingdom of
which is under the *Spani*
a Village in *Castile* in
th of the same Name.

rg, *Gravonarium*, *Bam*
City of *Germany* in the
Franconia, upon the River
which a little lower falls
Mayn. It is a Bishop's See,
Archbishop of *Mayence*.
was made a Bishoprick by
II. Emperour, and had its
om *Baba*, a Daughter of
Emperor; and it signifieth
German Tongue, the Hill of
is under the Civil Jurisdi
ts own Bishop and it stands
miles from *Wurtzburg*, to
n-east, and *Nurenburg* to
h-west. In this City died

Henry II. in 1025. *Conradus III.* in
1152. *Philip I.* in 1208. It was an
ciently a free imperial City, but it is
not now: there belongs to it a small
Territory or Diocels which lies along
the *Mayn* and the *Rednit*, which
extends in length from North to
South twenty five German miles,
but is much restrained as to its
breadth by the Marquisate of *Co*
lembach on the East, and the Bishop
rick of *Wurtzburg* on the West:
besides these, he has some few Towns
in *Carinthia* which were subjected
to the Emperor by a Treaty in the
Year 1535. with *Ferdinando* the I.
Henry II. call'd *St. Henry*, built
here a very magnificent Church for
the Remission of his Sins in the Year
1007, and subjugated this City, and
all its Dependencies, to the Popes of
Rome; but it was after redeem'd
by *Henry V.* who gave that See the
City of *Benevento* in *Italy* in Ex
change for it. The ancient City
of *Prague* in *Bohemia*, is a Fee
belonging to this Bishoprick, and
the Electors of *Saxony* and
Brandenburg hold other considera
ble Fees of it. There is another
small Town of this Name in the
Kingdom of *Bohemia*. *Bamberg*
lies in 32. 49. Lon. 49. 51. Lat.

Bandbury, or *Banbury*, a small
Corporation in the Northern part
of the County of *Oxon.* upon the West
side of the River *Cherwel*, which
here divides the County of *Northampton* from that of *Oxon.*
Near this place, *Kimrick*, King of
the *West Saxons*, overthrew the
Britains in a set Battel, manful
ly fighting for their Lives and
Fortunes: and after this, *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*,

in the same place overthrew *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner, and restored *Henry VI.* to the Crown. In the late Rebellion, this Place was taken, and garrison'd for *Charles I.* in 1642. after *Edge-hill* Fight; and in 1644, under the Command of *Sir William Compton*, it endured a sharp Siege, and several Storms, till it was relieved by the Earl of *Northampton*: after which it continued unattempted till the Year 1646, when it endured another sharp Siege for ten Weeks together, under the same Governor, who at last (after the King had put himself into the hands of the Scots) when it was not possible the place could be relieved, surrendered it upon honourable terms to the Rebels the 11th of May. The Family of the *Knollys* have been Earls of this place ever since the Year 1626.

Banchor, *Bangor*, *Bernium*, or *Boovium*, an old Roman Town in *Flineshire*, but belonging to *Cheshire*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, but much more famous after this for a vast Monastery here, consisting of about two thousand Monks, who all wrought hard for their Livings; two hundred of these, *Edisfred*, a Pagan Saxon King of *Northumberland* slew, because they implored Christ's Assistance in their Prayers for their Country-men against the Saxons. When *Augustin* the Monk came to convert the Saxons, here was a numerous Monastery; but before the Norman Conquest it was intirely ruin'd, as *Camden* acquaints us out of *William of Malmesbury*, to which *Augustin* the Monk is said or suspected to have lent his helping hand. Since that those very ruines are by

time defaced, yet the Names of its Gates remain, *Port Hogan* and *Port Clew*, which stand a mile asunder; between which are found often pieces of the Roman Monuments. This Place stands upon the *Dee*, East of *Wrexham*.

Banjath, *Blandona*, a large well fortified Town in *Bosnia*, on the Mountains, under the Dominion of the Turks.

Banara, a City of the *East* India in the Kingdom of *Bengala*, on the River *Ganges*, under the Dominion of the Great *Mogul*, about twenty miles from *Gouro* to the North and an hundred from *Halavass* towards the South.

Banny, or *Ban*, *Argita*, one of the largest Rivers of the Kingdom of *Ireland*. It ariseth in the County of *Downe* in the Province of *Ulster* and having entertain'd some other Rivers, it falls into the vast *Lough Neavgh*; afterwards dividing the County of *Colrane* on the West from that of *Antrim* on the East it falls into the *Caledonian Ocean* a little below *Colrane Castle*. The River divides the Province of *Ulster* into two parts: but *Mr. Camden* is rather of Opinion, that the Latin Name belongs to the *Saver*, another great River in the same Province, but a little more to the East than this.

Bantam, a very great City and a famous Mart and Sea-Port on the Island of *Java* in the *East* India and the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. This City is situated at the foot of an Hill, eight Leagues from the City of *Batavia* towards the West, upon a narrow Passage call'd the *Streights* of

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of *Wrexham*.

Blondina, a large
ed Town in *Bosnia*,
ains, under the Dom
Turks.

a City of the East
dom of *Bengala*,
Ganges, under the Dom
e Great Mogul, about
from *Gouro* to the N
ndred from *Halavass*
South.

or *Ban*, *Argita*, o
t Rivers of the King
d. It ariseth in the Co
g in the Province of U
ng entertain'd some
t falls into the vast L
afterwards dividing

of *Colrane* on the W
that of *Antrim* on the
to the *Caledonian Oc*
ow *Colrane Castle*.

vides the Province of
two parts: but Mr. Q
ther of Opinion, the
ame belongs to the S
great River in the same
ut a little more to the

am, a very great City
is Mart and Sea-Port
f *Java* in the East
Capital of a Kingdom
Name. This City is
foot of an Hill, eig
from the City of *Ba*
the West, upon a m
call'd the Streights of

B A

right over against the Island of
It has a very good Har-
belonging to it call'd the
and was much frequented by
European Merchants, especially
lish and Dutch; the King-
of *Jacatra* is subject to this
and he has often made War
Dutch, and he had reason-
ood success in it, till about
1684. A Son of the King
mi rebelling against his Fa-
ld the Dutch to his Assi-
oy which means the Dutch
themselves of *Bantam*,
e English Factory and
fects, and made themselves
sters of that Trade. The
erise between them and the
not being determin'd to this

Rivuli Puellarum, a
Transylvania, six Leagues
Berceze to the West, not
the Confines of the Upper

a City of *Africa* in the
of *Congo*, between the
the *Aethiopian* Ocean,
ake of *Aquilunda*, which
y the *Portugues S. Savi*
is the Capital of this

ne, *Bahma*, a very strong
Artois, seated upon a ri-
and in the Borders of *Pi*-
a dry Country which has
s belonging to it. This
been in the hands of the
ever since the Year 1641.
ands at an equal distance
ron, a Town of *Picardy*
the South, and *Arras* to-
North.

B A

Bar, a strong Town in *Podolia*,
having a Castle built upon an Hill,
and being surrounded with Marshes,
which contribute very much to its
defence; it stands upon the River
Kow, eighteen *Polonian* miles from
Caminieck to the East, and as many
from *Barklow*, towards the West.
This Town is under the Turks.

Bar sur Aube, a fine Town in
Champagne in *France*, but ill pa-
ved; it has its Name from the Ri-
ver [*Albula*] *Aube* on which it
stands, upon the foot of an Hill in a
very pleasant Countrey, about eight
Leagues from *Arcu* towards the
South, and as many from *Trois* to-
wards the South-West, and seven
from *Chastillon*, towards the North-
East. This place is in much esteem
for the delicious Wines the Country
yields.

Bar sur Seyne, is a small City
in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in
the Confines of *Champagne*, seated
in a Mountainous Country. And
lies about five miles West of *Bar*
sur Aube.

Bara, a Town in the Province
of *Gorga*, in the Upper *Aethiopia*,
near the Lake of *Zaslan*.

Barampour, a City of the East-
Indies, under the Dominion of the
Mogul, in the Kingdom of *Candā*.
It lies an hundred miles from *Su*-
rat, towards the East, and two
hundred from *Agra* towards the
South, upon the River *Tapi*, this
place is call'd by others *Barampore*,
and it was heretofore call'd *Bara*-
mais, as *Herbert* saith.

Baranareta, the name of a City
and Kingdom in the *Asian Tar*-
tary.

Barbadoes. Is one of the most considerable Plantations which the *English* have upon the *Caribby* Islands, it lies in 13. d. 20. m. Northern Lat. and 321. of Long. it is about eight Leagues in length, and five in breadth, and Inhabited by 50000. *English*, besides the *Negro's*. This Island was first Discovered to the *English* by Sir *William Curteen*, in the Reign of *James I.* but was then wholly desolate. The *English* soon after Planted it, but were driven at first to great Extremities, because Ships came very rarely and slowly thither from *England*, but having about the Year 1627. raised some *Tobacco*, *Indico*, *Cotton-Wool*, and *Fustick-Wood*, and after that falling into the *Sugar* Trade, its Reputation and Wealth increased. And this Colony which for a long time subsisted by the courtesie or negligence of the *Spaniards*, grew so strong and numerous, that all their after Attempts signified nothing. Their Sugars which at first were coarse, and would quickly melt if not spent, are now improved to a great perfection; This Island is not well Watered with Rivers, or fresh Springs, yet lying low, they want not that Element, being supplied by Pools, Ponds, and Cisterns. It is very fruitful, and enjoys a perpetual Summer; Hot, but cool'd by the Breezes of Wind which rise with the Sun, and blow fresher as the Sun gets higher. The chief Town of this Island is *S. Michaels*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Island, where Ships have a very secure Harbour.

Barbara, a small Village in *Island of Sicily*, but once a great fame, and much taken notice of *Greek* and *Latin* Writers, call'd by the several names of *Assta*, *Egesta*, *Acesta* and *Sep* &c. It lies twenty two miles from the Promontory and City of *Trapanum*, now call'd *Trapano*, to the North-West, and forty from *Palermo*, upon the Western Shoar of the Island; near it runs a small River which now beareth the Name of *S. Bartholomew*.

Barbary, *Barbaria*, is a Country in the Western part of *Africa*, it lies a considerable way from East to West, but it is of equal breadth, it is bounded to the North by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the East by *Egypt*, on the South by the *Atlantic* Ocean, and on the South by the *Atlantic* Mountains which separate it from *Bilibaria*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire this vast Tract of Country was divided into divers Provinces, viz. *Mauritania Tingitana*, *Caesariensis*, & *Sicifensis*; Now it is divided into *Africa propria*, *Byzacena*, *Tripolitana*, *Marmarica* and *Cyrenaica*. It is now divided into the Kingdoms of *Fezz*, *Morocco*, *Algeria*, *Constantine* (anciently *Cirta*), *Tripoli*, with the Towns of *Barcana*. This Country in Ancient times Subject to the Kings of *Carthage*, and afterwards to the great Kings of *Mauritania* and *Numidia*; after it fell into the *Roman* possession: I have not time to say how they divided it. Here was the most flourishing Church in the 5th Century, in the beginning of which, the *Vandals* then

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and much taken no
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ast by *Egypt*, on the
Atlantick Ocean, and
the *Atlantick Moors*
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In the times of the
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Sisifensis; *Nu*
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ith them, but that which
effectually contributed to
of Christianity here, was
quest of it by the *Moors* in
647. when one *Hucba* a
General whom *Osmen* the
liph of the *Saracens*, im
to that purpose, finally Ex
the *Romans*, and ever since
he possessed it, who being
enraged Enemies of Chri
that ever professed the *Ma*
Law, have so far extirpa
tianity, that there is very
ny of the Inhabitants of
Tract of Land which pro

a, a River in the Kingdom
in *Africa*, which falls in
ver *Zairo*, which washeth
s of *S. Saviour*, or *Ban*
pital of this Kingdom.

gon, *Barbenzio*, a Prin
Hainaut:

mo, *Barberinum*, a small
Tuscany in Italy, from
the Noble Family of the
s, of which Family Pope
III. was, who succeeded
XV. and sat 21. years, viz.
Year 1623. to 1644.
all Town is built upon an
the Road between *Flo*
Sienna, sixteen miles from
er toward the South.

ayna, *Berbin*, a Village of
Hungary, where the Ru
ancient Roman Town are
upon the *Drave* three Ger
les from *Quinque Ecclesie*
the South.

, *Marmarica*, a small
in *Africa*, on the West
s, and the *Mediterranean*

Sea, under the Empire of the *Turks*.
But there is no Town of any note
in it; there is adjoining to it a De
sert call'd by the same name.

Barces, *Barcetum*, a Castle in
the Dukedom of *Parma*, between
the Rivers of *Parma* and *Taro*, and
the *Apennine*, it is twenty two
miles from *Parma*, towards the
South, and sixteen from *Pentremo*
li. There was Anciently a very
famous Monastery built here by the
Kings of the *Lombards*.

Barcelona, *Barcino*, a City of
Catalonia in *Spain*, which is a Bi
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Tarragona; it has an excellent
Port upon the *Mediterranean Sea*,
which is well Traded, and it has also
a Castle. This City is the Capital
of that Province, and is esteemed
one of the best Cities of *Spain*. It
was built by *Hamilecar* a *Carthagini*
nian, and call'd by his *Punick*
Sur-name of *Barca*. In the Year
of our Lord 805. it was recover
ed out of the hands of the *Moors*,
by *S. Lewis* King of *France*: it is
seated between the outlet of the
River *Badelona* [*Betulo*] which
runs on the Eastern side, and that
of *Lobregat* [*Rubricatus*] which
at the distance of two miles on the
Eastern side, falls into the *Medi*
terranean Sea. It stands twelve
Leagues from *Tarragona* East, and
sixteen from *Girona* towards the
South, and thirteen from *Ossuna*.
It was taken by the *French* in 1640.
but return'd under the *Spaniard* in
1652. after a very sharp Siege. This
City was Honoured with the Title
of an Earldom by *Lewis* the Good,
after he had taken it from the *Sa*
racens. *Charles* the *Gross*, gave
this

B A

this Earldom to *Godfry d' Arria* for his Service against the *Normans*, and his Heirs; after the Death of *Raimond* the last Earl, it was United to the Kingdom of *Aragon* in the Year 1162. There were three Councils celebrated in this City, one in 540. one in 603. and the last in 1064. *James II.* King of *Aragon* died here in 1327. *Alfonfus IV.* in 1336. and *John II.* in 1479.

Barcelor, a City of the *East Indies*, under the Dominion of the King of *Bisnagar*; it stands upon the Sea Shoar between *Goa*, and *Canora*. It lies in almost 15. deg. of Northern Lat. and Long. 105. this City was some time under the *Portugueses*, but is now recovered by the King of *Bisnagar*, who is a potent *Indian* Prince. It was also heretofore the Capital of a distinct Kingdom.

Barcelos, *Celiobriga*, a small Town in *Portugal*, but honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It lies in the County of *Entre Douro e minho*, upon the River *Cavado*, which not far from thence falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*; six Leagues North of *Porto* and four West of *Braga*.

Barcena, *Coloe*, a Marsh in *Aethiopia* out of which ariseth the River of *Astapus*, as *Ptolemy* saith.

Bards, a small Town in *Pomerania* in *Germany*, upon the *Baltick Sea*, which has yet a large Haven, and a very fine Castle, and a Lordship belonging to it. This place was yielded to the *Swedes* by the Treaty of *Munster*, in the Year 1647. it was taken by the Elector of *Brandenbourg*, but restored to

B A

them again in the Year 1679, lies three *German* miles from Borders of the Dukedom of *Mecklenbourg*, and at the same distance from *Damgarden* towards North-East, and about eight from *Berghen* in the Isle of *Rugia* the West.

Barwick, *Bardevicum*. See *wick*.

Bari, *Barium*, a City in Kingdom of *Naples*, in a Promontory of the same name; it is an Arch-bishop See, well Fortified, and has an indifferent good Haven upon the *Adriatick Sea*, and it lies about twenty miles distant from *Positano* to the South-East, and *Trani* to the North-west, an hundred and twenty miles from *Naples* to the East, and twenty seven from *Bitonto*. It has its name as *Ptolemy* writes, from *Bara*, a small Island near *Brindisi* [*Brundisium*]. Inhabitants of it building this Temple to the Body of *S. Nicolas* Bishop of *Myra* in *Lycia*, who was one of the Fathers who opposed *Arianism*, the first Council of *Nice*, is preserved in this City.

Barilliana, an Island at the mouth of the *Danube*.

Barkshire. See *Berkshire*.

Barle-Duc, is a neat and beautiful City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Barrois*, it lies upon the River *Ornain*, which falls into the *Marne*, about fifteen miles from *Nancy* to the West, and about fifteen from *Chaalons*, it was before under the Dukes of *Lorraine*, is now Incorporated into the Province of *Champagne* in *France*.

Barletta, *Barolum*, or *Barulium*, a City situate in or near the place

B A

in the Year 1679
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Bardvicum. See

Barium, a City in
of Naples, in a Pro
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good Haven upon
Sea, and it lies a
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-west, an hundred
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om *Bara*, a small
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of S. Nicolas Bisho
Lycia, who was ou
who opposed Ari
ouncil of Nice, is p
City.

Barina, an Island at the m
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ire. See *Berkshire*.
Duc, is a neat
City, the Capital o
of *Barrois*, it lies
Ornain, which falls
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the Dukes of Loran
corporated into the
bampagne in France.
a, *Barolum*, or *Baru*
e in or near the place

B A

Brundisium in *Apulia* *Peucetia*
ty; an Haven or Sea Port,
of great importance, it be
ckoned for one of the four
Holds of *Italy* in the middle
It lies upon the *Adriatick*
out four and twenty miles
of *Baris*, four South of the
of the River of *Ofanto*.
a large, and beautiful City,
Seat of the titular Archbi
Nazareth.

Brugias, *Erythia*, a knot of
lands upon the Coast of
call'd by various names.
between the *C. de Rocca* to
th, and the *C. de Mondego*
North, and not above two
from the Shoars of *Estre*

Brassio, one of the Kingdoms
Asia, which pays yearly to
1000. Ounces of Gold.
a small Kingdom in *Gui*
Africa, the King of which
by the Dutch in 1663.
on the *Englisk* Factory
here is also a Town in *Pa*
d by this name.

See *Bar le Duc*.

Arabia petraea.

a River of the Province
in Ireland, which ari
eens County in the Moun
liem Bloemy, and running
d, it washeth the Eastern
aterlagh and of *Lagblin*,
which it receives from the
another great River call'd
which divides *Kilkenny*; a
ther to the South, it en
the *Seiver*, which water
Walls of *Waterford*, and
thus augmented, it entereth
ish Sea about twenty miles

B A

West of *Cape Carn*, the South-Ea
stern Point of *Ireland*.

Barr, *Alisw*, *Bardum*, a small
City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*,
upon the Shoars of the *Baltick*
Sea, under the Dominion of the
King of *Sweden*, near the River
Bards. See *Bards*.

Basil, *Basilea*, Written in two
of the Lives of *Charles the Great*,
Basla, in after times *Basula* and
Basala, by *Cluverius*, *Artalbinum*.
It was a Bishops See after the ruin
of *Augusta Rauracorum*, which
happened about the Year 800.
It is now the principal City of *Swi*
xerland. It has its name from *Bas*
iliana the Mother of *Julian* the
Apostate, but *Valesius* thinks the
name rather taken from the River
on which it stands, which he sup
poseth was then so call'd. It has a
pleasant Situation, and is adorned
with many magnificent Structures,
and Churches, watered by many
sweet Fountains, blessed with an
healthful Air, a Valiant People,
and plenty of all things. It is ve
ry Ancient, as being said to be ru
in'd by the *Almans* in the Year
260. and it suffered much in after
times from the *Huns*. It was much
beloved by *Henry the First*, and
Second; in the Year 1368. It was
much enlarged by *Frederick*
Blackenbeim Bishop of *Straisburg*,
and Administrator of the Diocess of
Basil, who first obtain'd a Charter
of Freedom for it; in the Year
1392. it was made an *Hanse* Town.
One of the greatest things of Anci
ent times which has made it Fa
mous, was the General Council
held here under *Sigismund* the Em
peror, in the Year 1440. This Ci

ty taught the rest of the *Cantons* the way of Leaguings and Unitings, for the Pope having Excommunicated *Leus* the *Bavarian*, Emperor of *Germany*, the City of *Basil* persevered in the Service of that Prince, and was for it Excommunicated too, whereupon they threw the Popes Legate into the *Rhine*, and to secure themselves, entered into a League with *Zurich* and *Bern*, and other of the Principal Cities in the Year 1327. This City embraced the Reformation in the Year 1529. It is one of the most celebrated Universities in Christendom, which was Open'd here by *Pius II. Anno Domini* 1459. The Art of making Paper was first found in this City, in the Year 1470. by *Anthony* and *Michael Gallicion*. This gave great encouragement to *Printers*, which much flourished here, the first of which was *Bernard Richel*, who began to Print here in the Year 1478. This City stands upon the *Rhine* which runs through it: six miles from *Fribourg*, eighteen from *Constance* to the West, twelve from *Zurich*, thirty eight from *Ausbourg*, and fourteen from *Strasbourg*. Long. 29. 15. Lat. 47. 25.

Basilicata, is a small County on the East of *Campania*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*. This small Territory was taken out of *Campania* by *Alphonso* King of *Naples*; it lies thirty three miles in length, and ten in breadth, and was anciently the Seat of the *Picentini*, a Colony of the *Piceni*, dwelling on the *Adriatick* Sea. It is bounded on the North by the Territory of *Bari*, and part of *Otranto*, on the East

by the Gulph of *Taranto*, on West by *Principato*, and on South by *Calabria*. The chief ty of this Province is *Ciro* which stands near the foot of *Apennine*; It is a barren and well inhabited Country.

Basia, a Town in the Kingdom of *Fex* in *Africa*, near the *Lucus*, thirty miles distant from *la*, towards the East, and not from the Confines of the Province of *Asgar*.

Bajento, *Bussento*, *Acher* River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, it runs near *Capri*, the principal City of *Calabria*, which it falls in the River *G* which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*. In the Bed of this River *ricus* King of the *Goths* was buried as *Jornandes* writeth.

Bafs, a small Island not far from *Edenburgh*, famous for the quantity of *Geese*, that frequent at certain seasons.

Bassigni, a County in *Champanie*. *Bastia*, the chief Town in *ca*.

Bastick, a small Town in *rus*, where they usually imbrace *Constantinople*.

Le Bastion de France, a small Island near *Hippo*, now *Bonne* in *ca*, deserted by the *French* 1658.

Bastogne or *Belfonacum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Lorraine* *bourg*.

Batavia, a City in *Java* Island in the East Indies, built by the *Dutch* in the Year 1619. It is a very strongly fortified, fertile fruitful Plain, and well Trade so that it is now thought of

ph of *Taranto*, on
Principato, and on
Calabria. The chief
 Province is *Circu-*
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 It is a barren and
 ted Country.

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ncipal. Cities in that part of
 orld; it has a Cattle with a
 arison, and the General Go-
 of the Affairs of the *Dutch*
 dy Company, for the most
 ides here. This City stands
 n Leagues from *Bantam* to
 ft, and sixty from *Maceran*
 West. The Kings of *Ban-*
 de War many years together
 this City, and in 1659, be-
 , but without any success,
 this much hindered the
 and Lustre of this City.
 also a River in the Terra
 , to which the *Dutch* have
 e same name.

Aqua Solis, is a City of
Jesfhire, situate upon the
Avon, which is mentioned
 the Greek and Latin Geo-
 . It is Seated in a small
 n, environ'd round about
 s of almost an equal height,
 which many Springs conti-
 all into the Valley, to the
 nefit of the Inhabitants.
 the City there are three
 of Hot Water of a blewish
 ending up from them thin
 and a strong scent withal.
 springs are very Medicinal,
 many diseases. It was ta-
 m the *Britans* by *Cewalin*
 the *West Saxons*, in the

7. In the Reign of *Willi-*
 us it was sacked and burnt.
Villula de Tours Bishop of
 removed the See to this
 in the Reign of *Henry I.*
 ain'd also the title of *Wells*.
 most Noble and Loyal *John*
 il, was created Earl of *Bath*
 XIX. of *Charles I.* Aug. 13.
 His Father Sir *Bevil Green-*

vil, having been slain at *Landsdown*
 near this City, by the Rebels. It
 stands fifteen miles East of *Bristol*.
 Long. 20. 16. Lat. 51. d. 21. m.

Basicala, a small City of the
East Indies, the Capital of a King-
 dom of the same name, the Prince
 whereof is a Tributary to the King
 of *Bisnagar*; though it is very
 small, yet it has a capacious Haven.
 There is another City of the same
 name in the Island of *Ceylan*.

Baticano, a Promontory in *Ca-*
labria, in the Maps sometimes call'd
Vaticano.

Batter, a large Province in *A-*
sia, heretofore call'd *Bactriana*.

Batta, a Province of the King-
 dom of *Congo* in *Africa*.

Baudisten, a Town in *Lusaria*,
 a Territory belonging to the Ele-
 ctor of *Saxony*, between *Misnia*
 and *Bohemia*, where the Governor
 resides.

Bauge, a small Town in *Anjou*
 in *France*, where *Charles VIII.*
 then *Dolphin*, obtain'd a signal Vi-
 ctory against the *English*, then
 commanded by the Duke of *Clare-*
rence, who was there slain in the
 Year 1420.

Bautzen, *Budisnum*, the prin-
 cipal Town of *Lusaria* in *Germa-*
ny, seated upon the River *Sprew*,
 seven Leagues from *Dresden* East.
 This place being Attack'd by the
 Duke of *Saxony* in the Year 1634.
Goltz, the Governor for the Emper-
 or, firing the Suburbs to give the
 Enemy a stop, the fire in the con-
 fusion, seiz'd the Town, and burnt
 it all down, many persons perish-
 ing in the flames. This place was
 hereupon left to the Elector of
Saxony, who is still possess'd of

it, but before it was a Free and Imperial City.

Bayonne, Baiona, Boiatum, is a very large, rich, strong City; it is seated upon the River *Adour*, about two Leagues from the Sea, in the Confines of the Kingdoms of *France*, and *Spain*. It is honoured with a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auscb*; and it has a large Haven on the *British* Sea. It stands six Leagues from the Confines of *Spain*, seven from *Dax* to the West, and thirty from *Bordeaux* to the South. There was a famous congress in this City between *Charles IX.* and *Catherine de Medices* his Mother, and *Elizabeth* Sister of *Charles*, and Wife to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in which an Agreement was closely made between the two Crowns to ruin the Protestant Religion both in *France*, and the *Low Countries*, which was followed by Rivers of human Blood shed on that account; this was in the Year 1566. It is mention'd by *Thuanus* and *Grocius*.

Bavaria, call'd by the *Germans* *Beperen*, is a Dukedom in *Germany*, the second Circle in the Empire, it has its name from the *Avars*, a People of the *Huns*, who possess'd this Country. It is also call'd *Bojaria*, from the *Bois* a People of *France*, who once dwelt here. And it was call'd in the times of the *Roman* Empire *Noricum*. It is bounded on the North by *Franconia*, on the West by *Schwaben*, on the South by the *Italian Alps*, and on the East by *Austria* and *Bohemia*. This Dukedom before the Treaty and Peace of *Westphalia* had lesser Bounds,

but then it was not only rais'd to Honour, the Duke of *Bavaria* being made the *VIII. Elector*, but enlarg'd as to its Extent. This Country had Kings after it was Conquered from the *Romans*, to the time of *Arnolphus* the Emperor; and *S. Lewis* is said to have declar'd his Son *Lewis* King of *Bavaria*, in the Year 817. from those times to now they have had Dukes, the first was *Arnolphus*, slain by the *Normans* about the Year 891. The greater part of this Country is fruitful, and well Cultivated, and has many noble and stately Cities, the principal of which is *Munchen*, (*Monachium*) seated on the *Isar*. This family gain'd the *Upper Palatinate* by the Peace of *Munster*. The Prince is of the Communion of the Church of *Rome*, and the far greatest part of his Subjects, by which and their Grants and Dignities, this family is very firmly united to the House of *Austria*, which the present Emperor has improved by marrying his Daughter to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Bar, Ocite, a small Island on the West of *Ireland*, over against the Earl'dom of *Desmond* in the Province of *Munster*, North of the Bay of *Dingle*, call'd by the *Irish* *Blasquo*.

Baza, Baza, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seville*, at which time it was well Fortified, but now it is little inhabited, and every day decays; it stands upon the Borders of the Kingdoms of *New Castile*, and *Murcia*, six Leagues from *Guad*

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 e Duke of *Bavaria*
 e VIII. *Electo*r, but
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 e the Emperor; a
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 x Leagues from *Guad*

South-East, fifteen from
 , and *Gaën*, or *Jaen* to the
 East, and sixteen from *Al*
 the North, it is built at
 of an Hill in a Valley call'd
Hoya de Baya, by an incon-
 Brook.

Lois, *Vasata*, a small Ter-
 the Lower *Guienne* in
 which has the River *Garonne*
 North and West, *Agenois*
 East, and *Condomois* on the
 it has its name from *Be*
 is the principal City of
 Bishops See, under the
 p of *Auscb*; this City
 ce three miles from the
onne towards the South,
Bordeaux to the
 it, ten from *Condomois*,
 ten from *Auscb*.

(*Barace*) is a vast
 Land but very barren,
 between *Egypte*, and the
 of *Tunis* in *Africa*, it is
 was call'd *Marmarica*,
 Faith.

Mountain of *Abruzzo*,
 dom of *Naples*, in the
 of *Aquila*, of which
 made in the Life of

district in *France*, in
 of *Nivernois*.

ed, was a small Monaste-
 the *Danes* in *Greenland*
 years since, but now
 me since deserted and

is a fruitful and well
 territory in the South of
 vanced to the honour of
 lity. It lies at the foot
renean Mountains, which
 from the Kingdom of *Ara*-

gon towards the South; upon the
 East, it has the County of *Bigerre*,
 and *Armagnac le Noir*; upon the
 North it has *Gascogny*, and upon
 the West, the Kingdom of *Navarr*.
 This Country had heretofore Prin-
 ces of its own, one of which by a
 Marriage with *Elenora* Queen of
Navarr, united it to that Kingdom.
Henry IV. brought it to the Crown
 of *France*, and by a Decree it was
 annexed for ever to that Kingdom,
 in the Year 1620.

Beaucaire, a small City in the
 Province of *Languedoc*, in *France*,
 upon the River *Rhohne*, right over
 against *Taraseon*, four Leagues
 from *Avignon* towards the South,
 and three from *Arles*, towards the
 North, this place is most remarka-
 ble for its Fairs. It is call'd in *La*-
 tin *Belloquadra*.

Beauce or *Beausse*, *Belfia*, a Pro-
 vince of *France*, that heretofore was
 of very large extent, but is now much
 less, and the Bounds not well
 known. It lies between the *Loyr*
 on the South, and the *Seyn* to the
 North; the principal Towns in it
 are, *Chartres*, *Chasteaudun*, *Mon-*
toir, *Pluziers*, *Estampes*, and *Ven-*
dosme. This Province lying so near
 to *Paris*, a considerable part of it
 has been taken into the *Isle* of
France. The Soil is dry; but very
 fruitful, and abounding in all things
 but especially with Corn, so that it
 is call'd *rotius Gallie Horreum*, the
 Storehouse or Granary of all
France.

Beauchamp, a place near *Calais*
 in *Picardy*. The Duke of *Sommer-*
set is Baron of *Beauchamp*.

Beaufort, a Castle in the Duke-
 dom of *Anjou* in *France*, which be-
 longed

longed heretofore to the House of *Lancaster*, it was much beloved by *John of Gaunt*, who caused all his Children that he had by *Catharine Swinford*, to be call'd *Beauforts*, who were afterwards Dukes of *Somerset*, and *Exeter*, and Earls of *Dorset*. The second Son of the Duke of *Vendosme* in *France*, was honoured with the Title of Duke of *Beaufort* by *Lewis XIII.* of *France*. And in *England*, the most Noble *Henry Somerset* late Marquis of *Worcester*, being descended from the Ancient Dukes of *Somerset*, was December 2. 1682. by *Charles II.* of most blessed Memory, created Duke of *Beaufort*. This Castle lies about three Leagues East of *Angiers*, and two from the *Loyre*.

Beaujalo, is a small Country contain'd in the *Lyonnais* a Province in *France*.

Beaumaris, a Town in the Island of *Anglesey*.

Beaumont sur Oyse, a Town upon the *Oyse*, at the foot of an Hill in the Isle of *France*, about eight Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North.

Beaumont le Roger, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy* in *France*, upon the River *Ruzle*, four Leagues from *Eureux* towards the West, and about six from *Roan* towards the South, there is another Town call'd *Beaumont*, also near the Sea Shoar, in the District belonging to *Coutance*, three Leagues West of *Cherbourg*.

Beaumont, a Town of *Hainaut* in the *Netherlands*, Adorn'd with the Title of a Dukedom, to which belongs a Castle; it stands seven

Leagues from *Mons* to the *Sea* East, and four from *Chimay* the North, and about two from *Sambre*.

Beaumonts le Vicomte, a City in the Dukedom of *Mayenne*, which has the Honour to be a Dukedom; it lies in the middle between *Mayenne*, and *Alençon*, upon the River *Sarte*.

Beaune, a Town in *Burgundy*, famous for the excellent Wine it yields.

Beauvais, Casaromagus, a City of the Isle of *France*, which is the Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rheims*, the Bishop of this is one of the twelve Peers of *France*; it is well fortified, and the Capital of a Diocess of the same name; it stands upon the River *Ten*, sixteen Leagues from *Paris*, towards the North, eighteen from *Abbeville*, and sixteen from towards the East.

Beauvois, Bilunnum, is a Town in *Savoy*.

Bechr, Ligir, a River of *Asia*, now call'd by the *Turks* *mulipa*.

Bechria, the Lower *Egypt*, *Becfangial, Bithynia*, a Province of the lesser *Asia*.

Bed, the Mountains of the *Arabians* in *Ethiopia*.

Bedalac, Lethes, a River of *Asia*, commonly call'd *Ganges*; it falls into the Ocean at *Calcutta*.

Bedford, Lactodurum, or *Lactodunum*, is one of the most famous Towns in *England*, as being mention'd by *Anianus*. It stands on both sides of the River *Ouse*, is here covered with a Stone Bridge. This Town is more to be con-

om Mons to the Sea
four from Chimay
and about two from

ut le Vicomte, a
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s in the middle betw
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r, the Bishop of this
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els of the same name
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e North, eighteen
, and fifteen from
he East.

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ac, *Lethes*, a River of
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lls into the Ocean at

ard, *Laetodurum*, or
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in England, as being
y *Antanunus*. It is

es of the River Ouse,
covered with a Stone

own is more to be co

its pleasant Situation and
ity, than for the Beauty or
s of it, though it has five
es. This Town as it is the
al or County Town; so it
two *Burgesses* to Parliament.
onourable *William Russell*,
Ancestors, have born the Ti
Earls of *Bedford*, ever since
d Year of *Edward VI*.

ordshire, is bounded on the
South by *Cambridge-shire*,
ordshire, on the West
ingham-shire, and on the
y *Northampton-shire*, and
ton-shire. The River *Ouse*
t into two parts, the North
t are the more fruitful, and
Wooded, the Southern parts
leaner, yet are they not al
barren, but yield good
Barley. Sir *John Russell*
eller of the Household to
III. was created a Baron
and Earl of *Bedford*, by
VI. in 1548. Whose de
William the Fifth Earl of
y, now enjoys it.

a strong Town in *Alsa*
the Territory of *Smegon*,
agues from *Pfort* to the
d about seven from *Basil*
est also. This was yielded
French by the Treaty of
it was heretofore the
Earldom.

merland, the Kingdom of

merwald, a part of the Her
Forest lying in *Bohemia*.

mbausen, a Town of *Schwa*
the Dukedom of *Wirtem*

a City of Portugal, anci
call'd *Pax Julia*; it lies in

the Province of *Antretejo* *Guadi*
ana, near the River *Odiarca* which
falls into the *Guadiana*, it is well
built, fortified, and has the Title
of a *Dukedom*; it stands two
Leagues from the *Guadiana*, to
wards the West, and thirteen from
the Shoars of the Ocean, and nine
from *Euora* to the South, and twen
ty from *Badajoz* to the North
West. It was call'd *Pacca* by the
Moors.

Bejar, a Village of the Kingdom
of New Castile in Spain, upon the
River *Madera*, in the Borders of the
Kingdom of *Murcia*, scarce two
Leagues from *Alcaraz* to the East.
This is most probably thought to
be the *Roman Bigerra*.

Bejar de Melena, a ruin'd City
of *Andaluzia* in Spain.

Bein Elnabarim, The Persian
Gulph.

Beira, a part of Portugal.

Belay, *Belica*, is a City that
heretofore belonged to the Duke
of *Savoy*, but in the Year 1601.
was taken from them by *Henry*
IV. It is the Head of the Territo
ry of *Beuger*, and a Bishops See un
der the Archbishop of *Besancon*;
it stands upon a rising ground near
the River *Rhosne*, not above twelve
miles from *Lyons* toward the East,
ten from *Grenoble* to the North,
and twelve from *Geneva*.

Belvaus, and *Belbes*, *Pelusium*,
was a City seated upon the most
Eastern Branch of the Nile, to
wards *Palestine*. Though this Ci
ty is now intirely ruin'd, and ano
ther call'd *Damiata*, or *Damietta*,
is sprung out of it, which I shall
mention in its proper place, yet the
state of the ancient Town ought
her

here to be described. This place is call'd in Scripture *SIN*, which as the *Greek* Name which it afterwards had *Σιναι* or, signifies *Clay*, or *Mire*, because it was seated in a deep muddy Marsh upon the Nile. And it was for many Ages the Key of *Egypt*, that Country being of a very difficult Access on the side of *Syria*, and accordingly when *Cambyses* invaded *Egypt*, *Polyanius* in his Seventh Book *de Stratag.* tells us, That *Cambyses* vigorously attack'd *Pelufium*, and the Egyptians as courageously defended it. *Strabo* writes the *Assyrians* shut up the Entrance of *Egypt* against him. And *Diodorus Siculus* tells us, the Kings of *Egypt* Fortified this Place on this account, with the utmost care and diligence. See *M. Bochart* in his *Geographia Sacra*, Lib. IV. Cap. 27. The *Grecian* Race of Kings, were no less careful of the keeping this Place, and after the *Romans* had it, they did not neglect it neither: *Ælius Hadrianus*, one of their Emperors, encompassed it with three Walls, and call'd it by his own name *Æliopolis*. In the times of Christianity, this City was the Seat of an Archbishop, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. But when the *Arabians* and *Saracens* prevail'd upon it, they, as their Custom is, intirely ruin'd this Ancient and most Noble City, and built another on the opposite Shoar of the Nile, which they call'd *Damiata*. *Pelufium* stands one hundred and fifty miles from *Alexandria* to the East, and one hundred and twenty from *Memphis* or *Grand-Cairo*, to the North-East, and not far from the

Mediterranean Sea. It lies Long. 63. 20. and Lat. 31. 10.

Beleguanza, a Province of *ethiopia*.

Belcastro, *Chonia*, a City of *Cyberia*.

Belenax, a City of *Palestine*, call'd *Dan* in Ancient times.

Beles, *Subi*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea between *Barcelona* and *Tarragona* at the Town of *ges*.

Belforce, there are three cities thus call'd; one in *Narbonne* in *France*, the Seat of the old *comitii*, upon the *Durance*, and one in *Istria*, and a third in *Calabria*.

Belgert, a Town in the Duchedom of *Pomerania*, in the Territory of *Cassuben*, which lies between the *Baltick* Sea, and *Pomerania* upon the River *Perfance*, two miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and ten from *Colberg*, which belongs to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Belgan, a vast Mountain in *Saxony*, call'd *Imaus* by the *Latin* Geographers, which runs very near the whole length of *Alia*, from North to South. See *Imaus*.

Belgiojosa, a Village and Castle in the Dukedom of *Milan*, five miles from *Pavia* near the Po, belonging to the Counts of *Belgiojosa*.

Belgrade, *Alba Graca*, call'd by the *Germans* *Griechisch* *Wienburg*, by the *Italians* *Belgrad*, a great and strong City belonging to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, seated on the South side of the *Sava*, which it falls into the *Danube*, in the Province of *Rascia*; this was a

B E

mean Sea. It lies
20. and Lat. 31. 10.
24, a Province of
a, *Chonia*, a City of *C*

a City of *Palestine*, c
cient times.

ubi, a small River of
which falls into the *M*
Sea between *Bare*
ona at the Town of

, there are three
call'd, one in *Nar*
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on the *Durance*, and
and a third in *Cal*

, a Town in the *D*
Pomerania, in the *T*
Cassuben, which lies
Baltick Sea, and *P*
River Persante, two
Baltick Sea, and
berg, which belongs
of *Brandenburg*.

, a vast Mountain in
d *Imaus* by the *Lari*
, which runs very
e length of *Asia*,
South. See *Imaus*.

josa, a Village and C
kedom of *Milan*, w
of *Pavia* near the *P*
to the Counts of *Ba*

ade, *Alba Græca*, call
mans Græcisch Wei
the *Italians* *Belgrade*
strong City belong
dom of *Hungary*, seat
outh side of the *Sava*,
into the *Danube*, in the
Rascia; this was a

B E

the Bulwark of Christen-
against the *Turks* who lost
Armies before it. *Amurath*
nd, lost here a Victorious
in the Year 1439. And
Labomet the Second his Son,
age the Affront his Father
ved here in the Year 1456.

this City the second time,
Army of 230000. men,
Huns preserved the
ruin'd that vast Army by
; for he suffered a party
Turks to enter the Town,
st they were Plundering
es, made a Sally upon the
k their Cannon, and turn-
upon themselves, in the

n destroying 40000.
nd possessing himself of
non, Camp, Bagage and
n, so that the *Turks* were
an inglorious Flight. Fo-
Huns died the same
Plague. But in the Year
erman the Magnificent,

a Siege of two Months,
a King of *Hungary*, a
teen years of Age not re-
and all the other Christi-
being engaged in mutu-

structive Wars. The *Turks*
got *Buda*, have negle-
fortifications of *Belgrade*,
eat Prosperity of the *Ger*-
in the Years 1685, and
ve put them now upon

of its Walls and Out-
nd the *Prime Visier*, has
host the whole Winter of
last year in Fortifying and
ng this Place. This City
properly to *Servia*, the
which. Consigned it over
und King of *Hungary*, for

B E

Land's of a better Value. It is di-
stant from *Vienna* one hundred and
two German miles, twenty six days
Journey from *Constantinople*. *Leo*
X. made this a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Antivari* in *Dal-*
matia. It stands in Long. 47. 00.
Lat. 46. 50.

Beligrard, *Hermonassa*, a Town
or small City of *Bessarabia*, towards
the Mouth of the River *Moncastro*,
[*Tyra*] which by the *Moldavians*
is call'd *Bialogrod*, and by the *Turks*
Beligrard.

Bella more. The *White Sea*.

Bellac, a small City in the Coun-
ty of *La Marche* in *France*, upon
the River *Unicou*, two Leagues from
Dorat to the South, and seven from
Limoges to the North.

Belle, a Town in *Flanders*, three
Leagues from *Ipre*.

Bellegarde, a small City in the
Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the
River *Saone*, (*Arar.*) This City
was once very well fortified; it
stands five Leagues from *Challons*
to the North, and not far from the
Borders of this Dukedom.

Belle-Isle, *Calonesus*, an Island
upon the Southern Coast of *Brita-*
ny in *France*, ten Leagues from
Vannes to the West, and about
eight from *Blaver*, and ten from
Croixel to the South-West. It is
six Leagues in length, and two in
breadth, and is call'd by the *Dutch*
Boelin.

Belluno, a City of the Marqui-
sate of *Trevigiana*, which is the
chief, and gives Name to a small
Territory, under the Dominion of
the Commonwealth of *Venice*. It
is little, but fair, and a Bishops See,
under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*.

And

And it stands upon the River *Piave*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, thirteen Leagues from *Venice* to the South-East; the City of *Belluno* lies 15 Leagues from *Feltria* to the South-East.

Belz, a City of *Black Russia*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, five Leagues from the River *Bug*, between *Lemberg* and *Zamosky*. This City is small, and built all of Wood, but yet it is a Palatinate, and possess'd at present by a Person of great worth.

Belz, or *Belts*, the Name of the *Baltick Sea*.

Belvedere, a Province in the *Morrea*, heretofore call'd *Elu*, the Capital place is so call'd also; it lies in the Western part over against *Zant*. In Ancient time *Pausanias* saith, the Silks of this Country were finer and more esteem'd than those of *Judea*. It is a pleasant Country, and has its Name from its beautiful Prospect. There is another place near *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, call'd now by the same Name, which was call'd by the Ancients *Euryalus*. As is also a part of the Popes Palace at *Rome*.

Bemarin, a Province in *Florida*.

Bena, a Kingdom in the Southern part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, with a small City of that Name, seated on the South side of the River *Forcados*, about twenty Leagues from the Ocean; in Lat. 8. 4. Long. 31. 30.

Benamarim, a Province in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

Benavari, a Town in *Aragon* in *Spain*, to which belongs a Castle. It is seated in the Confines of *Catalonia* six Leagues distant from *Balbastro* to the East, this place is the Capital of the County of *Riba-*

gorza, a small ill Peopled place between the Rivers of *Cinca* and *gre*.

Benavente, a Town in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Extremadura*, one League from the *Tage* or *Tajo*, and from *Scalabi*, and nine from *bon*, supposed to be the *Arstium*. There is another Town of the same name in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River which washeth the Walls of *Leon*. It lies in a Plain, and has a Castle, and is the Capital of the County of *Pimentel*, it lies seven Leagues from *Sentica* to the North, about twelve from *Leon* to the South, and fifteen from *Palencia* to the West, perhaps this is the *Vallata*, *Ferdinand II.* King of *Leon*, died in this Town in the 1118.

Benda, a City of *Albania Macedonia*, which is a Bishopric, under the Archbishop of *Dracazzo*, [*Dyrrachsum*] It now is in ruins, under the Slavery of the *Turks*, and the Bishop resides at *molli*, yet from this place the Diocesan Country is call'd *Bendader* which Title is included in *Sermenica*, a small Diocese which lies towards *Croia*, as I have said (*M. Baudrand*) from the Archbishop of *Durazzo*.

Bendarinassin, a City and Kingdom in the Southern part of the Island of *Borneo* in the East Indies, about three Degrees from the Line on the West, of which is the principal River of that Island into the Sea.

Benevento, *Beneventum*, of the *Principatus Ultra-*

small ill Peopled place
e Rivers of Cinca and

ente, a Town in the Kingdom
Portugal, in the Province of
Lisbon, one League from the
Tage or Tajo, and from the
Algarbi, and nine from the
supposed to be the same
There is another Town of the
same name in the Kingdom of
Castile, upon the River of the
Tago, which washeth the Walls of
Lisbon, in a Plain, and has a Castle
the Capital of the County of
Algarbi, it lies seven Leagues
from the North, and twelve
from Leon, and fifteen from
the West, perhaps this is the
same, Ferdinand II. King of
Castile died in this Town in the

da, a City of Albania, which is a
Province under the Archbishop of
Constantinople [Dyrrachium] It
was taken by the Turks, under the
Slavery of the Turks, and the
Bishop resides there, yet from
this place the Country is call'd
Bendia, which Title is included
in the Title of the Pasha of
Albania, a small District
towards Croia, as I have
said (M. Baudrand) from the
Bishop of Durazzo.
Bardhamin, a City and
Borough in the Southern part
of the Island of Borneo in the
East, about three Degrees from
the Equator on the West, of which
the principal River of that Island
flows into the Sea.

Benevento, Beneventum,
the Principatus Ulterior

of Naples, which is an
Episcopal See, belonging to the
King of Naples, it stands upon the River Saburo
where it takes in the River Ta-
gus, it was built by Diomedes,
with Arpi, a City of Apulia,
is call'd the Colony of Con-
stantinopolis. It lies twenty
miles from Capua to the
West, and also from Salerno to the
East thirty two from Naples
North-East. Victor III.
and Pius VIII. Popes, were
born here. And not far from it

King of Sicily was slain,
in the Year 1266. by Charles Duke
of Anjou. This City was granted
to the Emperor Frederick II. by Henry IV. in Ex-
change for Bamberg in the Year
1212, when he came into Italy to
assist the Pope. This City was one
of the seven Colonies which contin-
ued faithful to the Romans against
the Kings of Sicily, it was ruin'd afterwards
by the Saracens, and rebuilt by the Lom-
bards, who made it a Dukedom.
The Saracens became after this
subdued, it, from whom Lewis
the Great, took it in the Year
800, and granted it to Aldegisus
in the Year 871. It is now annexed
to the Kingdom of Naples.

Dukedom of Benevento
was a considerable part of the
Kingdom of Naples, in the times of the
Normans, and of Charles the
First, this Dukedom was institu-
ed by the Lombard King of the Lom-
bards, and it ended in the Year 851.
The Saracens Conquered it.
It was reconquered by the
Normans, in 1053. it was granted
to the Pope, but much restrained as
a fief, yet then it took in
the most fertile part of the Principa-

lus Ulterior. Since that, the Spa-
niards have restrain'd it; so that
it extends not above three or four
miles from the Walls of the Ci-
ty.

Bensefeld, once a Wall'd Town,
or City of Alsacia, but dismantled
by the Treaty of Munster, it is un-
der the Dominion of the Bishop of
Strasburg, from which it lies about
three German miles towards the
South upon the River Ill, about
two miles from Rhinaw towards
the North-West.

Bengala, is a Kingdom in the
East-Indies, on the River Ganges,
under the Dominion of the great
Mogul for many past Ages, but
which had before Kings of its own.
It is a very fruitful Country, and
extends two hundred and twenty
Leagues from East to West, and
an hundred and twenty from North
to South. It is bounded on the
East by India extra Gangem, on
the South by the Bay of Bengala,
on the West and North, by the
Territories of the Mogul. The
City of Bengala lies in the bottom
of the Bay, in the most North-ea-
stern Angle of it, upon the River
Cosmote. It is great, and drives a
vast Trade with the European Na-
tions.

Benges, A River which riseth in
the Lower Austria, and entering
the Lower Hungary, falls into the
River Rab.

Bengula, a Country of the Lower
Ethiopia.

Bentheim, a Town and Castle in
Westphalia, which stands upon the
River Vidrus, near Oldenzael, and
is the head of a small County in the
West part of Westphalia, which is
call'd

B E

call'd in the German Tongue *das Bisthumb von Bentheim*, and it lies between the Bishoprick of *Münster* to the East, *Over-Iffel*, and the Territory of *Tuvent* to the West : and upon the North and South it is inclos'd by the River *Vechea*. The Castle or Town of *Bentheim*, lies two miles from *Oldensael*, a Town in the South-East Angle of the Province of *Over-Iffel*, ten from *Deventer* to the East.

Bentivolio, *Pons Poledranus*, is a Castle in the Dominions of the Church, in the Territory of *Bononia*, from which City it lies ten miles towards the North, in the Road to *Ferrara* ; heretofore it was a Noble Pile, but now it is half ruin'd : this gave Name to the Family of the *Bentivolio's*, who for many years *Principatum Bononiae* tenuere, were Princes of *Bononia*. And of later times this Family has afforded some excellent Persons.

Bera, a City of the Kingdom of *Granada*, commonly call'd *Vera*.

Beraum, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*. It is three German miles from *Prague* towards the West. It is call'd by the Germans *Bern*, in Latin it is written *Berauna* and *Verona*.

Berbera, *Arbis*, a River of *Persia*, in the Province of *Send*, [*Sinda*] which Borders East upon *India propria*, and West upon *Macran*.

Berckel, *Velicer*, the same with the River *Aa*, in *Westphalia*.

Beresterzko, a Town in *Poland*, near which *Casimire* King of *Poland*, fought the Rebellious *Cof-*

B E

sacks three days in Year 1651. and died of them, by which Slaughter, he reduced them necessity of begging a Peace great Humility.

Berg, or *Mons*, a City of *naute*.

Bergamo, *Bergomum*, a City in *Italy*, belonging to the *Vene* which was once a part of the dom of *Milan*, it is a Bishop under the Archbishop of *M*. Built with others by the *C*. It is call'd by *Paulus Diaconus* *ganum*, and by the Writers of the middle Ages *Bergamum*. City is placed on the side of a Mountain, the foot of which is covered by large Suburbs, it is fertile and Populous, and lies between the River *Brembo*, which eight miles further falls into the *Adda*, last falls into the *Po*, six miles from *Cremona*, on the West : and the River *Serio*, which falls also in the *Po*. It has a Castle call'd *Capella*, which lies thirty miles from *Brixia* towards *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Como* to the East, from this City the Families of the *Bergoma's* take their Name.

Bergen, *Bergos*, or *Berga*, a City of *Norway*, on the Northern Sea, it is call'd by the Natives *Bergen*, by the Germans *Bergben*. It is a Bishops See, under the Bishop of *Drontheim* : a celebrated Mart, has a large and safe Harbour, which is surrounded almost all sides with high Mountains, and is in a winding Bay, call'd *Jordred*, twelve miles from the City. It has a strong Castle call'd *Burg Hw*, and it lies in a small T

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or Mons, a City of

no, *Bergomum*, a City
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Nord Horland, it is Subject
King of Denmark, as King of

, and it lies one hundred
enty miles from *Wardbus*,

st Northern Point of *Nor*
ty South from *Drontheim*,

three from *Linde Noes*, or
st Southern Point of *Nor*

eighty from the nearest
Scotland; and it is at this

out dispute, the best, and
ity of all Norway. But

re famous by the Valour
English, who in 1665, en

Port, and fell upon the
East-India Floet to their

age, and had certainly de
them all, if contrary winds

given them time enough
their Cannon ashore to de

with.
op Zoom, call'd by the

Bergue sur le Zoom, is a
strong City in the

of *Brabant*, upon the
side. It was erected into

in the Year 1533. and
with the *United Provin*

attempted without success
quis Spinula in the Year

that it still belongs to
nders. It stands seven

om *Antwerp* towards the
five from *Breda* the

the chief Town of the
Rugen, on the Coast of

in the *Baltick* Sea,
belonged to the *Swedes*

the Year 1630.

ac, a City of *Perigord*, up

iver *Dordogne*; it stands

from *Pergueux* to the

about nine from *Sarlat*;

a rich and a fine City. It

stands seventeen Leagues East from
Burdeaux.

Bergue S. Vnoch, a small City
in *Flanders*, taken by the French

in the Year 1667. It has various
Names, and is sometimes call'd *Gro*

enemburg, or (*Green-wich*;) It
lies twelve German miles East of

Gravelinge, and fifteen West of
Nieupori, and about six from *Dun*

kirk. *Al. Winocksberg*.

Berkshire, *Berberia*. Is sepa
rated on the North by the River *Isis*

from *Oxfordshire*, and *Buckin*
hamshire, on the South by the Ri

ver *Kenes* from *Hantsire*, on the
West it bordereth upon *Wiltshire*,

and on the East upon *Surry*, it is
generally fertile and rich, but espe

cially the *Vale of White Horse*.
The Right Monourable *Thomas*

Howard, was created the first Earl
of *Berkshire* by *Charles I.* in the

Year 1625. He was second Corona
tion Earl, as well as second Son to

Thomas Earl of *Suffolk*, in which
Family it still is; the present Earl

being the fourth in the Successi
on.

Berlin, *Berolinum*, or *Berlinum*.
Is one of the Noblest Cities in Ger

many. It belongs to the upper
Saxony, and stands in the middle

Marquelat of *Brandenburgh*, upon
the River *Sprew*, which a little fur

ther to the North falls into the *Ha*
mel. This City stands in a Marsh,

and is very strongly fortified, being

the Capital of that *Marquisat*, and

the residence of the *Marquisses* of

Brandenburgh; it is divided by the

River *Sprew* into two parts, that on

the East side, is call'd *Berlin*, that

on the West, is call'd *Coln*, or the

Colony. It stands seventeen German

B E

miles from *Magdeburg* to the South-East, eleven from *Frankfort*, twelve from *Wittenberg* towards the North, seventeen from *Stetin* to South-West, and seventy from *Warsaw* to the West. It was built by *Albertus Ursus* Prince of *Anhalt*, in the Year 1142.

Bermudas, or the *Summer Islands*, are a knot of Islands on the Coast of *Florida* (supposed to be 400. in number) they lie 1600. Leagues from *England*, 1000. from *Madera*, 400. from *Hispaniola*, and 300. from *Carolina*, which is the nearest Continent. They were accidentally discovered by *John Bermudaz* a *Spaniard*, about the Year 1522. Sir *George Summers* an *English* man, being in the Year 1609. sent by the Lord *de la Ware* to *Virginia*, itumb'd again upon them, and suffered Shipwreck here, who was so taken with the verdure, plenty and delightfulness of them, that he neglected his return for *England*, and with the Assistance of Sir *Thomas Gates*, settled a Plantation here in the Year 1612. and in the Year 1616. Captain *Tucker* was sent after the first Adventurers with 500. men, who established themselves so well, and fortified the Accesses so, that it is now thought impregnable. It is one of the most healthful places in the World, none dying here of almost any other distemper but old Age, fruitful to a wonder, abounding in all things needful for the life of Man, but fresh Water, which is gotten with some difficulty from their Wells and Cisterns, for they have neither Springs nor Rivers. This Colony till'd to salt, that in 1623. there were said

B E

to be 3000. *English* Inhabitants. They have their Name from the first discoverer.

Berner, a City of the hither *East Indies*, supposed by *Castaldus*, to be the *Barbari* of *Arrian*.

Bern, *Berna*, is a great and well built City of *Switzerland*, which has its Name from that Animal which is call'd a Bear. It was built by *Bertoldus* Duke of *Zeringhen* in the Year 1191. It stands upon the River *Aar*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Waldbuff*, a Town of *Schwaben*; between *Coleurre* to the North, and *Freiburg* to the South. It is the chief City of the Canton of *Bern*, which is one of the largest Cantons, and was added to the rest in the Year 1353. To look a little back into the ancient History of this City; it obtain'd the right of an Incorporated City from the Emperors *Henry IV.* and *Philip II.* Confirm'd by *Frederick II.* It continued under the Empire till 1228. and then put themselves under the Protection of the Duke of *Savoy*. In 1241. this City had an unfortunate War with *Gothofredus* Duke of *Habsburg*, whereupon in 1243. they made a League with *Freiburg*, as they did also for ten years with *Wallisserland*, in the Year 1251. In the Year 1287. this City was besieged by the Emperor *Rodolphus* of *Habsburg*. They suffered much also from *Albertus*, who had a set Battel with them near their Walls in 1291. where in they lost many men, but they had better success against the Earl of *Savoy* the same year. In 1346. they renewed their League with *Freiburg*, after which followed the perpetual League in 1353.

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by which it obtain'd the second place amongst the Cantons. In 1528. this City imbraced the Reformation, and thereupon pass'd a Law against mercenary Service in foreign Wars, since which time, they have persever'd in the Reformation. It stands about thirteen miles from *Basil* to the South, four from *Freiburg* to the North, and about twenty from *Geneva* to the North-East.

Bernbourg, a small City in *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Saale*, [*Sala*] four German miles from *Magdebourg* towards the South, and as many from *Desaw* to the West. It stands also twenty miles from *Berlin* to the South-West.

Bernich, Berenice, a City of *Africa*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, mention'd by *Ptolemy* and *Pliny*, but call'd *Hesperia* by *Mela*; one of the Five Cities in *Pentapolis*, it lies between the Promontory *Boracum*, now *il Capo di Teiones*, upon the greater *Syria*, and the City of *Arfinoe* to the East, from which it lies distant fifty miles. It had its ancient Name from *Berenice* the Queen of *Ptolemy*, the Third King of *Egypt*, as *Soimius* saith.

Berry, Bituriges, is a Dukedom in *France*, which is bounded on the North by *Sologne*, on the East by *Nivernois* and *Bourbons*, on the West by *Poitou*, and part of *Tourenn*, and on the South by *Limosin*. The principal City of this Province is *Bourges*; and it is divided into two parts by the River *Chur*. It is rich, fruitful and populous Province.

B E

S. Bertrand de Cominges. *Convene, seu Lugdunum Convenarum*, a City of *France*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Mountains*, upon the River *Garonne* in the Earldom of *Cominge*, which was destroy'd by the *Francks* under King *Guntchramnus*, in the Year 584. but rebuilt by *S. Bertrand*, in the Year 1100 and from him in after-times it had its present Name. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auch*, and lies sixteen miles from *Echauffe en Cominges*, twenty five Leagues from *Thoulouse* to the South, and fifty five from *Bourdeaux* to the South-West.

Berwick, is a Town in *North-Humberland*, situated upon the North side of the River *Tweede*, which is the most Northern Town in the Kingdom of *England*, and (saith *Camden*) the strongest hold in all *Britain*. It stands upon a Promontory which runs out into the Sea, so that it is almost totally inclos'd with the Sea and River. It was delivered up to *Henry II.* by *William King of Scotland*, as a Pledge for his Ransom, being then a Prisoner in *England*: restor'd again by King *John* upon repayment of the money. *Edward I.* in the Year 1297. retook it. After this it was won and lost divers times, till in the Reign of *Edw. IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* the last time. After which, the *English* Princes took special care to fortifie it, but especially Queen *Elizabeth*, who Wall'd it again within the old Wall, and added Out-works after the newer Modes, by which it was made incredibly strong. *Henry II.* built the Castle,

B E

Castle, and other Princes the outward Wall, so that all its Works are owing to the *English*. After a long Peace, in 1639. this Town saw the *English* and *Scotch* Encamped under her Walls again in opposition, and a Peace was concluded there *June* 17. But tho the *Scots* entered *England* again in 1640. and took *Newcastle*, yet they durst not attempt this strong place, but however, I find before the end of the War, they were possess'd of it, and quitted it *Feb.* 17. 1646. *March* 12. 1686. His Majesty *James II.* created Mr. *James Fitz James* his Natural Son, Duke of *Berwick*. This Town lies in *Long.* 21. *d.* 43. *m.* *Lat.* 55. 48. and it sends two Burgesses to the *English* Parliament.

Besagno, Feritor, a small River which riseth out of the *Apennine* Hills, and falls by the Walls of *Genoua*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Besançon, Bisontio, Vesontio, a City of *Burgundy* in *France*, which is an Archbishops See, upon the River *Doux*, [*Dubis*]; it is an University, and has a Castle built of later times. It was taken by the *Spaniards* in 1654. Retaken by the *French* in 1668. and in 1674. and finally left to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. It was once an Imperial Free City, made so by *Henry I.* in 1651. It was exempted from the Empire, and granted to the *Spaniards*. The Court of Parliament for the Duchy of *Burgundy* sits here: it stands fifteen Leagues from *Mombelliard* to the North-West, twenty from *Dijon* to the North-East. *Joannes Chi-*

B E

fletius wrote a particular Description and History of this City.

Besbre, Besbria, a small River in the Dukedom of *Bourbone*, which washeth the principal City, and then falls into the *Loire*.

Besecath, one of the Names of *Africa*.

Beses, Besos, Batulo, a small River of *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Badelona* and *Barcelona*. There stands a small Town called *Beson* by it, once *Betulo* from it.

Besiers, Blietæ, Butera, a City in *Languedoc* in *France*, upon the River *Orbe*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*; it is a fine and well built place, and stands not above two Leagues from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North, eleven from *Mompellier* to the West, and three from *Pezenas*.

Bessarabia, is a small Territory which lies between *Podolia* to the North, and *Moldavia* to the West, the *Danube* to the South, and the *Black Sea* to the East. This Province was formerly a part of *Moldavia*, but in the Year 1485. *Bajazet II.* Conquered it, and annexed it to his Empire, under which it has been ever since; the chief Town of it is *Moncastrum*. a very strong Town taken by the *Turks* then also.

Besterce, or Bestricze, Bistria, a City of *Transylvania*. It stands in a very large Plain, upon the River of the same Name, which two miles further takes in the *Sajo*. It stands five German miles North-East from *Burgles*, and fifteen from

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of this City.

a, a small River
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the principal City,
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Betulo, a small Ri-
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Weissenburg to the North-West. It
little and ill built.

Beta, a River of South America,
the Country of *Paria*, which falls
to the River *Orenock*.

Betanzos, *Flavium Brigantium*,
small City in *Gallicia* in Spain,
ited upon the North side of the
ver *Mandeu*, eleven miles from
ondonnedo to the East, nine
agues from the Cape de *Ortegal*.
he most Northern Point of *Gal-*
la) and nise Leagues from S. *Ja-*
di *Compostella* to the North.

Betente, an Island near Naples,
d by the Ancients *Parthenope*.

Bethune, a strong well fortified
own in *Artois*, upon the River
ete, eight Leagues from *Arras*
erebaum] toward the North,
five from *Aire*. It has been
er the French ever since the
1645. when it was taken by
; this Town is raised to the
our of a Marquisate.

Beberis, a Town in the East
ing of *Tork-shire*, seated upon
West side of the River *Hull*,
ut a mile from it, about five
es North of *Hull*. *Cambden* sup-
eth it to be the old *Petvaria*
isforium, though there be no
s of a great Antiquity now to
ound. One *John*, surnamed *de*
erley, Archbishop of *Tork*, a pi-
and a Learned man in the esteem
Bede, in his old Age resign'd his
oprick, and retired hither, and
holy Meditations here died in
Year 721. For the sake of
Holy Person, the Saxon Kings
e great Priviledges to this place,
Athelstan one of them, gave
a Grant in these Words, *His*
ee make I thee, as *Heart*

may think or Eye may see.
They had also a Sanctuary endowed
with the largest Priviledges; so that
the Town grew great, rich, and
pulous; and they made a Channel
from their Town to the River *Hull*,
capable of carrying Boats and Bar-
ges; they were governed at first by
Wardens, but Queen *Elizabeth*
made it a Major Town. This place
sends two Burgesses to the Parlia-
ment.

Bialogrod, *Aron*, *Hermonassa*,
the principal Town of *Bessarabia*,
seated upon the Shoars of the *Eux-*
ine, or Black Sea, thirty miles
from the North outlet of the River
Danube, this place is call'd *Monca-*
strum, by the later Latin Writers,
Bialogrod, by the Moldavians, and
Beligrad by the Turks, under whom
it is, being taken by *Bajazet II.*
in the Year 1485. It lies sixty
German miles from *Adrianople*, and
sixty three from *Constantinople* to
the North.

Biaur, *Biaurus*, a River in *Ro-*
vergne in France.

Bibrach, *Bibacum*, *Bibra-*
cum, a City in *Schwaben* in Ger-
many, seated upon a small River
which a very little further falls into
the *Riss*, which last falls into the
Danube, two German miles above
Ulm; this City stands about five
German miles from *Ulm* to the
North-West. This is an Imperial
City, and takes its Name from a *Ca-*
stor or Beaver. Under *Pepin* King of
France, about the Year 751. it was
a Village, but *Frederick II.* wall'd
it. This City for some signal Ser-
vices perform'd under *Maximilian*
I. had the publick Arms of it
chang'd from a Crowned Castor

or Beaver, to a Crowned Lion: it obtain'd also from Maximilian II. the right of Sealing with Red Wax. It lies in Long. 31. 51. Lat. 48. 00. It is written sometimes *Biberach*.

Bidassoa, *Bidassô*, and *Vidassô*, a small River which riseth out of the *Pyrenean Hills*, in the Confines of *Navarr*, seven miles from *S. John's*, and presently crossing the *Pyrenean Mountains*, it runs between the Territories of *Labourd* in *France*, and *Guiscoia* in *Spain*, and falls into the *Cantabrian Ocean* at *Fontarabia*, where it divides *France* from *Spain*. It is famous for the *Pyrenean Treaty* here made in an Island of this River, between the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, November 7. 1659. And also for an Interview between these two Princes in the Year 1660. in the same Island.

Bid'yn, the present Name of *Indus*, one of the most famous Rivers of the *East-Indies*.

Bidumi, *Idumæa*, a part of *Palestine*.

Bielsko, *Bielca*, a City in the Province of *Podlaske* in *Poland*, it lies between *Grodno* to the South, and *Bressici* to the North. It is fourteen great miles from *Grodno*, and thirty from *Vilna* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warsaw* to the East. This Place was by Treaty surrendered to the *Moscovites* in the Year 1634. together with *Smolensk* and *Novograd*, and other strong places, and the Territories belonging to them.

Biela Oero, a Province of *Moscow*, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom; it lies be-

tween the Province of *Wologda* to the East and North, and that of *Novigrod* (which is also a Dukedom) to the South and West. The chief City of it is *Biela*, seated upon a River of the same Name. It stands almost in the middle between *Novigrod* to the East, and *Wologda* to the West; and is about sixty two German miles North-West of *Moscow*, the Capital of this Kingdom. This City is written sometimes *Bela*.

Bielba, a City of *Moscow*, towards the Confines of *Lithuania*, which stands about thirty German miles North of *Smolensk*, and fifty nine North-West from *Moscow*, there is a Province annexed to this City call'd *Bielki*. This City is written also *Bielba*.

Biemme, *Bienna*, call'd by the Germans *Biel*, is a small City in *Switzerland*, seated upon a Lake of the same name, between *Netschastel* to the South, and *Solothurn* or *Soleurre* to the East; it is under the Bishop of *Basil*, but from the Year 1547. it has been in the League with the Cantons, and so in a manner almost free. It was once also an Imperial City, though it is now no part of the Empire.

Biescid, a part of the *Carpathian Mountains*.

Bievre, a small River in the North of *France*, which after a short course, falls into the *Seyne* a little above *Paris*.

Bigorre, *Bigerrones*, *Bigerrones Comitatus*, a Province or County of *France*, so call'd from its principal Town. It lies in length ten Leagues, and in breadth three. It is bounded on the West with

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earn, on the East with *Tholouse*,
n the North with *Armagnac* and
Estrac, and on the South with the
Pyrenean Hills. This was once an
arldom of a larger extent, as *Pe-*
rr de Marca saith in his History of
ern.

Bignba, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*
Africa.

Bilbao, the chief City of *Biscay*
Spain, call'd by the *Romans* *Fla-*
briga; it is seated upon the *Ri-*

Nervio, two Leagues from the
atlabrian Ocean; it is a large,

utiful well Traded City, and
nds from *S. Andree* 13 miles to

North-East, and twenty four
m *Bayonne* to the South. *Joan-*

Mariana is of opinion, that
Bilbao is of a later Origine, and

it was built by *Didacus Lupus*
Haro, Lord of *Biscay*, in the

1298. which is true, but then
nds in the same place; the old

ne of *Flaviobriga* was given
Place in honour of *Vespasian*.

City stands in a Plain, in a wet
und, upon a small River, and

compass'd with very high Hills.
Bileduggerid, a City and Pro-

ce in *Africa*. This Country lies
reat length from the East to the

West, but it is not of equal breadth.
is bounded on the North by *Bar-*

y, on the East by *Egypt*, on the
th by *Zahara*, or the *Dejert*,

nd on the West by the *Atlantick*
ean. This is a vast, but barren

untry, nor has it any Cities of
eat Note in it.

Bimini, a small Island East of
Florida in *America*.

Binche, a Town in *Hainaut*, near
e River *Hainne*; it stands three

agues from *Mons* to the East-

B I

ward, and four from *Maubeuge* to
the North; this Town is now de-
caying, it was taken by the *French*
in 1667. and reitored back to the
Spaniards in 1678. by the Treaty
of *Nimwegen*.

Bingen, is a fine Town belong-
ing to the Elector of *Mayence*, up-
on the River *Rhine*, where it enter-
tains the River *Nar*, which here is
covered with a stone Bridge; it was
once a Free Imperial City, but now
it is exempted from the Empire.
It has a Castle seated on a Hill, and
it stands four German miles from
Mayence towards the West, and
two from *Greitznack* to the North:
near this place in an Island in the
Rhine, is a Castle call'd *Mausz-*
thurn, wherein the Report goes
Hatto the second Archbishop of
Mayence was eaten alive by *Rats*;
it is now almost wholly ruin'd.

Bindimir, *Bagrada*, a River of
Persia, which riseth in the Deserts
of *Carmania*, about twenty Ger-
man miles South of *Hispaban*, and
watering the Province of *Fars*, it
washeth *Astachar*, after which ha-
ving received another small River
from the West, it falls into the *Per-*
sian Gulph, twenty five German
miles West of *Ormus*.

Biolizero, a Fortrefs built in
Lake, where the Duke of *Moscovy*
keeps his treasures.

Biorneburg, a small City belong-
ing to the *Suedes* in North *Fin-*
land, where the River (*Cumus*)
Rauow, falls into the Bay of *Borner*
in almost sixty two Latitude, it
is a poor place, and consists of a few
Houses.

Biobio, a River of South *Ameri-*
ca, in the Kingdom of *Chili*; it

springeth from the *Andes*, and running Westward, it falls into the *Pacifick Ocean*, near *S. Conception* a City of *Chili*, and the Island of *Ausquima*.

Bir, *Birtha*, a small but Ancient City of *Arabia deserta*, upon the *Euphrates*, one hundred and thirty miles East of *Aleppo*, it lies in the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, ten German miles West of *Urpha*. This is the usual place of Embarking upon the *Euphrates* for *Bagdet*. This City is under the *Turks*.

Birs, and *Biersick*, are two small Rivers in the Canton of *Basil*.

Bisaccia, a small City in the *Principat*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the *Apennine*, three Leagues from *Cedogna*, and seven from *Monte-Verde*. It consisteth of a very small number of Inhabitants, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

Biscay, *Cantabria*, call'd by the *Spaniards Vizcaya*, by the *French Biscay*; it hath on the North-West the *Cantabrian Ocean*, or the Bay of *Biscay*; on the East, the Kingdom of *Navarr*, on the South the Kingdom of *Castile*, and on the West *Asturia*. It has the Title of a Principality, because heretofore it had Princes of its own, of the Family of *Haro*, the last of which dying in the Siege of *Algeria*, this Principality fell to *John King of Castile*, and from thenceforward it became a part of that Kingdom. It is about twenty six *Spanish Leagues* from East to West, but it is not so broad. *Bilbao* is its principal City, it is a fruitful and a populous Country, and full of Sea Ports. This Name is

also given to a part of *New Spain* in *America*. Men have ever loved to carry the Names of their Countries with them, as if the giving the same Name to their new Plantations, were able to give them the Consolation of being at home at the greatest distance.

Biserta *Usica*, a City of *Africa*. Immortally honoured by giving a Surname to *Caro Ulicensis*.

Bisignano, *Besidia*, a little City in the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rossano*, but exempted from his Jurisdiction, it is also honoured with the Title of a Principality, which belongeth to the Family of *San Severini*; it is seated on a Hill, and has a strong Castle, upon the River (*Corsium*) *Corbilo*, which a little further falls into the River *Crata*, it is fifteen miles distant from *Rossano* toward the West, and nineteen from *Consenza* to the North. It is a fine City of about two miles compass, surrounded with high Hills. It is call'd *Urbs Brutiorum* by *Livy*.

Bishnagar, The Kingdom that bears this Name, is a considerable Country in the *East Indies*; it is bounded on the North with the Kingdoms of *Decan* and *Cuncam*, on the East, with the Gulph of *Bengala*, on the West with the *Indian Sea*, and on the South with the Kingdom of *Malabar*, and that of *Singga*; it is sometimes also call'd the Kingdom of *Narjinga*. This Kingdom is subject to a Prince of its own, but then it is also divided into several petty Kingdoms, which have Princes that are Tributary Homagers to the King of *Narjinga*. The

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The Kingdom that
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kingdoms, which have
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g of *Narsinga*. The

that gives Name to this vast
 gdom, lies almost exactly in
 of Northern Lat. and 107. of
 g. on the Eastern side of a long
 n of Mountains, that divide this
 Promontory from North to
 . It lies forty five Leagues
 from the Shoars of the Bay of
 ala, and thirty five from *Nar-*
 to the West.

Anghe, *Hesperium Cornu*,
 only call'd *Capo-verde*, is a
 Promontory in *Nigritia* in *Africa*,
 the Western Shoar, in 14. deg.
 Northern Lat.

Arche, a County in *Lorrain* up-
 Frontiers of *Germany*.

o, one of the Kingdoms of *Ni-*
 in *Africa*.

Antonto, *Butuntum*, a City of the
 ory di *Bari*, in *Apulia* in *Ita-*

ch is a Bishops See, under the
 shop of *Bari*. It stands five

from the Shoars of the *Adria-*
 sea towards the South, and

om *Bari* to the West, it lies
 fruitful Plain, and is in

ood esteem, and indifferen-
 Peopled.

a Town of *Hungary*, up-
Save.

Aras, *Salsum*, a River of *An-*
 Sea. See *Euxine Sea*.

Ang, a Province in *Sweden*,
 to them by the *Danes* in

sin, *Bitisium*, a Town in

where *Sigismund* King of

, besieged and took *Maxi-*
 Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and

competitor in the Kingdom of

, his Prisoner in the Year

and after upon the Interces-

of *Rudolphus* II. and his re-

nouncing his Pretence to *Poland*,
 released him.

Blisburg, a small Town in the
 County of *Suffolk*, upon South
 side of the River *Blisbe*, which a
 little further falls into the *South-*
wold Bay. In this Town *Anna* a
 Christian King of the *East-Angles*,
 lies buried, who was slain by *Penda*
 King of *Mercia*, in a set Battel to-
 gether with *Ferminus* his eldest
 Son, in the Year 654. *Henry* I.
 King of *England*, founded after-
 wards a Priory for *Black Canons*.
 But that being once demolished,
 the Town fell to ruin, and is now a
 very small place.

Blois, *Blesa*, a great Town in
France, and the Capital of a County
 call'd *Le Bloss*; it is well built and
 populous, and stands upon the
Loire, which is here passable by a
 Bridge of Stone; it has also a Ca-
 ttle lately repaired by *Gaston* Duke
 of *Orleans*. The Kings of *France*
 have frequently retired hither to
 enjoy themselves, by reason of the
 pleasantness of the situation of it,
 and the Magnificence and elegance
 of the Buildings. *Lewis* XII. was
 born here in the Year 1461. *Ann*
 his Queen also died here in the
 Year 1514. and *Claude* the Queen
 of *Francis* I. in the Year 1524. and
Catherine de Medices, the Relict of
Henry II. in 1589. Here was also
 that famous Assembly at that time
 of the States of *France*, in which, by
 the order of *Henry* II. *Hen.* Duke of
Guise was Assassined together with
 his Brother, which caused the Mur-
 dering that Prince soon after by
James Clement a *Dominican* Monk
 in revenge of it. This place lies
 between *Tours* and *Orleans*, eleven
 Leagues

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Leagues from the latter, thirty six Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West. The County *de le Blois* is bounded on the East by the Dukedom of *Orleans*, on the West by *Tours*, on the South by *Berry*, and on the North by *Beauſſe*.

Blonicz, Blonicum, a City or very great Town of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Confines of the Province of *Maſowski*, seven *Polish* miles from *Warsaw* towards the West, it is a large Town but built all of Timber.

Bocchara, a River of *Bactria*.

Bochir, Canopus, a City of *Egypt* upon the Western Branch of the *Nile*, where *Claudian* the Poet was born; it stands twenty five miles East of *Alexandria*.

Bochar, or *Buchar*, an ancient and a stately City of *Asia*, in the Province of *Mawaralnabrah* call'd by the *Romans Trans-Oxiana Regio*, it lies more West than *Blako*, a days Journey beyond the River *Oxus*; this City lies one hundred and twenty miles South of *Samarchand*, and was the Birth place of *Avicenna* the famous *Arabian* Physician and Philosopher, who flourished in *Spain*, in the Tenth Century. He is said to have been the first that settled the true method of Physick, which Art he illustrated by many Books published by him; he was born in the Year 992. and died in the Year 1050.

Bodrogb, a City of the Upper *Hungary* on the River *Danube*, which was heretofore the Capital of an Earldom, which lies between the *Tibiscus* and the *Danube*. This place lies seven *German* miles South of *Segedin*, seven East of *Buda*,

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and about four miles North *Esseck*; it is now in the hands of the Emperor by the Conquest of *Buda* and *Segedin* in the Year 1686.

Bodrog, a River of the Upper *Hungary*, which riseth in the *Carpathian Hills*, and falls into the *Tibiscus* at *Tokay*.

Bogazin, the Streight between *Constantinople* and *Asia*, anciently call'd *Bosporus Thracicus*.

Bogdiana, the same with *Moldavia*.

Bohemia, is a great Kingdom of *Germany*, belonging to the House of *Austria*; which though it almost encompass'd by the *German Territories*, yet is properly not of *Germany*. It has a distinct different Language, and has been a separate Kingdom ever since the Year 1086. It is bounded on the North and West by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, on the East by *Hungary*, and on the South by *Bavaria*, and *Austria*. This Kingdom maintain'd great Wars with the *Carolingian* Race of Kings, till about the Year 894. *Borziwojus* Duke of *Moravia*, becoming Prince also of *Bohemia*, procur'd their embracing Christianity Faith universally. Was in the Year 1196. *Petrus Capetus*, one of the Cardinals of *Rome* would have brought in Celibacy amongst their Clergy, he met with great opposition, and ran the hazard of being slain by the *Bohemian* Priests. They received the *Waldenses*, who fled hither about the Year 1230. *John Huss*, and *Jerome Prague* about the Year 1414. great success in their Preaching. *George Podiebach* King of *Bohemia*, became his Convert. In the

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was another Accession of the
denser, inasmuch, that in 1467.
was two hundred Churches of
persuasion in *Bohemia* and
via. In the Year 1536. they
ced *Luthers* Reformation,
they obtain'd from *Maximi-*
that Liberty which *Ferdinand*
first had deny'd them, which
but one year. In 1575. they
d their liberty again, which
confirm'd in the Year 1611.
dolphus II. *Matthias* the
emperor not maintaining these
they chose *Frederick* Ele-
Palatine King of *Bohemia*,
own'd him at *Prague* in 1619.
caused a War with the House
ria, the Elector being eje-
by force of Arms in the Year
for thirty years following
ny became an *Acheldama*, a
of Blood, and the Reforma-
was ruin'd by an Edict made
no. And the House of *Au-*
Germany was in almost
danger. *Albertus* Duke of
obtained this Crown by
on in the Year 1437. and in
ar 1526. *Ferdinand* Arch-
of *Austria*, was freely Ele-
after the former Branch had
discontinued, since which time
has been no interruption, but
unfortunate one made by *Fre-*
Elector Palatine, so that it
come by the strength of the
of *Austria*, and the weak-
of the *Bohemians*, an Heredita-
ingdom to the House of *Au-*
The King of *Bohemia* is
of the Electors of the Empe-
of Germany, though it be no
of the Empire.

Boiana, a River that divides
Dalmatia from *Macedonia*; this
River is commonly call'd *il Drino*,
and in its proper place I shall speak
more of it.

Boiano, a Colony and City of
the *Sammires*, in the County of *Mo-*
life upon the River *Biserno*, which
falls into the *Adriatick* Sea: it
stands at the foot of the *Apennine*
in the Borders of *Campania*, eigh-
teen miles from *Trivento* towards
the North, and twenty two from
Capua towards the East; and tho
it is a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Benevento*, yet it is little,
and ill built, and inhabited.

Boleslaw, *Boleslavia*, a small Ci-
ty in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Gi-*
zera, which falls into the River
Albus; This City stands eight miles
from *Prague* towards the North-
East. There is another call'd
Itung-Bunczet, which stands
within two miles of *Prague*, where
the *Gizera* falls into *Albus*, which
last was built in the Year 935.

Bolis, *Paphlagonia*, a Province of
the lesser *Asia*.

Bologne à la mer, *Gessoriacum*,
a City of *Picardy* a Province of
France; it is a Bishops See under
the Archbishop of *Rhemes*, and
stands upon the River [*Liana*]
Lenart, which there falling into
the *British* Sea, on the South of
this City makes a convenient Ha-
ven. This City is distant from *Ca-*
lis about seven Leagues to the
South, and five from *Estaples* to the
North. It gives Name to a small
County which from it is call'd *le*
Boulenois. The Town is divided
into two parts, the Upper and the
Lower, both which are well forti-
fied.

fied. This place seems to have been the usual place of passing into Britain during the Roman Empire, and both *Claudius* and *Caligula* came to it on that account, and *Pliny* saith, *it was the shortest and the most convenient Passage*. It began to be call'd *Bononia* about the times of *Constantin* the Great, who took it, in his Passage to his Father then dying at *Tork*. *Henry VII.* of *England*, in the Year 1487. reduced this City to a very low condition, when he entered *France* for the Protection of the Duchy of *Britain*, but then *Charles VIII.* of *France* bought his Peace, and preferred it. His Son *Henry VIII.* took it afterwards in the Year 1544. and kept it all his life; but *Edward VI.* in the disorders of his Minority, sold or surrendered it to the *French* again for a much less sum of Money than it cost the Crown of *England* to gain it. The Bishops See was translated hither from *Tournay* when the *English* took that City. It lies in Long. 22. 42. Lat. 50. 30.

Le Boulenois, or the County belonging to *Bologne*, lies in the North part of the Province of *Picardy*; it is bounded on the West by the *British* Sea, on the North by the County of *Gusnes*, on the East by *Artois*, and on the South by the County of *Ponthieu*, from which last it is separated by the River *Canche*. This County was once an Earldom of it self, during which time it gave one King to *England*, and another to *Jerusalem*. *Godfrey III.* was the latter, and King *Stephen* of *England* was the other; it continued so till *Bertrand de la*

Tour the last Earl of it, in the Year 1477. sold it to *Lewis* the XI. of *France*, who with mighty Ceremony did homage for it to the Virgin *Mary*, and made her some promises, which his Successors never thought of keeping, as may be seen in *Dr. Heylin's Cosmography*.

Bombon, a Province of *Peru*, in the *West-Indies*.

Bommel, *Bommelia*, an Island beautified with a fair Town in the Duchy of *Guelderland*. The Town stands upon the River *Maas*, two German miles from *Boisselud* towards *Utrecht*, from which it is distant about five miles to the South. This Town belongs properly as a Fee to the Duchy of *Brabant*, in the Confines of which it is, but it is under the *Union* of *Provinces*. In the Year 1672. it was taken by the *French*, and detained the next year after they had dismantled it: the Island in which it stands is about thirteen miles in length, and lies between the *Waas* to the North, and the *Maas* to the South.

Bon, *Bonna*, is one of the principal Cities of the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, and the usual Seat of the Elector; it stands upon the *Rhine* four German miles above *Cologne*. It was first a Roman Colony, and call'd *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and is frequently mention'd in the ancient Historians on that account: in the middle Ages it was a Free Imperial City. *Frederick* of *Austria* was here Elected and Crown'd in the Year 1314. against *Lewis* of *Bavaria*. In the Year 922. here was a Synod held; in the Year 1673. the present Prince of *Orange* took

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Province of Peru, in

ommelia, an Island
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e of *Orange* took

the French who had surprized
the year before, and restored it
the Empire; it has for a long
been exempted from the Em-
and possessed by the Electors
agne, who now have it. This
lies in Long. 28. 40. Lat. 50.

aire, an Island in the Sou-
America, one of the *Leeward*
which has its Name from
oodness of the Air. This
was taken from the Dutch
Buccaniers in the Year
it lies on the Eastern Shoar
merica, in 12. d. of Lat.

a, a Town upon the *Loir* be-
Nevers and *Orleans*, the
residence of the Knights of
rus, an Order now abolish-
rance, and Incorporated with
S. Maurice in *Savoy*.

acio, a City in the Island
a, which has a Port belong-

a, is a City of *Romandio-*
aly, an Archbishops See,
gregory XIII. in 1582. Ere-
an University of great
has been under the Popes
Julius II. who extorted
the *Bentivolio's*, it is a
al and a populous City, and
ht one of the principal Ci-
Italy. It lies twenty five
from *Ferrara* towards the
ninety two from *Venice*,
our from *Florence*, and one
d ninety-two from *Rome* to
orth. *Honorius II. Lucius*
gregory XIII. Innocent IX. and
ry XV. were all born here,
Alexander V. died here. *Lewis*
of *Lotharius*, deprived this
of its Walls in 844. This Ci-

ty chose the *Bentivolio's* for their
Princes in 1308. who were Con-
quered by *John Galeacio* in 1380.
Here was a Council held in 1310.
and the Council of *Trent* was re-
moved thither in 1547. It lies in
Long. 33. 35. Lat. 44. 15.

Borcholm, a Fortrels in the Island
of *Oeland*, near *Gorbia* in the *Bal-*
rick Sea. It lies not above two
miles from *Calmar* East, in Lat. 56.
50. and Long. 34. 17.

Borja, *Belsinum*, a City of the
Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, ele-
ven miles from *Zaragoza* to the
East.

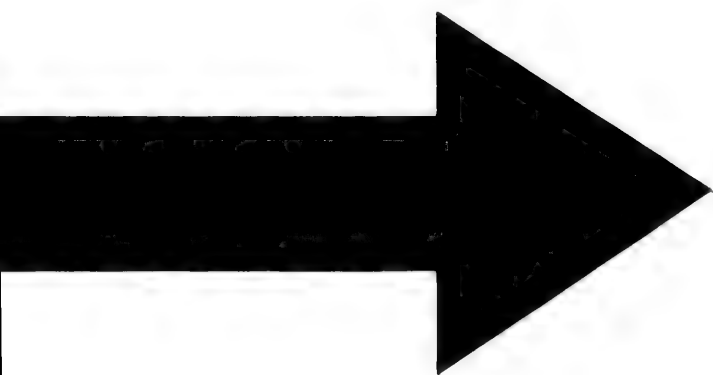
Boriquen, one of the greatest
Islands upon the Western Coast of
America; it is one of the *Leeward*
Islands.

Borysthenea, now call'd the *Nie-*
per, is a River of *Russia*, which falls
into the *Euxine Sea*.

Borneo, is one of the greatest
Islands in the *East Indies*; it lies
between *Sumatra* to the West, and
Java to the South, and *Celebes* to the
East, and the *Philippine* Islands to
the North. It is of a round shape, and
the *Line* cuts the Southern part of
it. It is reported to be Eighteen
hundred miles in compass, and to
contain several Kingdoms, but the
truth is, the Eastern parts of this
Island were never well discovered by
the Europeans yet. *Borneo* the
principal City, lies on the North-
Western Shoar in a Bay. It is a
rich, populous place, and well Tra-
ded, and is built in a low ground,
not much unlike *Venice*, and it has
belonging to it a capacious Ha-
ven.

Bornholm, *Boringia*, an Island
in the *Baltick Sea*, taken by the
Swedes





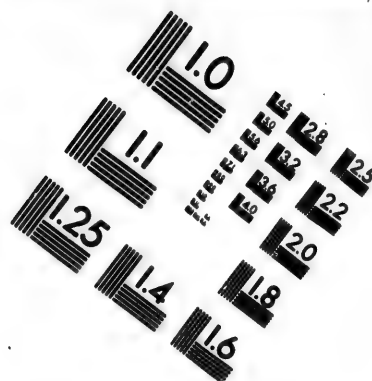
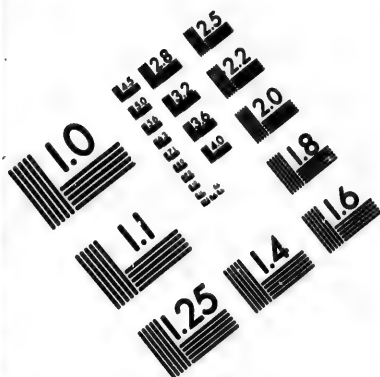
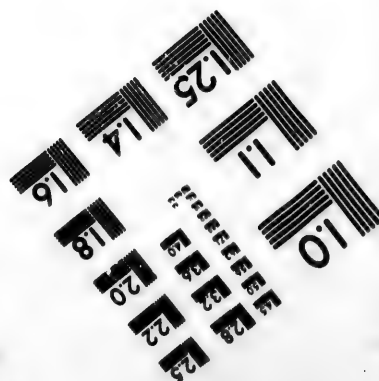
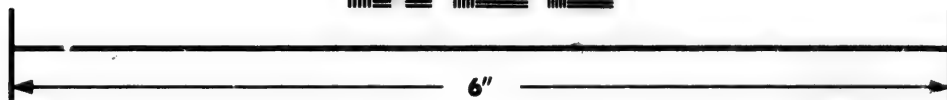
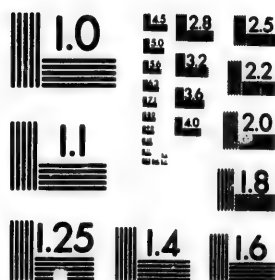


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Swedes in 1644. from the *Danes*, but restored again in consideration of an Equivalent of Royal *Demeans* in *Schoonen*. This Island affords excellent Pasturage, and plenty of Cattel. It lies towards the furthest parts of *Bleking*, and has a goodly Town call'd *Nex*, and a Castle nam'd *Sandhamer*.

Bosleduc, *Boscum Ducis*, now call'd by the *French* *Bolduc*, and by the *Flandrians* *S. Shertogenbosch*; is a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mechlen*, seated upon the River *Disa*, *Dio*; which a little further to the North falls into the *Maze*. It is a large new City, built in a Marsh, very well fortified, and only one League from the *Maze*. It stands twelve Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South-East; and fourteen from *Lovain* to the North; it was taken by the *Dutch* in 1629. who are still possessed of it.

Bosnia, call'd by the *French* *Bosfen*, by the *Germans* *Woffen*, is a Province of *Europe*, which is bounded on the North by *Slavonia*, on the West by *Croasia*, on the East by *Servia*, and on the South by *Dalmatia*; it takes its Name from the River *Bosna*, which falls into the *Save*. It had Kings of its own from the Year 1357. till the Year 1465. having been before a part of the Kingdom of *Hungary*. The *Turks* under *Mahomet* the Second Conquered it in 1465. and are still possessed of it.

Boston, a Corporation in *Lincolnshire*, seated on both sides of the River *Witham*, which is covered by a Timber Bridge; the Town

stands within three miles of the Sea and has a very convenient Haven which in *Mr. Camdens* time was well Traded; this Town sends two Burgeses to Parliament: and there is another place in *New England* of the same Name.

Bosworth, an ancient Market Town in the County of *Leicestershire*, seated upon the River *Sence*, which a little further falls into the *Anker* at *Atterston*, which last falls into the *Tame* at *Tamworth*, near the North-west corner of this County, where it joins with *Staffordshire*. Near this place *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* Aug. 22. 1485. overthrew and in Battel slew *Richard* the Third, and put an end to the long and bloody Wars between the House of *Lancaster* and *Tudor*. And March 12. 1686. *James* did this Town another Honour by Constituting *Mr. James* First *James* his Natural Son, among many other greater Honours, Barons of *Bosworth*.

Bohemia, a Province of *Sweden* upon the *Baltick* Sea, which gives name to the *Boerner* Sea, or the branch of the *Baltick* which lies most West, between which and *Lapland* this Province lies.

Bovines, *Boviniacum*, a famous Town upon the River *Maze* in the County of *Namur*, which was made famous by a bloody Battel given here by *Philip* the August King of *France*, to *Ferdinand* Earl of *Flanders*, who was here taken Prisoner. This Town is four Leagues from *Namur* to the South.

Bovino, *Bovinum*, is a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*

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Capitanata, which is a Bishops
under the Archbishop of *Be*
nto; it stands at the foot of
Spemine, near the River *Cer*
six Leagues from *Troja* to
outh, and twelve from *Aria*
the South-East.

Quillon, *Bullonium*, a small
n and Cattle in the Bishoprick
iege, which lies four Leagues
Majers to the North, and
om *Namur*, and fourteen
Metz. This is the Capital of
ient Dukedom, which lies
n the Dukedom of *Luxem*
to the West, and *Champagne*
South. This Dukedom was
g'd to *Osbert* Bishop of
in the Year 1096. by *God*
en Duke of it, after King of
Nem, and ever since the Bi
of this Diocess have claim'd a
to it. But by the Treaty of
en in 1679. it was agreed,
Dukes of *Bovillon* who are
ion of it, should peacea
y the same, all Differences
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and that the Bishops should
mean time use no force a
the said Dukes, and so it re
to this day in their Posses

Bone, *Borbonium*, is a
City of *France*, the Capital
Dukedom of *Bourbone*; which
ded on the North with the
ce of *Niverne*, on the East
Dukedom of *Burgundy*, on
elt with the Province of *Ber*
Marobe, and on the South
uvergne. The River *Allier*
er) cuts this Dukedom into
arts; and it lies in length
the North East to the South

B O
West, twenty eight Leagues be
tween the Rivers of *Loire*, and
Cher. *Robert* the Fourth, Son of
Lewis the Ninth, King of *France*,
had this Dutchy in Marriage with
Agnes of *Bourbone*, whose descen
dent after 300. years in the Per
son of *Henry* the Fourth, came to
the Crown of *France* in the Year
1590. and his Grandchild *Lewis*
the Fourteenth now enjoys that
Throne. The principal City call'd
Bourbone l' Archambault, lies four
Leagues from *Moulins*, fifty six
from *Paris* to the South, and thirty
two from *Dijan* to the South
West.

Burbourg, *Burburgus*, a Town
in the East of *Flanders*, not above
one mile from *Graveling*, which
was taken by the French in 1657.
and has remained ever since in their
hands.

Bordeaux, [*Burdegala*,] the
Capital of the Province of *Guien*
ne, and an Archbishops See, the seat
of one of the Parliaments of
France, rich, well built, and popu
lous. It has a noble Haven at the
Mouth of the River *Garonne*, much
frequented by the Dutch and *Eng*
lish, and all other Northern Na
tions for Wine, Salt, &c. So that
this City is deservedly accounted
one of the best in *France*. It is al
so built in a very fruitful Soil, and
rarely improv'd by Art and Indu
stry. This City gave birth to *Au*
sonius the Poet, and to *Richard II*.
King of *England*. It has also a
very strong Castle call'd *le Chateau*
Trompette: and it was an Univer
sity in the times of the *Romans*,
which Honour has been reconfer
red upon it by *Charles VII*. *Eug*
genius

genius IV. and *Lewis* II. since which times it has produced many very Learned men. It was first built by the *Galls*, improved by the *Romans*; made the Capital of a Kingdom by the *Goths*. After which it fell into the hands of lesser Lords, with the Title of Counts or Earls after the times of *Charles* the Great. It was united with the Dukedom of *Guienne* in the times of *Charles* the Bald: *Alenora* the Daughter and Heir of *Lewis* VII. of that House, was Married first to the King of *France*, and after to *Henry* the first of *England*, by whom this Dukedom was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and continued to till it was wrested from them by *Charles* VII. of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry* VI. The *French* had indeed usurped it before upon King *John*; but the *English* were not without hopes of recovering it till this last mentioned time. It has given the Kings of *France* some disturbances under the Reigns of *Lewis* IX. and XIV. but is now finally brought under, having in 1650. been reduced by force of Arms, and a Siege. There has been many National Councils held here, and some Provincial Synods; it stands about twelve Leagues from the shoars of the Ocean upon the South side of the *Garonne*, in the most Southern part of *France*, in Long. 20. 10. and Lat. 44. 50.

Bourg en Bresse, *Forum Sebustianorum*, *Tannum*, *Burgus*, is a City in the County of *Bresse* in *France*, upon the River *Rejousse*, five Leagues distant from *Majcon* to the East, and nine from *Lyons*

to the North: It has been under the Crown of *France* ever since the year 1601. when this whole County, which before pertained to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, was taken in. It had a strong Citadel erected in 1569. which was demolished in 1611. The City is seated in *Marthe* and is called by some, by mistake *Tenns*; it was adorned with a Bishop's See by Pope *Leo* X. in 1517. but this See was suppressed again by Pope *Paul* III.

Bourg sur Mer, is a Town in *Guienne*, built upon the mouth of the *Dordogne*, [*Duranium*] where it unites with the *Garonne*, which heretofore was well fortified; it stands five Leagues from *Bourdeaux* towards the North.

Le Bourg de Viviers, or *Bourg de S. Andol*, *Burgus S. Andolis*; is the most populous Town in the County of *Viviers*, seated in Plain upon the River *Rebogne*, twenty five Leagues lower than *Lyon*; it was anciently called *de Gabus*. Here *St. Andolus*, a *Sacerdote*, suffered Martyrdom, under *Severus* the Emperor, and from him the Town has its name, as appears by the Registers of the Church.

Bourges, *Biturica*, *Biturix*, *Burgum*, & *Avaricum*; is a great City, and an Archbishop's See, the Head of the County of *Berri*, seated as it were in the centre of *France* upon the River *Eure*, which falls into the *Seine* at *Roan*. It has a noble Cathedral and an University, it lyes five Leagues from *la Charite* to the West, six from *Iffoudun*, two from *Orleans* to the North.

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as many from *Moulins* to the
 th. *Lewis XI.* King of *France*
 born here.

Bourgogne or *Burgundy*, *Bur-*
dia; is a very large Province
France, which is divided into
 parts, the one of which is cal-
 the Dukedom, and the other
 County of *Burgundy*. The
 edom of *Burgundy* lies on
 East the *Franche* County, and
 on the West *Bourbonnois*,
 the North *Champagne*, and on
 South *la Bresse*, *Lionois*, and
 part of *Baujolon*. A Coun-
 fruitful in any thing but
 and fine Rivers. This
 lom was seized by *Lewis II.*
 pretence of want of Heirs
 upon the slaughter of
 the hardy, by the *Switzers*,
 year 1467. and ever since
 een in the Crown of *France*.
 County of *Burgundy* hath on
 the Mountain *Four*,
 parts it from *Switzerland*, on
 the Dutchy of *Burgun-*
 which it is divided by the
 on the North, and a branch
 Mountain *Vauge*, which
 it from *la Bresse*, it is
 to be ninety Miles in
 and about sixty in breadth.

Country is for the most part
 inous, but fruitful of Wines,
 termixed with pleasing Val-
 The principal City of it, is
 son. The old Inhabitants
 the *Sequani*, a Potent Na-
 In the year 1674. This
 was taken from the *Spa-*
 by the present King of
 ; and by the Treaty of
 quen confirmed to him.

tonne, *Vulsonna*, a River in

France, arising in *Poisieu*, and
 flowing through *Saintonge*, where
 dividing the Town of *St. Jean d'*
Angely, it ends in the River *Cha-*
rente, which conveys it into the
 Ocean two Leagues from *Brouage*
 to the North, right over against
 the Island of *Oleron*.

Bozagar, *Exopolis*, a City of
Tartary in *Asia*, a little more East
 than the outlets of the River *Ta-*
naïs.

Bozolo, a Principality belong-
 ing to the Duke of *Mantua*.

Brabant, *Brabantia*, *Ambava-*
ris populi, is one of the most
 considerable Provinces of the *Spa-*
nish Netherlands; it is bounded
 on the East with *Luyckland*, or the
 Bishoprick of *Liege*, on the West
 with the River *Sabeld*, and a part
 of *Flanders*, on the North with
 the *Mass*, which parts it from *Hol-*
land and *Guelderland*, and on the
 South with *Hainault*, *Namur*, and
 a part of *Luyckland*. This Coun-
 try is generally fruitful, and the Air
 good, it is twenty two German
 Miles long, and twenty broad,
 and in these narrow limits it had
 twenty six walled Towns and Ci-
 ties. This Country was governed
 by Dukes of its own, from the
 year 1004. till the year 1430. when
 it fell to *Philip II.* Duke of *Bur-*
gundy, by whose Grand-child,
Margares, Married to *Maximili-*
an Emperor of *Germany*, it fell
 to *Charles V.* King of *Spain*, and
 in that House it remains to this
 day.

Bracciano, *Arcennum*, *Bracen-*
num, *Brygianum*, *Sabasa*, a City
 of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the
 Church, upon the Lake of *Sabaso*;
 G honoured

honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: now in the possession of the ancient Family of the *Drifini*. It is a small but fine City, and stands about twenty Miles from Rome to the West, and within twelve Miles of the Sea.

Bradano, Brada, a River in the *Basilicata*, in the Kingdom of Naples, which ariseth from the *Apennine*, and falls into the Gulph of Tarento, eighteen Miles from Tarento to the West.

Braga, Augusta Bracarum, Bracara, Bracara, a City and Archbishoprick of Portugal, called *Bragues* by the French, in the Province of *Antrédoures Minho*; it stands upon the South side of the River *Morillo*, four Leagues from the Ocean, eight Miles from Porto to the North, and almost fifty from Lisbon to the same quarter. The Archbishop of this City pretends no less, than the Archbishop of Toledo, to the Primacy of all Spain. This was the Seat of the Kings of the *Sueves* for an hundred and seventy years, and is now of great Circumference, but not equally populous.

Braganza, Brigantia, Celio-brigia, Tuntobriga, is a City in the Kingdom of Portugal, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom: it lies in the Confines of the Kingdom of Leon and Portugal, in the Province of *Sera de Rebodao*; it stands seven Miles from Miranda to the North, and twenty five from Braga to the East. *John Duke of Braganza*, being descended from the Kings of Portugal, in the year 1640. recovered that Kingdom out of the

hands of the *Spaniards*, and his Son now enjoys it.

Brandenburg, Brandeburgum, Brennoburgum, is a very ancient City in the upper Saxony in Germany: it stands in the middle March upon the North side of the River *Havel*, which falls into the *Albis*, ten Miles from *Meyburg* to the North-East, fifteen from *Havelberg* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Berlin* to the South-West. This is Bishops See under the Archbishopric of *Meyburg*: this See was erected by *Otho the Great*, Emperor of Germany, in the year 946. The City embraced the *Augustane* Confession in the year 1563. it lies Long. 33. 00. and Lat. 52. 39.

The Marquisate of *Brandenburg* is bounded on the East by the Kingdom of Poland, on the West with the Dukedom of Saxony, to the North with *Pomerania*, and part of *Mecklenburg*, and on the South with *Misnia*, *Lusaria*, and *Silesia*. It containeth in length from East to West sixty German Miles, or two hundred and fifty Italian Miles, and is of a proportionable breadth: In it there are five Cities and walled Towns: it is neither very populous, nor very fruitful, except in Corn. The Prince is a Calvinist, and all his Subjects *Lutherans*. This Prince is one of the Electors, created the year 1415. by *Sigismund* Emperor.

Brandon, a Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, seated upon the lesser *Ouse*, five Miles West of *Thetford*, and ten North of *Charles Gerard*, Earl of *Mar*

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in Cheshire, was created Vis-
count of this place July 23. 1679.
Charles II.
Basil, Brasilia, is a vast Coun-
ty of the Southern America, it is
bounded on the East with the
Atlantic Ocean, on the West
some undiscovered Countries,
between it and the Andes;
to the North with Guiana, and
to the South with Paraguay; it
lies from 29. to 39. deg. of
Northern Latitude, and it is five
hundred Miles in breadth. It is
under the Dominion of the Por-
tugals, ever since the year 1503.
The Spaniards claim it.
Brecknock, Brechinia, is one of
twelve Shires in the Principality
of Wales: on the East it is
bounded with Herefordshire, on
the South with Monmouth and
Glanogresbires, on the West with
Glanarthenshire, and on the
North with Radnorshire. The chief
Town Brecknock, seated upon
the North side of the Usk, where
the Honthy or Hodney from
the North, and two other small
rivers from the South augment
it: it stands twelve Miles
from Abergervenny. This County
is set with high Mountains,
fertile Valleys lye between
Bernard Newmarch, who
discovered this small Shire, built
Brecknock a Castle, which the
English afterwards repaired. The
Royal and Noble James But-
cher of Ormond, was Created
Earl of Brecknock, July 20.
by Charles II.
Breda, [Breda,] a City in the
Provinces, in the Dukedom
of Brabant, upon the River Mer-

B R
se, Merck, under the Dominion
of the Prince of Orange. It is a
little but a strong place, and the
Capital of a small Barony. It
was taken from the Spaniards in
the year 1637. and though it has
been twice besieged by them, yet
they never could retake it. At this
place His late Majesty Charles II.
continued some time in the year
1660. and received the welcome
news of his Restitution. And in
the year 1667. after a bloody War
of three years continuance, here
was a Peace concluded between the
English and Dutch. This place
lies eight Leagues from Antwerp
to the North.

Bremen, Byema, is a very po-
tent City, in the lower Circle of
Saxony, in Germany, made more
renowned by an Archbishops See;
in stead of Hamburg. It stands
upon the River Weser, [Wesurgis:]
and it is a free Town and under no
Prince, with a small Territory a-
bout it, called Seist van Bremen.
Though the Swedes have many
pretences upon this Place, on the ac-
count of the Dukedom of Bremen,
yet they still maintain their Free-
dom. The Archbishops of this
See have embraced the Augustane
Confession ever since the year
1585. This City was declared an
Imperial Free City by Ferdinando
III. Anno 1646. It stands twelve
German Miles from Hamburg to
the South West, seventeen from
Embsen to the North East, in
Long. 40. 17. and Lat. 53. 25.
This City was first walked in 1309.
The Archbishop never had any
Sovereignty here. This Town was
besieged by the Swedes in 1666.

B R

forty six days, and at last rescued by the interposition of the German Princes. The Dukedom of *Bremen*, which belonged heretofore to the Archbishop, was in the year 1648. yielded to the *Swedes*. It has the River *Albis* or the *Elb*, to the North, the *Wefer* to the South, the Dukedom of *Lunenbourg* to the East, and on the West the Dukedom of *Oldenbourg*.

Bremgarten, *Bremocartum*, a Bailiwick in *Switzerland*, belonging to eight of the ancient Cantons.

Brenta, *Brentesia*, a River in the Dominion of the States of *Venice* in *Italy*.

Brescia, *Brixia*, called by the *French* *Bresse*, by the *Spaniards* *Brexia*, is a City in the *Venesian* Territories in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*, the Capital of the County of *Bresciano*, a large well Fortified place, and has a very strong Castle upon a near Hill; it lies between the Rivers of *Gorxa*, and *Mela*, in a Plain fifteen Miles from the Lake of *Benaco* to the West, and a little more from that of *Sebino* to the East, thirty from *Mantua* to the West, and fifty from *Milan* to the South East. This City was built by the *Senones*, and was once under the Dukes of *Milan*, before it fell into the hands of the *Venesians*.

The County of *Brescia*, has *Vercina* to the East, *Bergamo* to the West, *Cremona* to the South, and the *Valtolina*, and the County of *Tirolo*, to the North; it is a great and a fruitful County.

B R

Breslaw, *Budorgis*, *Uratistavia* *Budorigum*, called by the *Poles*, *Wroclaw*, is the Capital City of *Silesia*, and of the Dukedom of *Breslaw*. A Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Gnisen* in *Poland*: It is great and well built, and was once a Free and Imperial City, but it was afterwards exempted from the Empire, and is now a kind of Free-State: it stands on the River *Oder*, towards the Confines of *Poland*. This City was made a Bishops See in the year 1033. About the year 1000. it was built by *Miscslaus* Duke of *Poland*, the Cathedral Church was built by *Casimirus* King of *Poland* in 1041. Near this place *Boleslaus*, King of *Poland*, was overthrown by *Henry V.* and forced to take an Oath of Allegiance. This City lies thirty five Miles from *Cracon* and forty from *Berlin*.

Bresle, a small River near *Calais* in *France*.

Bresne, a small River in *Touren* in *France*.

Bresse, *Bressia*, *Sebastiani* *Puli*, is a Province of *France*, bounded on the East by *Savoy*, to the West with *Lionois*, on the North with *Charolois*, in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and some part of the *Franche* County, and on the South with *Dauphiné*. It is a pleasant fruitful Country, and lies between the *Soasne*, and the *Rhone*. *Bellay* and *Bourg*, are its chief Towns. It belonged from the year 1283. to the Dukes of *Savoy*, till 1601. when it was surrendered to *Henry IV.* of *France*, in lieu of *Salmes*, a Marquisate in *Italy*.

Brest, Brivates, a Sea Port in the Dukedom of *Bretagne* in France, which as *Scaliger* saith, was call'd *Gesocribate* by *Ptolomy*. It lies on the most Western Coast of *Bretagne*, about fifty Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West, and the same distance from the Land of *Garnsey* to the South-West.

Brescici, Bressicia, call'd by the French *Briefcie*; is a small City in *Polishuania*, the Capital of a *Palatinate* of the same Name: it lies between *Lithuania, Russia*, and *Poland*.

Bresuire, a small City in France, in *Poitou*; it lies three Leagues from *Parthenay*, and as many from *Niort*.

Bretagne, Aremorica, Britannia minor, is a Province of France, which is bounded on the East with *Normandy*, and the County of *Flandre*, on all other sides with the *Irish Seas*; upon the South side is the *Loire*, which divides it from *Anjou*, but yet the County of *Raiz* which belongs to *Bretagne*, is on the South side of that River,

between it and *Poitou*. The *Britons* were first brought hither by *Maximus*, in the Year 389. To which a great Accession was made by the driving out the *Britains* by the *Saxons*. They erected a Kingdom here in 485. (I suppose after the coming of the second *Saxon Colony*) which lasted till 874. when a last Title was taken up with the same power, which continued till 1498. under twenty eight Dukes, when *John XII.* Married *Anne* the daughter of *Francis II.* the last Duke of *Bretagne*, who in the Year

1484. had been Married to *Charles VIII.* King of France before. *Francis I.* of France succeeded in the Right of *Claude* his Wife, whose Issue failing, the Right fell to the Duke of *Savoy*, but the French kept the Possession.

Brianzon, a City in the *Dalphinat*, suppoled to be one of the highest in the World.

Briare, a Town in the Dutchy of *Orleans*, upon the River *Loyre*, where the Channel is cut for Communication of the *Loyre* and the River *Seine*.

Bricquia, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*, formerly call'd *Lycia*.

Bridlington, a small Town in the County of *York*, where *Mary Queen of England* Landing from *Holland*, February 22. 1642. She was most barbarously treated by four Parliament Ships, which a great while plaid with their Cannon on the Town, and especially on that House in which the Queen was entertain'd.

Bridge-Water, a small Corporation in *Somersetshire*, seated upon the South side of the River *Parret*, which about five miles further falls into the *Irish Sea*, thirteen miles from *Wells* to the West, and twenty three from *Bristol* to the South-West. It is a great and a populous Town as *Mr. Camden* saith, but it suffered very much in the Rebellion under *Charles I.* being taken by the *Scots*, July 23. 1645. And on Sunday, July 5. 1653. the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Natural Son to *Charles II.* of ever blessed Memory, was intirely defeated, being then in Rebellion against His present Majesty *James*

II. upon a *Moor* near this place, 2000. of his Army being kill'd, though he had above double the number of His Majesties Forces, and the advantage of a surprize by Night, both which were over-ruled by the Providence of God, and the courage of the Earl of *Feverham*, who the same day marched to *Bridge-Water*, the Rebels having before his coming deserted it, and dispersed themselves. The greatest Honour this Town has, is to give the Title of an Earl to the Right Honourable *John Egerton*, whose Father was created Earl of *Bridge-Water* May 17. 1617. in the 15. year of *James I.* being the Son and Heir of *Thomas Egerton* Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was created Baron of *Ellesmere* in 1603. and Viscount *Brackley* in 1616.

Brin, *Eburum*, *Arscua*, *Brinum*, *Brina*, a City of *Moravia*, seated upon the River *Zwitta*, where it falls into that of *Swarta*, seven German miles South of *Olmütz*, and eight from *Retz* in *Austria* to the North-East. This was the only place which in 1645. and 1646. held out for the Emperor against the *Swedes* in all *Moravia*, when being besieged it broke the *Swedish* Army, and forced them to rise. This City is call'd by some *Bruna*, it is written *Brenne* also.

Brindisi, *Brundisium*, is an Archiepiscopal City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which has a strong Castle, and a safe Harbour at the mouth of the Gulph of *Venice*: it stands thirty six miles from *Tarento* to the East, and sixty four from *Bari* to the South.

Brisach, *Brisacus Mons*, a City

with a very strong Castle in the Territory of *Brisgow* in *Alsacia*, with a Stone Bridge upon the *Rhine*. It stands six German miles from *Basil* to the North, and seven from *Strasburg*, and two from *Colmar*. It was a Free Imperial City till the Year 1330. when it was Exempted, and given to the House of *Austria*, and in 1638. it was taken by the *French*, who are still in possession of it, their Title being Confirm'd by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or *Münster*.

Brisgow, *Brisgovia*, is a Province of *Germany* lying on the East of the *Rhine*, and the West of *Wittenburg*, and on the South close with the Canton of *Basil*. The principal place is *Friburg*, lying on the *Frieffe*, and other streams descending from the Mountains of *Swartzenwald*, under which it lieth. This Province is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the *French*; *Brisach* (which was once its Capital) being under the latter; but the greatest part under the former.

Brisoll, *Bristolium*, *Venta Brigantium*, *Venta Silurum*, is a noble City in the County of *Sommerfet* seated upon the River *Avon*, which runs through the midst of it, and so part of it stands in *Gloucestershire* but then it is a County of it self and belongs to neither of them. It is a neat, strong, clean, populous, rich, well traded City; and next to *London* and *York*, the Third place in *England*; the Inhabitants of this City Trading into all parts of *America*, and most other parts of the World. This City is so named before the Year 1063.

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Bishop of *Constance*, a Sediti-
man first Wall'd it in the
n of *William Rufus*, against
King. It has a Stone Bridge,
Houses built on both sides of
the River. It has also a
in which King *Stephen* was
Prisoner some time, after he
vain besieged it. This is a
See, founded by *Henry*
and Suffragan to the Arch-
of *Canterbury*. This place
beginning of the late Rebel-
against *Charles I.* took part
the Parliament, and was on
account besieged by Prince
July 14. 1643. who took
two days, under whom it con-
till September 10. 1645.
it was again surrendered to
the Parliaments General.
ist Rebellion it was prefer-
m falling into the hands of
Duke of *Monmouth*, by the
of the Duke of *Beaufort*,
Lord Lieutenant of this
its County.
in. See *England*.

en, *Brixinis*, is an Episco-
y in the County of *Tirol*, in
y, under the Archbishop
burg. This was heretofore
Imperial City; but it is now
ted. It lies at the foot of
mountain *Bruneck*, upon the
ysach, where it receives ano-
river call'd the *Rienz*, not
in *Siben*, a ruin'd City out of
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ale, a Kingdom of *Nigritia*
ica.

Brockersberg, a Mountain be-
tween *Thuringen*, and *Franconia*.
Brockmerlande, a Territory in
Friseland.

Bronage, one of the fairest and
strongest Forts in all *France*, in
Xaintonge, not far from *Burde-*
aux.

Brusa, *Pantagia*, a River of *Si-*
cily.

Brucomat, *Brucomagus*, a Town
in *Alfania*.

Bruges, *Bruga*, a City in *Flan-*
ders, call'd by the *Dutch* *Bugg*,
which was made a Bishops See by
Paul IV. under the Archbishop of
Mecklin; it is a large, beautiful,
well Traded Town, and has its
Name from the multitude of
Bridges in it; it being seated on
a knot of Dikes eight miles from
Gent to the West, and three from
Ostend to the East. This is under
the *Spaniards*, and is one of the
best they have left, being four miles
in Circuit, wonderfully well Peo-
pl'd, and once exceeding rich.

Brugneto, *Bruneturo*, a City in
the State of *Genova*, which is a Bi-
shops See under the Archbishop of
Genova, at the foot of the *Apennine*,
fifty miles from *Genova* to the East,
it is of little compass, thinly inhabi-
ted, and ill built.

Bruno, *Prila*, a Lake and small
River in the Territories belonging
to *Sienna*, once a Commonwealth
in *Italy*, now a part of the Duke-
dom of *Florence*; it lies eight miles
from the City of *Grossero* to the
South-West.

Brunsborg, *Brunsborga*, is a Regal
City belonging to the Kingdom of
Poland in *Prussia*, but some years since
morgaged to the Duke of *Brand-*

denburg : seated upon the great Bay call'd *Frisb Haff*, on the West side of the River *Passerg*, eight miles from *Magenberg* to the East, and the same distance from *Königsberg* to the West, and about one mile from the Shoar.

Brunswick, Brunopis, is a City and Dukedom in *Germany*, the Dukedom is a part of the Dukedom of *Saxony*, and it is bounded on the East with the Earldom of *Mansfield*, on the West with *Westphalia*, on the North with *Lunenburg*, and on the South with *Hassia*. This Dukedom takes its Name from *Brunswich*, the principal City in it, which lies upon the River *Onacra*, and was a Free Imperial City, or *Hanse Town*, and the Metropolis of the ancient *Saxony*. It is a rich, strong, populous City, or rather five Cities under one Law, and within one Wall, which is eight *English* miles in compass: it was built by *Bruno* Duke of *Saxony*, in the Year 961. and from him it had its Name. It fell into the hands of the Duke in the Year 1671. and is now under their Dominion; it has a Castle lately built, and well fortified, since which time it is much decayed. This City embraced the Reformation in the Year 1522. and Professeth the *Augustan* Confession, as all the rest of that Dukedom doth. It lies twenty miles from *Hamburg* to the North, and thirteen from *Meydenburg* to the West.

Brussel, Bruxella, the chief City and Seat of the ancient Dukes of *Brabant*, and after that of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, as it is at this day the residence of the *Spanisk*

Governour of Flanders: It is seated upon the *Sinne*, and other Springs and Rivers, which makes it sweet one of the sweetest Situations in *Europe*; it lies eight Leagues from *Antwerp* to the South, and four from *Louvain*, being seated partly in a Plain, and partly on a Hill. In Long. 25. 6 and Lat. 50. 50. There is another small City of the same name in *Germany*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

Buckinghamshire, Buckinghamia, is divided on the South from *Berkshire* by *Thames*, on the North it hath *Northamptonshire*, and *Berkshire*, on the West it hath *Oxfordshire*, and on the East *Hertfordshire*, and *Middlesex*; the County is very fruitful, and chiefly employed in Grazing: The first Earl of this County was *Walter Giffard*, a great man amongst the *Normans*, whose Son *Walser* died 1164. in the Year 1277. *Richard* conferred this Title upon his Uncle *Thomas of Woodstock*, *Henry* Earl of *Stafford*, was the first created Duke of *Buckingham* in the Year 1444. *Edward* the last of this Race was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in the Year 1521. After which this Title was vacant till the Year 1623. when *James I.* created *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*; the Year 1628. His Son *George* succeeded him, who died April 1687. without Issue, and the Title is again fallen void.

On the North of the River *Ouse* in the North-West part of the County stands the Town of *Buckingham*, which gives Name to the whole County. It was Wall'd

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re the Conquest in the Year 915.
Edward the Elder, to secure it
 against the *Danes*, in aftertimes
 re was a Castle built here, which
 now intirely ruin'd; the Town
 ds upon a low ground, very
 modious for Mills, and incir-
 by the River on all sides but
 North. And it is a Corporati-
 and sends two Burgesses to the
 ament.

Buda, *Buda Heracleia*, *Aquinum*,
 the Capital of the Kingdom of
Hungary. It is call'd by the *Turks*
Buda, by the *Germans* *Ofen*,
 the *French* *Budy*, and by the
Germans *Buda*. It was heretofore
 a great and rich City, till it fell
 the hands of the *Turks*, who
 most of its stately Houses
 Palaces; it lies on the West
 of the *Danube*, over against
 which is joyn'd to it by a
 of Boats. And is divided
 into two parts, the Upper and
 the Lower, between which there is the
 space of a mile; the Lower
 is weak, but the Upper
 is by Nature one of the
 strongest Forts in the World, and
 has a very strong Castle on the
 East side: it is said to be built by
Buda, the Brother of *Attila*
 King of the *Huns*, and from him
 it has its Name. It was much
 improved by *Sigismund*
 King of *Hungary*, and Adorn'd with
 many stately buildings, and amongst
 the rest with a Castle, where at
 the Kings, and afterwards the
Turkish *Visiers* resided; which
 so strong, that it was thought
 invincible. The Successors of
 the Prince Augmented this City,
 and strengthened it with new For-

tifications, till *Solyman* II. Empe-
 ror of the *Turks* took it first in the
 Year 1526. but *Ferdinand* the
 Arch-Duke of *Austria*, retook
 it the next Year after. In 1529.
Solyman retook it again, after the
 Garrison had stood eleven Assaults,
 and restored it to the *Weywood* of
Transylvania, who had lost it be-
 fore. *Ferdinando* in 1540. or
 1641. attacked this strong Ci-
 ty again when *Solyman* coming
 the third time to Relieve it, raised
 the Siege, and made himself Ma-
 ster of the place by a stratagem and
 surprize. In 1598. *Matthias* the
 Arch-Duke again besieged it, and
 after in 1601. it was again attempt-
 ed but with no success. In
 1684. the Duke of *Lorraine* sat be-
 fore it from July 14. to Novem-
 ber 1. and then was forced to rise
 and leave it; but then this brave
 General in the Year 1686. reinvest-
 ed it June 15. and after a bloody
 defence made by the Governour,
 took it by storm September 2. fol-
 lowing. The *Turks* abandon'd the
 Lower Town at the first, but defend-
 ed the Upper Town and the Castle,
 with the utmost bravery and reso-
 lution, till at last, the Valour of
 the Christians by the blessing of
 God prevail'd over the *Turkish* ob-
 stinacy, though the Grand *Visier*
 stood and looked on with an Army
 of 50000. men, and was no way a-
 ble to help them. In the Lower
 Town there is a Hot and a Cold
 Bath, both adorn'd very much by
 the *Turks*, who are great lovers of
 Baths. This Town lies forty nine
 German miles from *Belgrade* to the
 North, fifty four from *Vienna* to
 the South. Long. 42. 15. Lat. 47. 7.

Budoa,

Budoa, Butua, a City of *Dalmatia*, upon the shoars of the *Adriatick Sea*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Antivari*. It is well Fortified, and is under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, but it is small, and has been severely handled by the *Turks*. In 1667: it was almost ruined by an Earthquake. This City lies ten Miles from *Antivary* to the West, between the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and that of *Lodrin*, in Long. 43. 30. Lat. 42. 23.

Bugen, a City of *Japan*.

Buhiera, *Ararotes*, *Marisa*, *Marcotis*, a Lake in *Egypt*.

Buenos Ayres, a Town upon the River *Plata*, in the *West Indies*, whither the King of *Spain* was persuaded to bring his Silver from *Potosi*, but found it not convenient, by reason of the Vicinity of the *Portugals* in *Brasil*.

Bulgaria, *pars Maxima inferioris*, is a Country which is bounded on the East with the *Euxine Sea*, on the West with *Servia*, on the North with the *Danube*, by which it is parted from *Moldavia*, and *Walachia*, and on the South with *Thrace*. It has this name from the *Bulgars*, a *Scythian* People, who in the year 366. possessed themselves of it. This Nation first received the Christian Faith about the year 700. but were not totally gained over to Christianity till about 860. Since which time they have been subject to the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch of *Constantinople*. This People were first under Kings of their own, till 1310. when they were Conquered by *Charles King of Hungary*, having

been before extremely weakened by their Wars against the Eastern Emperors. They were finally subjugated by *Anurath II. Emperor of the Turks*, about the year 1427. ever since which time they have been subject to that Empire. The Country for the most part is full of sharp rugged Hills, branches of the great Mountain *Hemus*, which divides it from *Thrace*: so that it is the most unpleasant and worst peopled part of *Dacia*, and the People are accordingly patient of all Toil and Labour, and brutishly Valiant.

Burglave, is an ancient Diocesis in the North *Jutland*, where now is the Diocesis of *Alberch*, called by the Latin Writers *Albturgensis*.

Burgos, *Masburgi*, *Bravum Burgi*, called by the French *Bombes*, is the Capital of old *Castile*. It was a Regal City, and grew up out of the ruins of *Occa*. It was made an Archbishop See by *Gregory XIII.* in 1571. having been made a Bishops See, in 1075. It stands on the North side of the River *Arlanzon*, which falls into the *Duero*, below *Valladolid*, amongst the Mountains upon the descent of an Hill, and declines itself also apace, being inhabited by but a few people. It was anciently called *Bravum*, and *Masburgi*. It stands thirty seven Spanish Miles North of *Madrid*, and the like distance from *Salamanca* to the North-East, it lies in Long. 16. 30. and Lat. 43. 10.

Bursa, *Prusa*, called by the *Turks* *Bruss*, by the *Italians* *Bursa*, and *Bourse*, by the *French* *Bruisse*

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City of the lesser *Asia*, in the Pro-
vince of *Chitrala*, anciently *Bithy-*
It was built by *Phrygia*, a King
of *Bithynia*, in the year of the World
50. and gave name to that part
of that King's dom in which it stood.
It was taken by *Orebates* the Turk,
in the year 1325. after which it
was the Seat of their Empire, till
it took *Adrianople*, and re-
mained thither in the year 1402.
It was in ancient time a Bishops
See under the Archbishop of *Ni-*
ssa; but afterwards it be-
came a Metropolitan See it self.
It is two Miles in length, well built
and populated, and one of the richest
in *Asia*, and to this day en-
riched with the Sepulture of the
Emperors of the *Ottoman* Race, ex-
cept the Emperors themselves. It
is five Miles from the *Propontis*,
fourty East from *Constantino-*
ple, North-East from *Smyr-*
na, Long. 37. 30. Lat. 41. 49.
Saint Edmunds, *Villa Re-*
gina Faustini, is a delicate
Town in the County of *Suf-*
folk, situated upon the River *Lark*,
which seem by the Town of
Ward, a little more North.)
It falls into the great *Ouse*, be-
tween *Willy* and *Little-Port*. Seve-
nary one of the *Saxon* Kings,
settled here a Church in the begin-
ning of Christianity, and called it
Royal Town; but after that
it was brought hither from
Ward in the same County, it
was called *St. Edmunds Bury*.
Canutus the Dane, to expi-
ate the sin of his Father *Sueno*,
who had murdered this Prince,
here a new Church, and an
Abbey, and brought in Black

Monks, about the year 1020, to
whom he gave the Town of *Bu-*
ry, and many Noble Mannors there-
about, so that at the suppression
it was valued at 2336 l. the year,
a vast Revenue then. They go-
verned the Town there by a Se-
neschal or Steward, and when it
was allowed to be a Corporation,
the Alderman was not permitted
to exercise any Authority till he had
taken his Oath of Obedience to the
Abbot. Afterwards *Harveie*, the
Sacrist, compassed the Town with
a Wall, whereof there remain still
some few Relicks, and Abbot *New-*
port walled the Abbey, and the
Pope granted it great immunities.
Edward VI. founded here a
Grammar School. And *Charles I.*
of Pious memory, Created *Henry*
Ferrin Baron of *St. Edmunds Bu-*
ry, Sept. 8. 1643. The delightful-
ness of its situation, and the good-
ness of its Air, have ever procured
it the residence of a great many of
the Gentry, who living here in-
rich the Inhabitants, and support
the Town, which would otherwise
fall into decay.

Bussereth, *Bostra*, a City of
Arabia the Stony, the Native
place of *Philip*, Emperor of the
Romans, and called from him *Phi-*
lippopolis. It is a Bishops See under
the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, being
taken out of the Patriarchat of *An-*
tiocch, and it lies sixty Miles East
from the Sea of *Tiberias*, in Long.
69. 45. Lat. 31. 30. This place
is called in some moneys of the
Emperor's *Severens*, and his Mother
Mamea, *Colonia Alexandrina*; it
is now under the Turks.

Butrimo,

Butrino, a place upon the Confines of *Epirus*, belonging to the *Venetians*.

Busua, a City of the lower *Æthiopia* in *Africa*, under the Empire of *Monotapia*, the Head of a Kingdom of the same name, towards the River *Zambre*.

Buyil Mancy, a River of *Æthiopia*.

Buzanich, *Pausinus*, a River of *Dalmatia*.

Bychow, *Bychovia*, a Town belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, in *Lithuania*, upon the *Borysthenes*, between *Mobilow* and *Rohuc-zow*, two Cities, which was ill handled by the *Moscovites*, some few years since.

C A.

C*Abe*, or *Cheyles*, or *Queiles*, *Chalybs*, a River of *Spain*, rising in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which waters *Taracona*, and falls into the *Ebro*. The waters of this River have been ever famous for the tempering of Steel.

Cabo d'Istria, a City of *Istria* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the *Venetians*, seated upon the *Adriatick* Gulph; heretofore called *Fustinopolis*, which name it took from *Fustinian* the Emperor, who rebuilt it. This is the Capital of *Istria*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Aquileia*. It is a small place, and seated in an Island three Bow shoots from the Continent, to which yet there is a passage by Bridges, some of which may be drawn up as occasion serves,

and in the midst of it is an ancient Cattle. It lies thirty *Italian* Miles from *Aquileia* to the South-East, and seventy five from *Venice* to the East, Long. 36. 26. Lat. 45. 31.

Cabul, a Province or Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, near the Fountains of the River *Indus*; it has a City of the same name, standing upon a small River, which falls into the *Indus*. The whole Country is full of Mountains, but very fruitful, the City lies in Long. 305. and Lat. 31. In this City their Kings resided heretofore.

Cabuco, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Perjia*.

Cacagioni, *Charox*, a City of the lesser or *Crim Tartary*.

Cacari, a River and Town of *Mongrelia*.

Cacclina, a City of *Bislynia*, anciently called *Chalcedon*.

Cacceres, a City in the *Philippine* Islands.

Cachar, the *Indus* or great River of the *East-Indies*.

Caco, *Cacus*, *Caunus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Old Castile*; it is now called also *Moncaio*.

Chachien, or *Sierra Liona*, a Sea-Port Town on the Coast of *Africa*, much frequented by the *Europeans*. It stands on the Coasts of *Guiny*, towards the Promontory of *Leena*. This place was first discovered by the *Portugals*, in the year 1452.

Cadiz, *Gades*, is an Island and City, on the Coast of *Spain*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, it is called

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City in the Philistia

Indus or great
 Indies.

Caunus, a Mountain
 Kingdom of Aragon
 s of the Kingdom
 ; it is now called

or Sierra Liona
 on the Coast

uch frequented

It stands on the

y, towards the Port

Leena. This place

ered by the Port

r 1452.

es, is an Island

Coast of Spain,

Ocean, it is called

is by the English, and Cadice
 the Italians. The Island is but
 small, as being only four Leagues
 length, whereas it was once
 much greater, as Pliny and Strabo
 affirm. It lies on the Coast
 of the Kingdom of Andalusia, to
 which it is now joyned by a Bridge
 between the Outlet of the River
 Guadalquivir, or Batis, and the
 Straights of Gibraltar. On the
 eastern shoar of this Island lies
 the City of Cádiz, which gives name to
 the Island, it was built by the Phoeni-
 cians, and is perhaps the oldest
 City in Spain. In the times of
 the Romans it was made a Muni-
 cipality, and one of the Jurisdic-
 tions for the Province of Bati-

na, which time it was thought
 of the Noblest and Richest Ci-
 ty in all Spain, and scarce yeilding
 to any in the Empire for Great-
 ness, Magnificence, or the Num-
 ber of the Quality of the Inhabitants,

which at one time five
 hundred Roman Knights, which
 number was not equalled in any
 other place but Padua only: be-
 cause of the great Concourse of Mer-
 chants from all places of the
 World: which occasioned Corne-
 lius Balba, a Native of it, to build
 a new Town to the Old one. By
 the Moors at the Conquest of
 the City, it was utterly ruined, and
 continued till it was recovered
 from them by the Spaniards, who
 rebuilt and fortified it, and made it
 a Magazine for their Navies: yet
 it was taken by the English in one
 of the Wars under Robert Earl of Essex,
 in which Sir Walter Raleigh, in which
 he burnt the Indian Fleet, con-
 sisting of forty Sail of Ships, whose

Lading was worth eight millions
 of Crowns: overcame the Spanish
 Navy, which consisted of fifty se-
 ven Men of War; took the S. Mi-
 chael, and St. Andrew, two great
 Gallions, and their Lading, and
 took and carried away more Mar-
 tial Furniture than could be again
 supplied in many years: forced the
 Town, in which they slew and
 took Prisoners four thousand Foot,
 and six hundred Horse, and brought
 thence a considerable booty in the
 year 1596. This City is a Bi-
 shops See, under the Archbishop
 of Sevil, Long. 14. 10. Lat. 36.
 28.

Caen, Cadomus, famous for a
 Bishops See, and an University, it
 stands on the River Orne, about
 four Leagues from the British Sea,
 twenty eight from Roan to the
 South, and nine from Vire to the
 West. William the Conqueror
 King of England, who died in
 the year 1087. in the seventy fourth
 year of his Age at Roan, being
 deserted after his death by all his
 Friends and Servants, was after a
 long time interred by the Monks
 here, with small Pomp, in the Ab-
 bey of St. Stephen, which he him-
 self had Founded. This Univer-
 sity was Founded by Henry V.
 King of England, who took this
 City from the French, after a sharp
 resistance, by Storm, in the year
 1417. its Long. is 22. 20. Lat. 49.
 40.

Caer=Badon, the Welch name
 of the City of Bath.

Caerdis, see Landaf.

Caerick-Fergus, see Knock-Fer-
 gus.

Caer=Leon, Chester.

Caer=

Carr-Leon, *Isca Legionis*, *Legio Secunda*, an ancient Roman Town, seated upon the *Usk*, in the County of *Mounmouth*, which was once one of the Metropolitan Sees of *Britain*, and an University, till the See was removed to *St. Davids*. The City was ruined in the Reign of *Henry II.* but there are still many very honourable marks of its Antiquity and Splendor digged up here, for which the Reader may consult *Mr. Camden*. It stands nine Miles East from *Landaf*, twenty one from *Brecknock* South-East, and twenty six from *Hereford* South-West. *Newport* has sprung out of its ruins, and stands a little beneath it on the *Severn*.

Caer-Lud, *London*.

Caermarthenshire is one of the twelve Counties in *Wales*; it is bounded on the East by *Glamorganshire*, and *Brecknock*, on the West, by *Pembroke*, on the North by *Cardigan*; from which it is separated by the River *Tivy*; and on the South by the *Irish Sea*. This County is said by *Mr. Camden* to be very fruitful, and in some places to have plenty of Coal Mines, and to abound in Cattel. It takes its name from the principal City, which stands upon the River *Tivy*, about five Miles from the Sea. This City is called by *Ptolemy*, *Maridunum*; by *Antoninus*, *Muridunum*. It was walled with Brick in the times of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, but was then decaying. It is pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, and very venerable for its great antiquity. It was taken from the *Welsh* in the Reign of *William*

the Conqueror, after this by the retaken, and burnt twice, till being first strengthened with a Castle by *Henry Turbervil*, an Englishman, and after that walled about by *Gilbert de Clare*. It recovered something of its former Glory after times: the Princes of *Wales* settling here the *Chancery*, and *Exchequer* for *South Wales*.

Caernarvanshire, has on the North and West, the *Irish Sea*, on the South *Merioneth*, and on the East *Denbighshire*, it is parted from the Isle of *Anglesey* by the River *Menay*. All the middle parts of it are covered, and filled with Mountains, so that *Mr. Camden* calls these Hills *Alpes Britannicas*, the *Brittish Alpes*, and says they afforded the greatest security to the *Welsh* in times of War, and yet after all, these Mountains abounded with Grass, that seemed sufficient alone, to have fed all the Cattel of *Wales*. The Western parts are more level, and yield plenty of Barley. The chief Town or City, is seated in this part of the County, upon the River *Menay*, and was built by *Edward King of England*, about the year 1283. It is small, and almost round, but strong, and defended by a beautiful Castle, *Edward* was born here, and Surnamed from this Town, who was the first of the English Princes that bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*. He, in after times these Princes settled here the *Chancery* for *North-Wales*. *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wigmore* was created Viscount and Earl of *Carnarvon*, in the fourth year of the Reign of *Charles I.* who

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ards lost his life valiantly,
ting for that Prince at New-
in the year 1643, to whom
ded Charles his Son.

Jerusalem, Palestina, was anci-
called the Tower of Straton.
Herod the Great, rebuilding
called it Casarea, in honor of
us: it is now called Caesar.
on the shoars of the Medi-
ean Sea, in the Holy Land,
Miles to the South from Pe-
s, and forty five from Jerusa-
After the ruin of Jerusalem
ame the Metropolis of Pa-
and the seat of the Pre-
Governor, and the Bishop

Casarea gained thereby the
rity of a Primate over the
of Jerusalem, and for
Ages maintained it, but in
Councils the Bishop of Je-
was exempted, and made
arch; yet Casarea continued
wealth, honour, and esteem,
great Councils having been
ere; Eusebius Pamphilus,
arch Historian, being in his
ishop of it. Cornelius the
Converted Gentile, was Ba-
here by St. Peter. St. Paul
Prisoner here, and Origen
here. But in 653. after a
of seven years, Muhavia, a
en, took it from the Chritti-
n the times of the Holy War,
several times taken, and re-
till it was at last intirely
by Beibarsus, a Saracen.
66. 15. Lat. 32. 20.

issa, a considerable City, and
ort in Crim Tartary, upon
aftern side of the Peninsula,
of the City of Crim: it is
ed to be the Cavum of the

C A

Ancients. It is a flourishing Mart,
and furnished with a large and ca-
pacious Haven. This City was
heretofore possessed by the Genoese,
who (saith Dr. Heylin) by the
help of this Port and the Plantation
they had in Pera, on the North
side of Constantinople, engrossed all
the Trade of the Euxine Sea into
their own hands. In the Year
1475. it was taken by Mahomet
the Great; ever since it has been
in the hands of the Turks, and
though by them much ruin'd, is
still the principal place in that De-
my Island. The Turks govern
this by a Bashaw they send thi-
ther, and although the Tartars can
possess themselves of it when they
please, yet they chuse rather to
leave it in his hands, than to take it
into their own.

Caffreria, a Country of Africa,
of large extent. It lies from the
Kingdom of Angola, on the North
to the Cape of Good Hope; and is
bounded East, West, and South
with the Ocean; the South-eastern
part is very fruitful, and well peo-
pled, the rest is barren, Moun-
tainous, and little peopled. The
Inhabitants are so barbarous, that
they are called by this Name from
their rude way of living, which
signifies the Lawless-People; and
they were all heretofore Man-ea-
ters, and many of them continue
such to this day. They call them-
selves Hottentots. Mr. Herbert
an English man, who was in these
parts, will scarce allow them to be
perfect men, and saith, they sell
Mans flesh in the Shambles.

Cagliari, Caralis, Calaris, a
City of Sardinia, an Island in the
Medi-

Mediterranean Sea, which is the Capital, and the Seat of the Governour, seated on the South side of the Island upon an Hill. It is also an Archbishops See, and an University. When the *Moors* were Masters of this Island they ruin'd the City, but *James II.* King of *Aragon* recovering it Anno Christi 1330. the *Pisans* rebuilt the Town, which is now become great and rich under the *Spaniards*; it has three large Suburbs, a Castle, and a very capacious Haven. Pope *Hillary* was born here, and *Martin* King of *Sicily* died here in 1409. Long. 32. 12. Lat. 37. 30.

Cagli, Cale, Calle, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*; seated upon the River *Metro*, at the foot of the *Apenine*, fourteen Leagues from *Urbino* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Eugubio* to the North-East. It was under the Dominion of the Pope in 1289.

Caors, Doveona, Divona, Cadurcum, the principal City of *Quercy* in *Guienne* in *France*, seated upon the River *Loth*, over which it has three Bridges: it is a large, fine and strong City, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Alby* ever since the Year 1678. before which time it was under the Archbishop of *Berry*. It lies ten Leagues from *Alby* to the North, and forty five from *Bordeaux* to the East.

Cajania, a Province of *Sweden*, which is often also call'd *East-Boshinia*; it lies between the *Botner* Sea, and *Lapland*, and *Finland*.

Cajaneburg, a Town within the former Territory, which gives

Name to it: it lies towards *Land* upon the Lake *Ula*.

Cajazzo, Calatia, a City in the Province of *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated about seven miles East of *Capua*. It was considerable in the times of the *Casars*, a Colony having been settled there by *Julius Caesar*, as *Apianus Alexandrinus* saith, which on that account joyn'd with *Augustus*. But it is now very small, and in a declining condition.

Caifum, one of the principal Cities in *China*, seated on the South of the River *Croceus*, in the Province of *Honan*. in Long: 103. 35.

CAIRO, Babylon, Memphis, Cairus, the Capital of *Egypt*, and indeed, the greatest City in all *Africa*; it is seated on the East side of the River *Nile*, about one mile from it, there is a Passage from the River into it, which divides the Town into the middle. This City sprang out of the ruins of *Memphis*, which stood not far from it on the Western Shoar of the *Nile*, and was built by the *Saracens*, or *Moslems* after they became Masters of *Egypt*; the *Califfs* of which Nation in long time resided here, as did afterwards the *Sultans*. In 1517. it was Conquered by *Selim the Turk*, and it has ever since been in their hands, and is now sensibly declined from what it was. The Patriarch of *Alexandria* resides here, who has six ancient Greek Churches belonging to the *Cophites*: three Leagues beneath this place the *Nile* is divided into two Branches, which form the *Delta*. This City is eight miles

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conspicuous, and has at the South
of it a stately Castle, which was
Palace of the *Mamluck* *Sul*
built upon a Mountain which
looks the City, and a great part
Country; when the *Turks*
it, it was very strong, but
in ruin'd a great part of it, and
part which remains serves for
residence of the *Turkish* *Ba*
who hath the Government of
Kingdom. About ten miles
this City stand those famous
islands which have in all Ages
so much admired, and are
ly the most ancient Buildings
whole World, and which yet
in all probability not perish be
general Conflagration. Its
is 38. 48. Lat. 36. 40.

roan, *Cyrene*, an ancient and
very Noble City in *Africa*,
named in the *Acts of the Apo*
but now almost ruin'd, and
ruinated by the *Turks*, in whose
it is: it is seated right over
Matapan, the most Southern
of the *Morea*; one hundred
eight *German* miles West
nderone, or *Alexandria* in
and twelve from the *Medi*
ean Sea; it is an Archbishops
under the *Patriarch* of *Alexan*
and was once famous not on
its Antiquity, being built in
ear of the World 3560. but
ears after *Rome*; but also for
ing, it having produced many
Greek Writers; but now
omp and beauty, is turned in
obish, and her Learning into
ity, and stupid ignorance.
in Long. 50. 00. Lat. 31.

Caesar, *Cæsarea* *Magna*, a City of
Cappadocia, upon the River *Halys*,
which was made a Colony by *Ti*
berius Claudius; it was call'd be
fore this *Archelaus*, and stands up
on the Lake *Africanum*, sixty miles
from *Iconium* to the North, seventy
from *Aspanum* to the South,
and one hundred and forty from
Ancyra to the North-East. This
City till the times of *Valens* the
Roman Emperor, was the Metro
polis of *Cappadocia*. Its Long. is
64. 40. Lat. 41. 40.

Calabria, *Magna* *Græcia*, *Bru*
tii Populi. This is the Name of an
ancient Province in the Kingdom of
Naples in *Italy*, but applyed now
to another, which is no part of that
which had heretofore the name of
Calabria. The ancient *Calabria*
was bounded on the North and
East by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the
South by the *Salentins*, and on
the West by *Apulia* *Peucetia*, and
took up that part of the Kingdom
of *Naples*, which makes now the
North part of the Province of
Otranto. The present *CALABRIA*,
is a very large, and the
most Southern Province of that
Kingdom, which is a Dukedom,
the Title of which was given to the
Eldest Son of the King of *Naples*,
whilst it remained a separate King
dom. It is bounded on the North
by the *Basilicate*, on the East by
the *Ionian* Sea, on the West by the
Tyrrhenian, and on the South by
the *Sicilian* Streights. Its greatest
length is from North to South, and
is one of the four principal Provin
ces of that Kingdom.

Calaborra, *Calagurni*, *Chunia*, is
a City of the Old *Castile*, in the
H King.

Kingdom of Spain, seated upon the River *Ebro*, where it entertains the River *Cidacos de Castilla*; it is built upon an Hill in the limits of the Kingdom of *Navar*, and was first made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragon*, by Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1498. it lies twenty three Leagues from *Bajona* to the South, and about forty from *Valladolid* to the North, in Long. 18. 30. Lat. 43. 26.

Calais, Calerum, Portus Iccium, is a strong Town of *Picardy* in *France*, at the entrance of the *English Channel*, right over against *Dover*. It was taken by *Edward III.* in the Year 1347. after a siege of eleven Months, and lost again by *Queen Mary* in less than a fortnight, in 1557. The loss of this Town was a great blow to the Kingdom of *England*, for till then we had the Keys of *France* at our Girdles, and that Princess accordingly resented it, dying soon after of Grief, as it was thought for it, She saying not long before her death, *that if she were opened, they should find Calais at her heart.* Cardinal *Albert* took this Town from the *French* in 1596. but it was soon after by them recover'd. The Long. is 23. 00. Lat. 51. 00.

Calama, Thyamus, a River of *Epirus*: it falls into the *Ionian Sea*, over against the Island of *Eriusa*, now *Alicur* between *Corfu* to the North, and *Cefalonia* to the South.

Calama, or *Calamata*, an inland City of *Africa*, between *Hippo* to the East and *Cirra* to the West.

Calamata, Thuria, a Fort, and an unwalked, but well Peopled

Town on the South of the *Mores* opposite to *Cosen*, from whence it is distant forty *English* miles to Sea. This Castle or Fort, was taken by surprise in the Year 1699, and deserted, but was retaken in the Year 1685. and is now Garrisoned by the *Venetians*.

Calamianes, an Island of the *East-Indies*, which lies between *Borneo* and the *Philippine Islands* and is subject to a Prince of its own.

Calatayub, a Town of *Aragon* in *Spain*.

Calatrava, Orcutum, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Guadiana*, fifteen Leagues South of *Toledo*. This City was taken from the *Mohors* by *Sancho III.* in 1158. who granting it to the *Templars*, they distrusting its strength of the place, resigned it again to him. Whereupon the *Cistercian Monks* undertook to Fortify it, as they did in a short time, and upon a new Grant of the Monks of that Order, they Instituted the Order of the Knights of *Calatrava*, for the defence of which was Confirm'd by *Pope Alexander III.* This Order of Knights was begun in 1185. and *Alphonfus the Noble*: at first they had Masters of their Order, but in 1489. this Dignity was annexed to the Crown. *Paul III.* granted the leave to *Marry*; this Order has twenty four Manors in *Spain* belonging to it.

Calavar, a Village of the Province of *Balagat*, which is the last Province and Town the *Mohors* has towards the Kingdom of *Orissia*, or *Golconda*. In this place

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llers. *Therinas*.

neur, or *Calicut*, is a King-
the Promontory of *Malabar*
the *East Indies*, which takes
from a City seated on the
Shoars, in 105. deg. of
and Lat. 11. 22. It is under a
of its own, who has some
Tributary Kingdoms under
This City is very great, and
Walls; the *European* Mer-
rive here a very great Trade.

the first place in the *East*
the *Portuguese* discovered
Year 1498. Where at first
re kindly received by the
but afterwards he would
stroyed them at the instiga-
some *Arabian* Merchants,
necessitated them to join
King of *Cochin* against

India, a vast Island of
America, lying in the South
New Mexico, from which
by the *Purple Sea*: it is
dred *Spanish* Leagues in
and sixty in breadth. This
discovered by *Cortez* in
1535. In the Year 1587.

Cavendish an *English* man,
ar the South Cape of this
very rich Ship. In 1620,
e was found to be an Island,
was thought before to be a
the Continent; Sir *Francis*
in the Year 1577. Winter-
his Island, and took Posses-
it for his Mistress, calling it
Abison. Though this Island
to be exceeding fruitful, full
ole of a good and quiet hu-
nd disposition, yet the *Spani-*
never attempted to settle

here, till within about seven years
since.

Calis, Gada. See *Cadix*.
Calixine, Tamaricum, one of the
Mouths of the *Nile*.

Calcar, a small, but fine City in
the Dutchy of *Cler* in *Germany*,
under the Dominion of the Duke
of *Brandenburg*, seated upon the
River *Men*, within one *German*
mile of the *Rhine*, and two from
the City of *Cleve*, and a little fur-
ther from *Emeric*, and four from
Wesel to the North.

Calis, a Fort in *Flanders*, where
the States Army received a sharp
check in 1638.

Calmar, Calmaria, a very strong
City of the Province of *Smaland*,
upon the *Baltick* Sea, over against
the Isle of *Oeland*. This City was
strangely ruin'd by fire in the
Year 1647. The narrow passage
that lies between this City, and *O-*
eland is call'd *Calmarfand*; it lies
in Lat. 57. 00. Long. 37. 30. This
City was taken by *Christian IV.*
King of *Denmark*, with the
slaughter of all the Inhabitants but
those who fled into the Castle, in
the Year 1611. But was recover-
ed by a Treaty in the Year 1613.
by *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*.

Caloseron Oros, Olympius, Ma-
fiu, a Mountain now call'd the
Monks Mount by the *Greeks*, and
Geshidag by the *Turks*, as *Leun-*
clavius saith; it stands in the Con-
fines of *Bythynia*, directly South
of the famous City of *Nice*, and
not far from it.

Calosero, Atalantia, a small
Island lying near *Negropont*.

Calopinica, Tanrocinius, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the Sreights of *Sicily*, between the Promontory of *Armi*, and the City of *Regio*.

Calore, Calor, a River of the Principate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which riseth from the *Apennine*, washeth *Benevento*, and then falls into the *Sabbato*, which passeth afterwards by *Capua*.

Calpur, Colebia, a City of *Armenia*.

Calvi, Cales, a small City in the *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, fix miles North of *Capua*, which though it has not much above twenty Houses is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*.

Calzada, Calciata, a small City in Old *Castile* in *Spain*, once a Bishops See, which is now removed to *Calaborra*, from whence it lies twelve *Spanish Leagues* to the West. *Henry II.* King of *Castile*, died here in the Year 1379.

Calzan, Calzum, The *Arabian Gulph*.

Camala, Emisa, vide *Hama*.

Cambaia, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Guzurat*, and a noble Port, lying in a very great Bay of the same Name; this Kingdom is now subject to the great *Mogul*; the City lies in Long. 105. Lat. 22. 30. This is one of the greatest, the richest, and the best traded Cities in the *East-Indies*; seated in a fruitful Soil, and full of people. It is wall'd with a fair Wall of Free-stone, and hath very large Houses, and straight and broad Streets; it is greater than *Surat*, being ten Leagues in Com-

pass, and hath three Bafars, or Market places, and four noble Tanks or Cisterns, able to find the Inhabitants Water all the year. Though there is seven fathom Water in the Haven of this City at high Water, yet at a low Water the Ships lie dry in the Sand and Mud which cover the bottom of it. The Inhabitants are partly *Hathens*, and partly *Mahometans*. And in 1638. the English had here a Factory, as *Mandello* acquaints us, from whom the latter part of this description is taken.

Cambala, Cambalick, *Pechin*, City in *China*.

Cambaya, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, over against the Island of *Borneo*, which is bounded on the West with the Kingdom of *Siam*, and on the East with that of *China*. This Kingdom is almost equally divided by a vast River which in *July* and *August* overflows all the Country, as the Nile doth *Egypt*. The King of this Country is a great friend to the *Portuguese*, as he of *Siam* is to the *Dutch*. Upon the most Eastern Branch (for there are three) of the River mentioned before stands *Cambodia* the principal City, built upon a rising ground, to prevent the yearly deluges. This Kingdom is extream fruitful, but so potent, the King not being able to bring above 25. or 30000. men to the Field. This Kingdom was first discovered by *Alphonso Albuquerque* in the Year 1511. *Mandello* saith. *Cambodia* lies Long. 135. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Cambray, Cameracum, called by the *Flandrians* *Camerick*, is

three Bafars, and four nobles, able to find the way to all the year. Seven fathom Water of this City at a low Water in the Sand and at the bottom of the are partly Hainaul, and partly Mahometan. The English had been Mandello acquainted with the latter part is taken.

Amalick, Pechin

a Kingdom in the East, over against the Bay of Bengal, which is bounded on the South by the Kingdom of Siam.

It is at present in the hands of the King of Siam, with that of the Kingdom of Siam is almost the same, and by a vast River, and August of the year, as the King of Siam.

The King of Siam is a great friend to the King of Siam, and he of Siam is the most Eastern of the three principal Cities, before the ground, to prevent the King of Siam from fruitfulness, but not being able to do so, or 30000 men.

This Kingdom was discovered by Alphonsus de Albuquerque in the Year 1511.

The Kingdom of Cambodia is situated in the Year 1511.

Lat. 10. 35.

Cameroon, called Cameroon, is situated in the Year 1511.

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Cameroon, called Cameroon, is situated in the Year 1511.

Hainaul, seated upon the River of Hainaul, it is a fair, and strong City, and has a Castle built by Charles V.

It abounds in excellent buildings, especially the Cathedral, which is very great and beautiful.

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in 1257. by one Hugh Balskam a sub-Prior, before which time there was only Hostels, wherein the Scholars maintained themselves.

This place sends four Burgesses to our Parliament, two for the Town, and two for the University. Long.

21. 49. Lat. 52. 30.

Camerino, Camerinum, an Episcopal City in the Marca Anconitana, in the Dominions of the Church. Seated at the foot of the Apennine, upon the River Chiento, which entereth the Adriatick Sea, twenty five miles South of Ancona. Leander gives it a strong situation, and plenty of People, which last is rarely found in these Italian inland Cities. It lieth twenty four miles East of Spoleto, forty West of Ancona, and fifty two South from Urbino. Long. 36. 43.

Lat. 42. 47.

Camin, Caminum, a small City in the further Pomerania, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Gnisen, whereas heretofore it belonged to Magdeburg. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of the River Diwenow [Odera] over against the Island of Wolinsche, not above one mile from the Baltic Sea, and about seven from Sretin to the North. This belongs to the Duke of Brandenburg, by the Treaty of Westphalia, and has embraced the Augustan Confession. Long. 39. 30. Lat. 54. 12.

Caminec. See Kamenieck.

Campagnano, Campaniano, Acheron, a River of the Province of Calabria, flowing from the Apennine, and falling into the Tyrrhenian Sea, about eight miles South of Amantea, over against Stromboli; a flaming

flaming Mountain in an Island of that Name.

Campagna, a City of the Kingdom of Naples, in the *Principato*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Conza; it stands between the Rivers of *Avro* and *Tuza*, sixteen miles from Salerno to the East, and eleven from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the East also.

Campagna di Roma, is a Province of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope; on the West it has *S. Peter's* Patrimony, on the North *Sabina*, on the South the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the East it hath the Kingdom of Naples; *Rome* it self stands in this Province, and it contains the far greatest part of the ancient *Latinum*; the inland parts are fruitful and populous, those towards the Sea are little inhabited, by reason of the unwholomness of the Air, though otherwise the Country is plain and fruitful enough.

Campanir, Astacpra, a City of the hither East Indies.

Campen, Campania, a Town in *Suria*. There is another of the same name in *Overyffel* in the Low-Countrys, seated upon the Western Banks of the *Nisse*, near the *Zuyder Zee*, five miles from *Daventer* to the North-East. It was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but long since exempted, and under the *States General*. In 1672. it was taken by the French, and the year following deserted. It is a great, lovely, and important place, and was the birth-place of *Albertus Pignus*, a very Learned man. Long. 27. 14. Lat. 52. 42.

Campeach, a City belonging to the Spaniards, in the *West Indies*, which was taken by Captain *Myones* an English man, in the Year 1662. being deserted by the Inhabitants; the English took forty five pieces of Cannon, fourteen Ships, and the Governor.

Canada, New France, a large Country in the North America discovered first by the French, and by them inhabited. It lies North of *New-England*.

Canary Isles, Canaria, are seven Islands, situate over against the Coast of *Libya Interior*, in call from *Canaria* the Principal of the number. These were call'd by the Ancients, the *Fortunate Isles*. In one of these the first Meridian usually fixed, viz. in Tenes. They are much frequented by their excellent Wines, and other Merchandize by the English, and other Nations. After the knowledge of them had been lost for many Ages, they were first discovered again in the Year 1482. Vide *Azores*.

Candabar, Candahara, the Capital of the Province of that Name belonging to the Kingdom of *Persia*, and one of the greatest inland Cities of *Asia*. It is seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Balkh*, which running Northward falls to the *Obaengir*, which last by *Orus* or *Gebun*, is conveyed into the *Caspian Sea*. On the East it is defended by a strong Wall, on the West by an high Mountain; in the middle of it is a Rock, on which is built a Castle. The Suburbs are greater than the City, and more frequented by the Persian and

City belonging to the *West Indians*, taken by Captain *English* man, in the year 1669, and deserted by the *English* took to the *Cannon*, fourteen *Governor*.

France, a large *North American* by the *French*, and *ited*. It lies *North*.

Canaria, are *located* over against the *Interior*, in the *Principal*. These were called the *Fortunate Islands*, the first *Meridian*, viz. in *Ten*, much frequented by the *Wines*, and other by the *English*. After the knowledge had been lost of them, they were first discovered in the Year 1492.

Candahara, the *Province* of that *Nation* of the *Kingdom* of *Per* of the greatest in the world.

It is seated on the banks of the *River* *Babylon*, flowing Northward falling into the *Sea*, which last by the *Sea* is conveyed into the *Sea*. On the East it is surrounded by a strong Wall, on the South a high Mountain; in the West a Rock, on which stands the City, and many of the *Persian* and

Merchants, who pass to and fro through it. It lies in Long. 110. 34-40. This City has been often taken, and retaken between the *Moslems* and the *King of Persia*, till at last the latter possessed himself of it, and still keeps it.

Candiana, a Town upon the coast of *Liaizoo*, between the lesser *Syria*, eight miles from *Siach* to the North, and five from *Scanderoun* to the South.

Candia, *Creta*, is one of the best Islands in the *Mediterranean* Sea, lying opposite to the South of the *Archipelago*. It is eight miles from East to West, two miles and fifty miles, in breadth, in circuit five hundred and fifty.

Heretofore it was full of Cities, most of which are ruined. To omit the more ancient Story of this Island; it was first taken by *Baldwin E. of Flanders*, Earl of *Montiserrat*, who sold it to the *Venetians*.

They say, that when the *Latins* in 1204 took *Constantinople*, this and other Islands in the *Aegean* Sea, were given to the *Venetians* for their share.

In 1645, the *Turks* invaded it, and in 1669, by the taking of *Candia*, possessed themselves of all but three Forts upon the Sea.

The inland parts of it are very fertile, but yet fruitful, especially of *Wines*, and other such fruits, but it wants *Corn*. Whilst it was under the *Venetians*, it was very populous, that it was thought might raise in it 60000 men.

The Language there then used was *Vulgar Greek*, and they were accordingly of the *Greek* Church, though with some mixture of

the *Latin* Service in some places.

Candia, the chief City of the Isle of *Creta*, called by the *Greeks* *Castro*, and *Candax* was; an *Archbishop's* See, great, rich, and populous, as long as it was in the hands of the *Venetians*. This City stood the longest Siege of any place in the whole World, but was at last forced to submit Septemb. 17. 1669. It stands on the Northern Shore of that Island, something nearer to the Western end.

Cangria. See *Gangra*.

Cankar, a small City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, upon the River *Necker*, within one mile of *Stuttgart*, and within five of *Pforzheim* to the East.

Canterbury, *Canisuaris*, *Darvernum*, *Dorovernia*, is the principal City in the County of *Kent*, a very ancient City, and without doubt (saith Mr. *Cambden*) famous in the times of the *Roman* Empire. It stands on the Eastern Shore of the River *Stour*, called by the *British* *Durrobern*, from whence it had its ancient Names. It was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*, when *Augustin* the Monk came over to Convert them, and by that means became the Metropolitan See of *England*. *Augustin* the first Archbishop was Consecrated in the Year 568. And Dr. *William Sancroft* the present Archbishop, who is the LXXXVII. in this Succession, was Consecrated January 27. 1677. (whom God long preserve.) It lies in Long. 24. 31. Lat. 51. 16.

Canton, a Province and City in the East of *China*, supposed to be the

Cattigara of *Ptolemy*; which though the least of their Metropolitans Cities, is yet beautified with many Triumphant Arches, large Streets, and goodly Bridges over a Navigable River, which runs on the South side of it. It is also fortified with deep Ditches, eight Bulwarks, and seated in a rich and plentiful Soil. The *Portugals* drive here (saith *Dr. Heylin*) a wealthy Trade, being permitted in the day time to come into the City, but at Night excluded and forced to find Lodgings in the Suburbs. This City lies in *Alvares Samodo's* Map about Long. 125. and about 26. Lat. According to others, in Long. 170. 00. Lat. 24. 00.

Capace, or *Capaccio*, *Caput Aqueum*, a City of the *Principatus Citerior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, in the place of *Pestis*, which was ruined by *Frederick* the Emperour in 1249. though since rebuilt again. This City lies twenty two miles from *Salerno* to the South, in Long. 38. 52. Lat. 40. 28.

Caparra, *Capara*, a City of *Extremadura*, in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, which stands in the middle between *Emerita*, now *Merida*, and *Placentia*.

Capitanata, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which in the more Ancient times was call'd *Apulia Daunia*: It is bounded on the North and East, with the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the County of *Molise*, and on the South with the *Principatus Ulterior*, the *Basilicata*, and the *Bariano*. It is a very fruitful well watered Coun-

treys, the chief City is *Manfredonia*.

Capo, *Cabo*, *Cap*, *Cape* de — *Aden*, *Ammonium*, a Promontory in *Arabia Felix*, which lies next to *Africa*, in Long. 76. 30.

— *de Alger*, *Atlantis*, in *Mauritania Tingitana*.

— *de Bona Speranza*, of *Good Hope*. Is a famous Promontory which is the most Southern part of *Africa*, first discovered by *Batholomew Diaz*, a *Portuguese*, in the Year 1487. It lies in 32. of Southern Lat. 50. of Long. It has this Name given it by *Emanuel* then King of *Portugal*, because he hoped by the doubling it, a passage would be open by Sea, to the *East Indies*, as it came to pass, to the great enriching of his Kingdom.

— of *Cornwall*, or the *Lizard* End; the most Western Point of *England*.

— *di Corse*, a Promontory of *Corfica*.

— *di Faro*, *Pelorum*, the most Northern Cape of *Sicily*.

— of *Farewel*, in *Greenland*.

— *di Formoso*, in *Guinea*.

— *di Sierra Lioa*, *Hesperium Cornu*, supposed to be the most Western Point of *Africa*, known to the Ancients, seventy Spanish Leagues beyond the most Southern mouth of the River *Niger*.

— *de Verde*, the most Western Point of *Africa*, in 14. deg. of Lat. There is an innumerable number of other *Capes*, which the brevity of this Work will not admit.

Capoua, *Capua*, a City and Archbishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province *Di Lavina* (see the

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prasa, Capraria, a small I-

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between the Coast of Italy

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to the West, to which last it

is, and is therefore subject

State of Genoa; it is eigh-

miles in compass, and it has a

for its security against Py-

it is full of Mountains, but

not barren nor unpeopled, and

abounds in Goats, from

it hath its Name, and excel-

Vines. It lies thirty six miles

from the States of Genoa,

twenty four from Corsica.

is another Island of the same

in the Adriatick Sea upon

Coast of Apulia; and La Pal-

one of the Canary Islands, also

is call'd *Capraria*.

ri, Caprea, an Island belong-

the Kingdom of Naples, fa-

for the Secession of Tiberius

who lived here in great pri-

in the latter part of his Reign,

ing his time in debauchery

illany. It lies in the Tyrrhe-

Sea, at the mouth of the Bay

ples, about three miles from

Cape of Campanella, and is a-

twelve in compass. The chief

of it is call'd by the same

and is a Bishops See, under

Archbishop of Amalfi; being

at the South end of the I-

It is small, and the Bishops

Revenue is from *Quails*, which

twice in the Year resort in vast

numbers to this Island, upon which

account some have call'd him the

Bishop of *Quails*. This Island is

much mention'd in the Writers of

the Life of Tiberius, and other Ro-

man Historians.

Carabes, Pelusium, the most Ea-

stern mouth of the Nile.

Caprarola, a small Town in the

Ecclesiastical State, but made fa-

mous by one of the most noble Pa-

laces of all Italy, belonging to the

Duke of Parma.

Carabogaana, one of the Names

of Moldavia.

Caragoza, Cesar Augusta. See

Saragoza, an Archbish. See in Spain.

Caraman, Carmania, a Province

of the lesser Asia, extended from

East to West upon the *Mediterra-*

nean Sea, opposite to the Isle of Cy-

prus; this Country had heretofore

Princes of its own, but has now

for many Ages been subject to the

Turks; it includes the ancient Pro-

vinces of *Cslicia, Pamphilia*, and

a part of *Caria*; one of the Poten-

test Viceroy, or *Beglerbegs* of the

Turkish Empire, takes his Title

from this Province, though his ju-

risdiction is somewhat larger. The

principal Cities in it are *Cogni, An-*

riochia, and *Sarulia*. There is a-

nother *Carmania* in *Persia*, for

which see *Khermun*.

Caramit, Amida, Ammea, the

Capital City of *Mesopotamia*, which

is an Archbishops See, seated upon

the River *Tigris*. It was heretofore

called *Constantia*, from *Constanti-*

us the Emperor. The Romans in

this place received a great defeat

from the *Parthians*. Long. 75. 00.

Lat. 39. 30. according to the latest

Maps.

Car-

Carcaffonne, Carcaffum, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of Narbonne, seated upon the River *Axax*, *l'Aude*, a little above its confluence with the *Fresquel*. This City is famous for Cloathing, and other Mechanick Trades, and stands five Leagues South of *Aleth*, ten Westward from *Narbonne*, and about twelve from the *Mediterranean Sea*, in Long. 23. 05. Lat. 42.

40. The Diocess belonging to this City, is call'd *Le Comte de Carcaffonne*, the Earldom of *Carcaffonne*.

Carcinatus, or *Carentus*, the Western Bay of the *Euxine Sea*, which shuts the Passage into the *Crim Tarrary*, in that Neck of Land which makes it a Peninsula, and is defended by the Fort *Periscop*, which gives Name to that whole Nation.

Cardiff, a fine Town in the County of *Glamorgan* in *Wales*, seated upon the South side of the River *Taf*, two miles from the Sea, to which belongs a very commodious Haven. This Town was fortified with a Wall and a Castle, by one *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these parts. Here *Robert* Eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror, died after a long Imprisonment.

Cardigan. See *Caerdigan*.

Cardonap a Castle in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, built upon a River call'd the *Cardoner*, where there are several Mines of Salt, and which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family de *Folch*. It stands three Leagues from *Solsana* to the South.

Carentan, a Town of *Normandy*, upon a River of the same Name, three Leagues from the *British Sea*,

and four from *Constance* to the North; which has a very strong Castle.

Cargapol, a City of *Russia*, seated upon the River *Onega*, or *Povoga*, almost two hundred *Russian* miles from *Archangel* to the South West, and two hundred and thirty from *Wologda* to the North; the City gives Name to a Province of the *White Sea*.

Cary, Incarnus, a small Port in *Provence* in *France*, three miles from *Marseille* to the West; famous for nothing but its Arrogance.

Cariati, Cariatum, a City of *Calabria Citerior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the Gulph of *Tarento*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, from which it lies twenty miles to the North, in Long. 41. 36. Lat. 39. 30. It is small, yet gives the Title of a Principality to the Family *di Spinella*.

Caribes, or the *Cariby Islands*, are a knot of small Islands, the number of which is not certainly known: they lie extended like a Bow from the Coast of *Paria* in *America*, to the Isle of *Rico* one of which is *Barbados*.

Carignan, a Principality and City in *Piedmont*.

Carin, Cyrrhus, a City of *Syria*, which had its ancient Name from *Cyrus* the Founder of it. This was first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Hierapolis*, afterwards Metropolis, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; it is seated upon the River *Marfyn*, now *Quars*, which falls into the *Euphrates* at *Samar*; forty five miles from *Zeng*.

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the North-East, and as many
in the *Euphrates* to the West,
twenty five from *Aleppo* to
North. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 36.

Carinola, *Calemum*, a small City
in the Province *di Lavoro*, in the
Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
Capua; but yet the City is al-
most desolate, by reason of the un-
healthfulness of its situation. It
stands at the foot of Mount *Maffi-*
four miles from the Shoars of
Tyrrhenian Sea, and twenty five
miles from *Naples*.

Carinebia, called by the Ger-
mans, *Karnthen*, is a Province of
Germany, bounded on the East by
Bohemia, and the River *Lava*,
on the West with *Salzburg*, and
the River *Salzach*, on the North
with *Austria*, and on the South
with *Carniola*, and the River *Dra-*

This Country being seated in
the *Alpes*, is generally barren, it lies
about the *Dravus* one hundred En-
glish miles, and is forty seven in
breadth.

Carizash, a Province of *Asia*,
situated in the East, and
anciently *Hyrcania*.

Castille, *Carlesalem*, a City and
Bishops See, under the Archbishop of
Eden; seated upon the Rivers *Eden*,
Meril and *Caud*, in the County of
Merland, besides which it is
surrounded by a strong Stone Wall,
and on the West side hath a large
Citadel, and on the East a Citadel
built by *Henry VIII.* This was a
considerable place in the times of
the *Romans*. *William Rufus* find-
ing it ruined by the *Danes*, rebuilt
the Castle, and placed a Colony
there, which in aftertimes became

one of the principal Bulwarks a-
gainst the *Scots*. June 28. 1645.
it was yielded to the Invading *Scots*,
by Sir *Thomas Glenham* upon ho-
nourable Terms. In 1648. it was
retaken for the King by Sir *Philip*
Musgrave, who kept it not long,
the Rebels overpowering all. Long.
21. 31. Lat. 54. 55.

Carlingford, is a Sea-Port in the
County of *Louth*, in the Province
of *Ulster*, in the Kingdom of *Ire-*
land; seated about thirty *English*
miles East of *Armagh*, and five
North of *Dundalk*.

Carmel, *Carmelus*, a Mountain
in the Holy Land, or *Palestine*, up-
on the *Mediterranean* Sea, fifty
miles North of *Jerusalem*. It is
now inhabited by the *Drusians*, a
Warlike People, who are supposed
to be the Reliques of the *European*
Pilgrims, and accordingly they pay
as little deference to the Port as
they can. There is now a Mona-
stery belonging to the *Carmelites*.
The Prince of this Mountain pays
yearly to the *Turks* for Tribute,
twelve Horses.

Carnia, *Acarmania*, a Province in
Epirus, over against the Isle of *Cor-*
fus, or *Cephalonia*.

Carniola, called by the *Dutch*
Bratin, has *Slavonia* on the East,
Friuli on the West, *Carinthia* and
part of *Steirmark* North, and *I-*
stria South. This is fruitful in
Corn and Wine; this and *Carin-*
thia both belong to the House of
Austria by descent.

Carolina, is a Plantation of the
English upon the Continent of
North *America*. Which has its
Name from *Charles II.* late King
of *England*. It lies between the
Latitudes

Lat. of 29. and 36. deg. being the most Northern part of *Florida*. Though the *Englifo* began to Plant it since the Year 1663. Yet being extremely fruitful, and temperate, the Inhabitants are already very numerous, and have built two considerable Towns, *Charles Town*, and *Albemarle*. This Countrey is bounded to the South by *Florida*, to the North by *Virginia*, to the West by the *Apulathean Hills*, which are exceeding steep and high, and to the East by the *Atlantick Ocean*. The Colonies are endeavouring to improve this Countrey to Wine and Oil, which the *Englifo* chiefly want.

Carolstadt, *Caroloſtadium*, a Town in *Croatia*, built by *Charles Arch-Duke of Austria*, and well fortified against the *Turks*; it is ſeated at the Confluence of the *Kulp* and the *Mereſwitz*, two German miles from *Mereling* to the North-Eaſt, the Governour of *Croatia* always reſides here. There is another of the ſame Name in the Biſhoprick of *Wurtzburg* upon the *Maine*, three German miles North of *Wurtzburg*. And a third in *Sweden*, in the Province of *Weſtrogothia*, built by *Charles IX.* upon the *Lake Wever*, which ſuffered much by the *Danes* 1644.

Carpentras, *Carpentoraſte*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Avignon*, and the Capital of the County of *Venacin*, which is under the Dominion of the *Pope*. It is four Leagues from *Avignon* to the North-Eaſt, and fifteen from *Aix* to the North-Weſt. It ſtands upon a very well watered Soil Long. 25. 49. Lat 43. 18.

Carpi, *Carpum*, a ſmall City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, with a Cattle and Principality belonging to the Duke of *Modena*. It has a large Territory belonging to it, and a Collegiate Church, built firſt by *Aſtolphus* one of the Kings of the *Lombards*, who died about the Year 750. rebuilt by *Albertus Pius* who was then Prince of *Carpi*, with greater Magnificence, and is exempted from the Jurisdiction of all the Neighbour Biſhops who have any Pretentions to it, by the Decrees of *Zulius II.* and *Leo X.* This City lies four Leagues from *Modena* to the North, and is ſcattered four from *Corregio*.

Carriſk, *Fergus*. See *Knock Fergus*.

Carriſk, *Carriſta*, a ſmall Bailiwick or Earldom in the Weſt of *Scotland*, which has *Dunbritain Fryth* to the Weſt and North, *Nethſdale* to the Eaſt, and *Galloway* to the South. It is fruitful, and ſupplied both by Sea and Land with all the neceſſaries of life. The Earldom of this Place belongs now to the Prince of *Scotland*.

Carthago, *Carthage*, called by the *Grecians* *Kapxoduv*, was one of the moſt famous and Potent Cities in *Africa*. It is generally ſuppoſed to be built by *Queen Dido*, a *Tyrian* Princeſs Anno Mundi 3721 ſeventy two years after *Rome* was founded, 874. years before the Birth of our Saviour. But then Juſtus makes it to be built before *Rome* and *Appian* before the Ruin of *Troy*, and this is now thought the more probable Opinion. And the Learned *Voffius* in his *Boade Magnitudine Urbium*, is conſidered

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that it was not only built be-
the *Trojan War*, but in its
test Dignity, extent and pow-
fore that time; and that *Dido*
only the Repairer of it, and
it was much older than *Tyre* it

But however certain it is, that
as a *Phœnician Colony*. It
ected by degrees not only all
a, but a great part of the ad-
at Islands, and the greatest part
Spain and *Sicily*. It sustain'd
sharp Wars with *Rome*, the
of which lasted XXIV. years,
second XVIII. and had ended in
uin of *Rome*, if the *Car-*
thaginians had but supplied their
al effectually, and in time.
third lasted three years, and en-
in the total subversion of this

Anno Mundi 3803. Yet it
made a *Roman Colony*, and re-
under the *Gracchi*, twenty five
after the ruin of it, and was
Paterculus affirms, the first
the *Romans* sent out of *Ita-*
after this it flourished greatly,
the Primate of this City had
Suffragan Bishops under him.
Christi 432. it was taken by
ericus King of the *Vandals*. In
Year 533. under the Reign of
inian, it was recovered back
the *Roman Empire*. About the
632. this City fell into the
s of the *Saracens*, who made
tributary only; before the Year
they took it again, and treat-
the Inhabitants with great cru-

About 690. *Justinian* II.
vered it again from them. A-
the Year 703. the *Saracens*
n'd the third time, and made
perfect Conquest of it, ever since
ch time they have enjoyed it, to

the total ruin of Christianity; and
when in the year 1269. it was
again retaken by *Lewis IX.* the
Saracens soon recovered, and to-
tally ruined it. This City lies fifteen
Miles West from *Tunis*, forty two
Englisk Miles from *Trapani*, the
most Western Cape of *Sicily*, to
the South-West. Long. 34. 50.
Lat. 32. 20.

Cartagena, Carthago Nova, is
a City of *Murcia* in *Spain*, built
by *Aldrubal*, one of the *Cartha-*
ginian Generals in *Spain*. It was
afterwards brought under the Do-
minion of the *Romans* by *Scipio*.
Polybius gives an accurate descri-
ption of the ancient State of this
City in his Tenth Book. And
Livy in his XXIV. The *Moors*
becoming Masters of it, totally
ruined that ancient Pile, and it
lay buried almost fix hundred
years in Rubbish, when in the
year 1570. *Philip II.* King of
Spain rebuilt it. It is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *To-*
ledo, and lies three Leagues from
Murcia to the South, and about
eighty four from *Gibraltar* to the
North-East. Long. 20. 35. Lat.
38. 02.

Cartagena Nueva, Carthago
Nova, it is a City of *New Gra-*
nata, in *South-America*, which is
a Bishops See. It has also a safe
and very large Port, defended by
two Forts, and is washed by the
River of *St. Magdalen*. Yet was
this important Place taken by our
Famous *Drake*, in the year 1585.
This was also the first place the
Spaniards walled in the *West-In-*
dies. It lies in Long. 299. 30.
Lat. 3. 10. twenty two Leagues
from

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from *St. Fago de Arma*, in the Province of *Quimbaia*.

Carthibuel, Carduelia, a Province of *Georgia* in *Asia*, in which is *Teflis*, the greatest City in that Kingdom.

Casalo, Bodincornagus, a strong City, the Capital of the Dukedom of *Monferat* in *Italy*. It was raised to the honor of a Bishopricks, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, by Pope *Sixtus IV.* in 1474. It is seated on the South side of the *Po*, and has a very strong Castle built of late years, and was made famous by a defeat of the *Spaniards* in 1640. when the *French* took this City; but in 1652. lost it again. It stands forty Miles from *Trino* to the East, forty from *Turin*, and as many from *Milan*. It is now under the Dominion of the Duke of *Mantua*, who is himself under the Protection of the *French*. But the ill Air it stands in, and the Contentts of Princes, has made it very thinly Inhabited.

Casamach, Iris, a vast River in *Cappadocia*, in the Lesser *Asia*; it rieth out of Mount *Argius*, in the borders of *Armenia Minor*, above *Sebastia*, now *Savastia*, and having increased its Streams by the addition of several Rivers, it passeth on the East of *Tochat* and *Amasia*, to the *Euxine Sea*, between *Limania* to the East, and *Simisio* to the West.

Casan, Casana, is a very considerable City in *Moscovy*, seated upon the River *Casanka*, in a pleasant Plain, about ten German Miles from the Northern Shoar of the *Wolga*, in Long. 99. 00. Lat. 55. 38. It is of a considerable big-

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ness, but the Houses are all of Wood, as also the Towers and Ramparts, only the Castle and its Fortifications are of Stone, which are well furnished with Carmon, and hath a good Garrison in it. The River *Casanka* serves it instead of a Ditch, by all which it is made a very considerable Fortrefs. The Town is Inhabited by *Moscovites* and *Tartars*, but the latter are forbidden entering into the Castle upon pain of death. This City, as *Olearius* acquaints us, was taken by *John Basilovitz*, Duke of *Moscovy*, from *Sugger* a *Tartarian* Prince, July 9. 1552. There is a Province belonging to it of the same name, which of itself is very fertile and good, but in a manner desolate by reason of the Incurfions of the *Cossacks*. This was the state of things here in the year 1636.

Casbin, or Caswin, Casbinum, Asfacia, one of the greatest Cities of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Ayrach*, heretofore *Parthia*, towards the *Caspian Sea*. Stands in Long. 85. 00. Lat. 36. 15. This City was heretofore called *Asfacia*, and is seated in a great Sandy Plain, which is half a days Journey off Mount *Elwend*, which runs to the South-West as far as *Bagdat*. The City is a German Mile in compass, but has neither Walls nor Garrison, but is Inhabited by an hundred thousand people. This was heretofore the usual Residence of the Kings of *Persia*. It stands sixty five German Miles North of *Hyspavan*, and the same distance from *Tauirs* to the South-East.

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Casaban,

aschaw, *Cassovia*, a City of
Upper Hungary, which is the
tal of the Province *Abanvi-*
seated upon the rapid River
Hewath, or *Kinnert*, which
after falls into that of *Tarcza*,
h enters the *Tibiscus* by *Dob-*
City is under the Emperor as
of Hungary, but was lately
manner free, till setting up
ot *Teckely* as their King, it
retaken by the *Imperialists* in
ear 1685. who have since
ed them with a very strong
on. This City is very well
ied, and has the best Arcenal
Hungary. It stands about
German Miles from *Esperies*
e South, and eleven from *A-*
to the North-East, Long. 43.
at. 48. 32.

scar, a City and Kingdom in
westan, in Tartary.

Ferra, [*Caserra*,] a small City
e Terra di Lavoro, in the
om of Naples, near the Ri-
Polturmo; which is a Princi-
p, and a Bishops See, under
Archbishop of *Capoua*: from
ce it stands four Miles to
East, and fourteen from *Na-*
to the South. It is not much
ited.

filimar, *Halys*, a River of
agonia, in Asia the Less.
falls into the *Euxine* Sea,
y Miles West of *Amisum*,
Simiso.

shel, *Cassilia*, *Cassellia*, a
of the Province of *Munster*,
County of *Typperary*, not far
the River *Sewer*, built upon
ll, and made an Archbishopps
y Pope *Eugenius* III. but now
ly peopled, having suffered

much from the *Englifs*. It
stands twenty three Miles North
of *Waterford*. In the year 1650.
it was almost wholly burnt down.

Cassel, a City in the Marquisate
of *Hessen*, seated upon the River
Fuld, which is well Fortified. It
stands thirteen German Miles from
Marpurg, and ten from *Fuld* to
the North, in the Confines of the
Dukedom of *Brunswick*. This is
the usual Residence of the *Land-*
graves of *Hessen*. This place was
anciently called *Castellum Catto-*
rum.

Castile, *Castella*, a Kingdom
in Spain, which when largely
taken, is the greatest of all the
Kingdoms in that Country, as con-
taining under it the Kingdoms of
Leon, *Gallicia*, *Andalusia*, *Na-*
varre, *Marcia*, *Biscay*, *Granada*,
and *Extremadura*: it being the
most prevailing Kingdom in that
Continent, to which all the rest
are United by Marriages, or Con-
quests, yet was it at first but an
Earldom belonging to the King-
dom of *Leon*, and was made a King-
dom in 1016. under *Ferdinando*. It
is bounded on the East with *Na-*
varre, on the West with *Portugal*,
on the North with *Biscay*, *Gui-*
piscoa, and the *Asturias*, and on
the South with *Andalusia*, *Extre-*
madura, and *Granada*. It is di-
vided into the Old and the New *Ca-*
stile; whereof the Old *Castile*
lies more North, and the New
more South, it arising out of the
New Conquest of the Kingdom of
Toledo, and other Accessions gain-
ed from the *Moors*, which is also
more fruitful than the Old *Ca-*
stile.

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The *Caspian Sea*, was called at first the Sea of *Chosar*, from a great Grandchild of *Noah*: *Nubius* in his Geography, calls it the Sea of *Thavisthan*. The *Moors* call it and the Gulph of *Arabia*, *Bohar Coruin*: and the *Persians* call both *Kulsum*: and the Greek and Latin Writers call it the *Caspian* and *Hyrcanian Sea*: and the *Moscovites*, *Gualenskoj-more*. The Ancients generally thought it a Bay of the Great *Indian Ocean*, or that it had some Communication with the *Euxine Sea*. Though a vast number of great Rivers fall into this Sea, yet it is not perceived any way to increase. It is in length from North to South one hundred and twenty Miles, in breadth ninety. The waters of this Sea are as salt as any other; but yet it neither Ebbs nor Flows, nor has any Islands. This Sea has the Kingdom of *Astracan* on the North, *Persia* on the South, *Circassia* on the West, and *Caramanica* on the East.

Cassovia, vide supra *Caschau*, This City was granted to *Bethlehem Gabor*, by *Ferdinand II.* in 1620.

Castel Aragonese, a strong Town in the Isle of *Sardignia*.

Castelnau Darry, a Town in *Languedoc*, near to which was defeated, and taken, the Duke of *Montmorency* in 1632. who was not long after beheaded at *Tholouse*.

Castilian de Silver, a small Sovereignty and Marquisate, belonging to the Duke of *Mantua*.

Castillon, a Town in *Perigord*, in the South of *France*, near

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which the *English* were defeated and their General slain, in the year 1451. by which *Victor Charles VII.* recovered the County of *Guienne*.

Castres, or *Chartreux*, *Castro Albiensum*, a City and a Bishop See, seated upon the North side of the River *Gout*, in the County of *Albigeois* in *Languedoc France*. This Bishoprick was first Instituted by *John XXII.* in 1318 under the Archbishop of *Berry* but in 1678. this City was put under the Archbishop of *Alby*, from which Place it stands for Leagues to the South, and to from *Tholouse* to the East.

Castro, a Dutchy and Town, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State but in the Possession of the Duke of *Parma*.

Catalognia, is a Province and Principality in *Spain*. It is bounded on the West by the Kingdoms of *Arragon*, and *Valencia*, on the East and South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, and on the North it has the *Pyrenean Hills*, which separate it from *France*, heretofore it had Earls of its own, who were under the Protection of the Crown of *France*; but in 1137. it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Arragon* it is a Mountainous, but Fertile Country, and well watered with Rivers. The Inhabitants are great lovers of their Civil Liberties, and being ill used by some *Irish* Soldiers, which were Quartered upon them, in 1640. they revolted from *Spain*, and called in the *French* but during the Civil Wars of *France*, about 1652. they returned to their old Master the King of *Spain*.

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Canania, one of the Principal
ies of *Sicily*, seated on the Ea-
m shoar of that Island, about
y Miles North of *Syracuse*. It
a Port made of late years, and

Bishops See, under the Arch-
hop of *Montreale*. On the
th of it runs a small River cal-
Judicello. This City was built

the *Chalcidian* Greeks, as *Eu-*
us saith. *Charles V.* Walled
Fortified it against the *Turks*

Moors, by which securities it
Great and Rich; but in 1669.
suffered very much by a dread-

irruption of Mount *Aena*,
th stands about twenty Miles
th from it, four Rivers of Fire,

ected Rocks and Earth, making
way through the Territories
his City, and bearing down all

re them, they passed a Mile in-
he Sea, before those Waters
able to Conquer this outrage-

Fire: so that it was then
ight the whole Island of *Si-*
would have perished by it.

39. 40. Lat. 37. 00. Our
lish Sandys, saith, That the
upon which it stands is scal-

and not capable of Ships.
Country fruitful; and the
being an University, and

having much Trade, is the
inhabited by Gentlemen.
atay, or *Catio*, a Region of
supposed by Learned men

China, or some part of it.
Waterlagh, Cacerlogum, a City
ne Province of *Leinster* in *Ire-*

began to Wall, and *Bellingham*,
Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for-
tified with a Castle. This is also
the Head of a County of the same
name.

Cathness, Catnesia, Cathanesia,
is the most Northern County in the
Kingdom of *Scotland*: on the

North and East it is washed by the
Caledonian Ocean, on the West it
hath the same Ocean in part, and

the County of *Serathnavern* in
part, and on the South it hath
Sutherland. It is generally bar-
ren, little Inhabited, yet it is a

Bishoprick, and an Earldom.
Cattaro, Cattara, a City in
Dalmatia, which has been under

the *Venerians* ever since the year
1420. It is a Bishops See under the
Archbishop of *Bari*: And is a

strong place well seated on a Hill;
having also a Castle belonging to
it, and seventeen Villages. It lies

forty Miles South of *Ragusa*, and
thirty five North-West of *Scutari*,
upon a Bay of the *Adriatick* Sea,

which takes its name from this
place.
Cava, a great and populous Ci-
ty, and a Bishops See in the King-

dom of *Naples*, seated partly upon
a Hill, and partly in a Valley,
within four Miles of *Salerno*, and

about twenty from *Naples* to the
South. This Bishop was heretofore
a Suffragan to the Archbishop of
Salerno, but is now exempted;

and is immediately under the Pope,
which honor was obtained from
Boniface IX. in the year 1394-
yet is the Bishops Jurisdiction li-
mited with the Walls of the City.

Cavado, Cadavus, a River of *Portugal*, which ariseth in *Gallicia*, and watering the City of *Braga*, falls into the Ocean.

Cavaillon, Cabellio, a City in *Provence* in *France*, seated in an Isle made by the River *Durance*, within four Leagues of *Avignon* to the South-East. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Avignon*; and is under the Dominion of the Pope.

Cauda, a River of *Cumberland*, which running through *West-Ward Forest*, by *Daufton*, on the West of *Carlisle*, falls into the River *Eden*.

Caudebec, Calidobecum, a considerable Town in *Normandy*, upon the Northern shoar of the River *Seine*, in the *Pais de Caux*, about five Miles West of *Rouen*, and seven from *le Haute* East: which Town is much celebrated for Weaving. This is one of the Principal Towns of the *Pais de Caux*, which is bounded by the *British* Sea to the North and West, by *Picardy* to the East, and by the *Seine* to the South, and lies from East to West twenty five Leagues.

Cazan, see *Casan*.

Cephalonia, Cephallenia, called by the *Italians* *Cefalonis*, is an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, just opposite to the Mouth of the Gulph of *Lepanto*. The Inhabitants of this Island are of the Greek Church, but with the Island, which is not above ninety Miles in compass, subject to the *Venetians*. It is fruitful in Wines, and excellent Oil, and in those Grapes, whereof Currans are made. The Town

wherein the *Providitor* or *Governor* resides, is *Argostoli* a small place, but which has a tolerable good Port, which lies on the East side of the Island. There is no other Town of any note in this Island.

Ceilan, see *Zeilan*, an Island of the *East-Indies*.

Cenchrea, the Port over against *Corinth*, in the *Peloponnesus* or *Morea*.

Ceneda, Ceneta, a small but well peopled City, and a Bishop's See in the *Marca Trevigiana*, seated at the Foot of the Mountains about thirteen Miles South from *Belluno*, and fifteen from *Treviso* North-East. The Bishop is Sovereign of the City, but a Suffragan of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*.

Cepuz, Cepusensis Comitatus, a small County in the most Northern part of the Upper *Hungary* towards the *Carpathian* Hills, and the Confines of *Poland*, the greater part of which is under the Crown of *Poland*. The chief Town of it is *Leutsch*, which with the Southern part of the County is subject to the Emperor, as *Rio* of *Hungary*.

Cerdanna, Cerdagne, Cerritania, is a County annexed to *Catalunia*, and belongs to the Crown of *Spain*, though it lies on the North side of the *Pyrenean* Hills. It has *Languedoc*, on the North, the County of *Roussillon* on the East, from which it is separated by the *Pyrenean* Hills, and on the North and South it has *Catalunia*. It is divided into two parts by the River *Segre* (*Sicoris*), the Eastern part of it has been under

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Erigo, *Cythera*, an Island of *Morea*, belonging to the *Venetians*, between Cape *Matapan* to the West, and Cape *Anzolo* to the East.

Erifoles, a small Town in *Pisania*, famous for the Victory gained by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke d'Enghien, over the *Marquess du* in 1744.

Ceva, a Town in *Piedmont*, in *Italy*, upon the River *Orba*, in the borders of the *Duchy of Montisferat*, to the South of the *Appennine*, and the District called the *Langhe*. This was heretofore *Marquesses* of its own, but is now subject to the *Duchy of Savoy*. It lies seven Miles from *Mondui* to the South, and the same distance from *Alba* to the West.

Cevennes, a Territory at the foot of the Mount of *Cevennes* in *Languedoc*.

Ceuta, a Town in *Barbary*, upon the Straights of *Gibraltar*, belonging to the King of *Portugal*.

Ceronea, is a City of *Boetia*, situated upon the River *Cephissus*, on the Eastern side of Mount *Hellon*, North-West of *Athens*, famous for the ruin of the *Liberty*, by the defeat of the *Athenian Forces*, by *Philip of Macedonia*, A. M. 3612. And for the Birth of *Plutarch*. It is now not inhabited, but the ruins are known by the former name.

Chagra, a River which lies between the South and North of *America*, upon which the *Merchandises* bound for *Panama* and *Perru*, do pass.

Chaisbar, a River in *Arabia*, it ariseth twenty five German Miles West of *Jamama*, the Capital of *Arabia*, and passing by *Chaisbar* a City, and *Tajef*, falls into *Eda*.

Chalcedon, a City of the Lesser *Asia* in *Bithynia*, which was a *Bishops See*, under the *Patriarch of Constantinople*, and was of great antiquity, and much celebrated in ancient History, but now reduced to the meanness of a poor Village, called by the *Turks Calcitrin*, it stands on the Mouth of the *Propontis*, over against *Constantinople*. It is believed that *Scutaret* is grown out of the ruins of this City. This City is particularly remarkable, on the account of the fourth General Council here celebrated in the year 451. Long. 56. 15. Lat. 43. 15.

Chalons, sur Marne, *Civitas Catalaunorum*, a City and *Bishoprick*, under the *Archbishop of Rheims*, in the middle of *Champagne*, upon the River *Marne*, seven Miles from *Rheims* to the South-East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North-West.

Chalons sur Sone, a City and *Bishoprick* upon the *Sone*, in *Burgundy*, in *France*, fifteen Leagues from *Dijon* to the South, and the same distance from *Thoulon* to the West, and twelve from *Mascon* to the North.

Chamb, *Chamburn*, a small Town and Territory, in the Upper *Palatinate*, upon the River

Regen, seven Miles East of *Regen-spargh*; something more than five Miles North of *Straubing*. This Town with the Territory annexed, makes an Earldom, which belonged heretofore to the *Comte Palatine of the Rhine*, but by the Treaty of *Westphalia* was given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, who to this day enjoys it.

Chambery, *Civaro*, *Chamberiacum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Savoy*, and Seat of the Parliament of that Dukedom: It stands upon the River *Laise*, in a Plain between Mount *Melian* to the South three Miles, and the Lake de *Bourget* to the North, and nine Miles from *Grenoble* to the North-East.

Chambray, see *Cambray*.

Chamen, urbs *Chamavorum*, a City of *Westphalia*.

Champagna, *Campania*, a Great, Rich, Fruitful, Populous Province in *France*, which is bounded by *Lorraine* to the East, the *Low-Countries* to the North, *Picardy*, *la Brie*, and the *Ile of France* to the West, and *Burgundy* to the South. The Earl of this County was always one of the twelve ancient Peers of *France*. It is watered by, or bounded by six of the greater Rivers of *France*, viz. the *Seine*, the *Aulde*, the *Marne*, the *Vere*, the *Meuse*, and the *Vannes*. The Principal Cities are *Chaumont*, *Rheimes*, &c.

Champ Arrein, a small Town near *Bourdeaux*, where *Charles* the Great defeated the *Goths*.

Chanad, a City of *Hungary*, see *Gyngisch*.

Chanry, a fine Town and Port,

on the Eastern shore of *Scotland*, in the County of *Ross*, on the North of *Murray Fyrth*.

Charente, *Canentelus*, *Caranthenus*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Limosin*; and running Westward, entereth the Province of *Poitou*, from which it passeth to *Angouleme*, and *Saintes*, and entereth the *Aquitanie* Sea, right over against the *Ile of Oléron*, between the *Garonne* and the *Loire*.

Charenton, a Town in the *Ile of France*, about two Miles from *Paris* to the East, seated upon the River *Marne*, where it enters the *Seine*. This place was allowed for the Exercise of the Reformed Religion, which together with its nearness to *Paris*, made it very famous.

Charlemont, *Carolomontium*, a small but very strong Town, seated in the most Southern border of the County of *Namur*, upon the River *Mose*, about four Miles South of *Dinant*, and nine Miles from *Namur*. It belonged formerly to the Bishoprick of *Liege*; but was taken into this County, and Fortified by *Charles V.* in the year 1555. by the consent of that Bishop.

Charleville, *Caroleopolis*, a new and strong City in *Champagna*, in *France*, upon the River *Moselle*, in the Territory de *Retel*, built by *Charles Duke de Nevers* in 1666, five Miles from *Sedan*.

Charleroy, a new built strong Town in *Namur*, where the Village of *Charney* stood, built by the *Spaniards* in 1666. and so called from the present King of *Spain*.

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1667. it was taken by the
rench, and in 1679. restored by
reaty to the Spaniards. It lies
e Leagues from Mons to the
st, upon the River Sambre,
French Leagues from Chastel-
to the West.

Charles-Town, the Principal
own in the Island of Barbadoes,
it by the English, and so called
in Charles II. of England, of
ed Memory.

Chors of Chirs, Chorsa, a strong
of Armenia Major, menti-
ed by Pliny, as standing near the
ountains of Euphrates. It is a
ops See, and the Residence of
Turkish Bassa, who keeps it
a strong Garrison against the
ians. It is well Fortified, and
a fine Castle.

Charolles, Quadrigella, one of
chief Towns in the County, so
ed in Burgundy.

Chartres, Carnutum, a City, and
oprick of the County of Blois
France, seated upon the River
e, eighteen Leagues from Pa
to the South-West, and sixteen
Orleans to the North. This
op was heretofore subject to
Archbishop of Sens, but in the
1621. was put under the
bishop of Paris. This City
the Capital of the County of
; and has a noble Cathedral,
icated to the Virgin Mary,
He Sinct is kept here.

Chasteau-Dun, Casteldunum,
Principal Town in Dimois,
a Beauffe, in France: it stands
on the River Loire, nine Leagues
in Blois to the North-West,
five from Vendosme to the
th.

Chasteau Regnaud, a little So-
vereignty upon the Meuse in
Champagne.

Chasteau Rous, a Town in
Berry.

Chasteau Thierry, Castrum Theo-
dorici, a City in the Isle of France,
four Leagues South of Chastres:
it stands upon the Marne, eleven
Leagues North of Chalons, in the
Confines of Champagne, and is a
neat City, and a Dukedom. Bau-
drand placeth it in Brie, twenty
Leagues from Paris to the South,
and twelve from Rheims.

Castelles, Castellum, a Town
in Nannur, upon the River Sam-
bre, six Miles West of Namur.
There is another Town of the same
name in Picardy, at the head of
the Scheld, three Leagues from
St. Quintin North, and four from
Cambrai South. This Latter has
been Fortified, it being a Frontier
Town, but in 1674. it was dis-
mantelled.

Castell herault, a Town upon
the River Vienne, in the most
Eastern border of Poitou, seven
Miles from Poitiers to the North-
East.

Chamant, Calvomontium, a
Town of the Isle of France,
seated upon a small River, about
five Miles West of Beauvais, and
six North-East of Pontoise, which
has a ruined Castle.

Chamant sur Marne, a very
fine Town in Champagne, five
Leagues South-West of Joinville,
and about the same distance from
Grand to the West. This was first
Walled in 1500.

Chekiam, a Province of China,
which has Nankim on the North,

and the River *Kiam*, *Kiamsi* on the West, *Fokien* on the South, and the *Chinian* Ocean on the East; the principal City is *Hamchen*, it contains Eleven Cities, sixty three walled Towns, and 1242135. Families. It lies between 27. and 32. deg. of Lat.

Rheimsford, *Cesaromagus*, a Town in *Essex*, twenty five miles North of *London*.

Chepstow, a fine Market Town on the River *Wye*, on the Eastern Border of the County of *Monmouth* in *Wales*. It is fortified with a Wall, and has a spacious Castle on the other side of the River.

Cher, *Caru*, a River which riseth in *Auvergne*, near *Clermont*, and running North-West through *Berry*, and on the South side of *Tours*, a little below this last, it falls into the *Loyr*.

Cherbourg, *Caroburgus*, a Sea-Port in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a tolerable good Harbour. It stands ten Leagues West of *Constance*, and twenty five from *Caen*.

Chesee, *Povilleux*, a Town in *Champagne*, the Inhabitants whereof claim the privilege to assist at the Coronation of the Kings of *France*, and to Convey the Holy Ampoule or Oil (pretended to be brought by an Angel at the Consecration of the first Christian King of that Kingdom) from *S. Rheims* to our Ladies Church in *Rheims*.

Chester, *Civitas Legionum*, *Cestria*, is a City and Bishoprick, seated on the River *Dee*, in the Western part of *Cheshire*. This is an ancient Roman Town, called by *Pro-*

lemy Devana. This was made a Bishops See by *Henry VIII.* who put it under the Archbishop of *York*. The ancient Earls of *Chester* fortified this City both with Walls and a Castle. It is now at this day a fine place, and the usual passage from *England* to *Ireland*. Its Long. 20. 23. Lat. 53. 11.

Chester, *Cestria*, hath on the South *Shropshire*, on the East *Stafford* and *Darby*, on the North *Lancashire*, and on the West *Denbigh* and *Flintshire*, towards the North-West it has a Promontory that runs a great way into the Sea. It abounds more in good Pasturage than Corn, and the Cheese of this County, is thought the best of *England*. The Earldom of this County is in the Crown, and belongs to the Prince of *Wales*.

Chiampana, *Ciampa*, a Kingdom of the further East-Indies, between *Cochin-China*, *Cambaja*, and the *Mare Sinicum*.

Chiamsi, a Province towards the South of *China*.

Chiangare. See *Galatia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Chiapa, a Province of New Spain in *America*.

Chiarenza, a Town in the *Mare*, fifty five English miles from *Patras* to the South, and as many from *Argostol* in the Isle of *Samos*. It is a Sea-Port Town.

Chiaromonti, *Claramons*, a considerable Town in the South-East part of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Nesina* amongst the Mountains, about forty miles from *Pachino* to the West, and fifteen from *Terra Nova* to the North-East,

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Chiavenne, vide Clevon, one of
the Towns in Switzerland.

Chichester, Cioestria, a City and
Bishoprick in *Suffex*, founded by
Essa King of the South Saxons.
After the Conquest it became a Bi-
shops See, the Chair being remo-
ved from *Selsey* a small Village,
not much above five miles to the
Southward. This City is seated on
a small River call'd the *Lavant*,
which incompasseth it on the West
and South, about six miles from the
Sea, and almost in the Western bor-
der of that County. The Honou-
rable Charles Fitz Roy Duke of
Southampton, was created Earl of
Chichester, Septemb. 10. 1675. by
Charles II. his Father.

Chieri, a Town in *Piedmont*,
where the French obtained a signal
Victory against the Spaniards in
the Year 1639. It lies three miles
to the Eastward of *Turino*, and was
before a Potent City, and a
Commonwealth, but is now in sub-
jection to the Duke of Savoy.

Chifale, an Island in the Gulph of
Arabia.

Chilasa, or *Chilefa*, is a For-
tress on the South of the *Morea*,
about eight English miles North-
west of Cape *Matapan*, and some-
thing more South of *Calamata*;
it is a place of great importance,
both as to its Natural and Artifici-
al Fortifications, and was surren-
dered to the *Venetians* in the Year
1686.

Chili, one of the most Potent
Kingdoms of the South America.
When the Spaniards entered the
New World, it was first discover-
ed by them in 1535. It lies four
hundred Leagues in length from

North to South, but its breadth is
not great, and is bounded on the
North by *Peru*, on the West by
the *Pacifick* Ocean, or the *Mar del*
Zur, on the South by *Magellani-*
ca, and on the East by the *Andes*.
A part of the Inhabitants of this
Country retiring into these *Andes*,
have defended their lives and liber-
ties against the Spaniards ever since,
and have sometimes given them
great Overthrows.

Chimaristi, Ceraunii, are a
Ridge of very high Mountains in
Albania or *Epirus*, which run
from the North-East to the South-
West, and lie not above fifty miles
North of *Corfu*.

Chimay, Chimacum, a Town and
Castle in *Hainault*, in the Confines
of *Champagne*, seated upon the
River *Alby*, which falls into the *Mase*,
three German miles from *Marie-*
bourg to the South-West, and seven
from *Maubeuge* to the South-
East.

Chimera, a City in the Confines
of *Macedonia*, between the Moun-
tains of *Chimaristi*, seated upon
the Shoars of the Gulph of *Venice*,
which has a strong Sea-Port: it lies
about thirty miles North of *Corfu*,
upon a Rock which has Precipices
on all sides, whither all the Coun-
try People retire when need requires,
by which they have preserved them-
selves from the Turks, and will pay
him no Tribute. They are stout
men and good Soldiers, but infam-
ous for Theft and Robbery, prey-
ing equally upon the Turks and
Christians. Yet they are Christi-
ans by profession, and subject to
the Bishop of *Fanina* in *Thessaly*.
Vide Wheelers Travels.

Chimta, one of the principal Cities in *China*, the Capital of the Province of *Suchyen*, on the Borders of *Welt Tartary*, between the Mountains and the River *Kjam*, in Long. 131. 40. Lat. 30. 40.

CHINA, is a vast Kingdom in the East of *Asia*, which is bounded on the North by the Kingdoms of *Tangut* and *Niarban*, or *Cambalu*, from which it is separated in part by Mountains, and in part by a Wall 500 Leagues long; on the West it has *India extra Gangem*, from which it is parted by the Lake of *Cincujay*, and a long Ridge of Mountains; on the South and East, it is surrounded by the *Chinese* and *Indian* Ocean. Since the Year 1630. the *Tartars* have Conquered this once most Potent Kingdom. This is a vast, populous, civil, fruitful Country, and for Learning, and Mechanick Arts, to be preferred before all the Pagan people in the World.

Chimon, a Town upon the *Vienne* in *Touraine* in *France*, above four Leagues from the fall of that River into the *Loyre*, and ten from *Tours* to the South-Weit.

Chintin, a City in the Province of *Pekin*, in the North of *China*.

Chio, an Island of the *Archipelago*, which lies over against *Smyrna*, not above twelve Leagues from the nearest Coast of *Asia*; it is called by the *Turks* *Saksjadasi*, that is, the Isle of *Mastick*. It belonged to the Family of the *Iustiniani* of *Genoua* heretofore; but in 1566. was Conquered by the *Turks*, under whom it now is. It is about eighty miles in circuit, very fruitful and populous, and inhabited for

the most part by *Christians*, who live here with greater liberty, and kinder usage than in any other part of *Turkey*. The Men are proud, ignorant, lazy and ugly, but the Women are beautiful. *Thevenot*.

Chioza, *Clodia Fossa*, *Chioggia* a small City which is a Bishops See built in a small Island of the *Adriatick* Sea, about fifteen miles from *Venice* South; made famous by the Valour of the *Genoese*, who in 1380. took this City; but it returned under the Dominion of the *Venetians* again. The Bishop is Suffragan to the Patriarch of *Venice*.

Chiorlick, a Town in *Romania*, near to which *Bajazet* defeated his Son *Selim*, who was then in Rebellion against him.

Chisary, the only Town of *Thomania*, the ancient Seat of the *Turks* in *Asia*, seated upon the River *Euphrates*, near its Middle Head, or Spring, forty five German miles West of *Tessin*, and the same distance from *Cremuch* to *Mengrelia* to the South.

Christianstad, *Christiansopolis* a Town of *Denmark* in the *Catholines* of *Sweden*, adorned by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark*, lies in the County of *Bleckling*; it was taken by the *Swedes*, and burnt in 1611. which was the occasion of rebuilding it.

Cholm-Bath, *Insula Sancti Columbani*, an Island in the West of *Scotland*, famous for a Monastery there built by *Columbanus* the disciple of the *Scotch* Nation; it lies opposite to *Knapdale*, thirty miles North of *Na*, and about five miles from *New-Castle* in *Ireland*.

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Chonad, *Canadum*, *Gonadum*, a
y in the Upper *Hungary*, seated
on the River *Merish*, which falls
to the *Tibiscum* at *Segedin*; about
the German miles East of *Sege*
and sixteen from *Colocz*.
is a Bishops See, under the
bishop of *Colocz*, and the Ca
of the County of *Chonad*,
ch lies between the Rivers of
erish and *Temex*, and is at this
in the hands of the *Turks*.

Chorasan. See *Corasan*.

Cillei, *Cilloja*, *Celia*, a Town
Scirra, upon the River *Suana*,
ch soon after falls into the
eve. This is the Capital of a
nty of the same Name, and
nds about five miles from the
ders of *Carniola* Northward, and
from *Laubach*, a Town of *Car*
to the East.

Sinam, a great City in *China*, in
Province of *Xantum*, in the
th-East of that Kingdom, in
g. 145. Lat. 36.

Ciotat, a Town and Port in *Pro*
ce.

Cingary, a People of *Africa*.

Ciradio, a River of *Corfica*.

Circassia, is a vast space of
ound extended from the *Cimme*
m Bosphorus, and the Fens of
Meotn, on the Eastern Shoars
the *Euxine Sea*, for the space of
e hundred miles, and reaching
e hundred towards the North.

Country fitly seated for Trade,
it possessed by most barbarous
rars, who delight only in War,
and roving about; yet after all,
ey pretend to something of *Chri*
anity, having been Converted in
e VIII. Century, but then they
ever enter the Church till they are

old, serving the Devil in their Youth,
and God in their old Age, when
they can neither Rob nor Murder
any longer. *Olearius* placeth this
People upon the Western Shoar of
the *Caspian Sea*.

Cirencester, *Corinium*, *Duro*
cornovian; *Cornovium*, an old Ro
man City in *Glocestershire*, seated
upon the River *Chourne*, about
twelve miles South-East of *Gloce*
ster. Here the four Proconsular
ways made by the *Romans*, crossed
each other, and vast numbers of
Roman Coins, *Inscriptions*, &c.
have been digged up. But this Ci
ty was so ruined by the *Saxons* and
Danes, that what is Walked in is
not past a fourth part of it inhabi
ted, the rest being Fields and Or
chards; the Inhabitants subsist most
ly by Cloathing. This place was
taken by Prince *Rupert* by Storm,
Feb. 2. 1643.

Cirenza, *Acherontia*. See *Aco*
renza.

Citta di Castello, *Tiferum*, *Ti*
berinum, a Town in the Dukedom
de *Urbino*, in the Ecclesiastical
State, seated upon the River *Tiber*,
ten miles from *S. Sepulcher*, and
twenty two from *Arezzo* towards
the East. It has a small Territory
annexed to it, called *il Contado di*
Castello, which is under the *Pope*
Dominion, of which this City is the
Capital.

Ciudad del Rey Philippo, a Co
lony of *Spaniards* Planted in *Ma*
gellanica, at the mouth of the
Streights of *Magellan*, but dispa
red by Famine again, it being far re
mote from their Countreys, and sel
dom visited.

C

Clausenbourg, Claudopolis, called by the Inhabitants *Colefwar*; is the principal Town in *Transylvania*, great and populous, and which has an ancient Castle; in this all the Publick affairs of that Principality are transacted, and Justice is administered. It stands upon the River *Klein [Samos]* nine German miles from *Alba Julia* North, and fifteen from *Waradin* East.

Clare, Clarence, Clarentia, a Country Village in the County of *Suffolk*, seated upon the River *Scour*, which divideth *Essex* from *Suffolk*, about six miles West of *Sudbury*, which had once a Castle, but now ruined; famous for nothing but the great Men who have born the Title of Earls or Dukes of it, the last of which was *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* King of *England*, who in 1421. was drowned in a Butt of *Malmesey*. At present the Title of Earl of *Clare*, is in the Family of *Hollis*.

Clarendon, or Clarindon, is a noble Country House and Park, belonging heretofore to the Kings of *England*, about two miles North of *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*. Famous of old for a Parliament here held in the Year 1164. where were made the *Constitutions of Clarindon*. *Charles II.* of blessed memory, added a new and lasting Honour to this place, when *April 20. 1661.* three days before his Coronation, he created the Loyal *Edward Hyde* (late Lord Chancellor) Earl of *Clarendon*, Vicount *Cornbury*, &c. who dying at *Rouen* in *Normandy* in 1674. was succeeded by *Henry* his Eldest Son, a Person of great Virtue and Goodness.

Claven, Clevon, Clavenna, a small City in the *Valtoline*, with an Earldom called by the Germans, the *Grafchaft von Clevon*. The City stands five Leagues from the Lake that bears its Name, to the North, upon the River *Maier*, which falls into the said Lake, and is seven miles South of *Chur*, the principal Town of the *Grisons*. The City is called by the French *Chivonne*.

Clermont en Auvergne, Arverne, Claromons, Claromontium, the principal City of the Province of *Auvergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*. It stands upon a declining ground in a Territory called *Limaig*, which is very fruitful, upon a small River called *Tiretaine*, twenty Leagues South of *Moulins*, thirty North-West of *Lyons*, and twenty five East of *Limoges*. Here was a General Council celebrated in the Year 1095. under Pope *Urban II.* This is thought to have arisen out of the Ruins of *Gergovia*, an old Roman Town.

Clermont en Beauvais, a Town in the Isle of *France*, five Leagues South of *Beauvais*, and three North of *Senlis*, in the North-East border of that County.

Clermont de Lodeve, a Town in *Languedoc* upon the River *Lerge*, twenty four Leagues from *Avignon* West, and thirteen from *Narbonne* North-East.

Clermont en Argene, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bar*, seated upon the River *Ayr*, four Leagues from *Verdun* West, and seven from *Barleduc* North-East. The belongeth to the Duke of *Lorraine*.

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 Duke of *Lorra*

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Cleves, *Clivia*, *Castra Ulpia*,
min, a City and Dukedom in
 many. The City is called by
 Inhabitants *Cleef*, by the
sch Cleves; and is seated upon
 small River about three miles
 on the *Rhine*, four from *Arn*
 to the South, and five from
el to the North-West. It was
 heretofore much greater, as appear
 by the ruins about it, and is
 thought to have been built by *Ca*

The last Duke dying in 1609.
 was the occasion of a War in
 which the Duke of *Brandenburg*
 had one part of this Dukedom,
 the Duke of *Newburgh* ano
 the *Hollanders* would not
 on, but *Mauritius* their Ge
 in 1628. seized the City of
es. But in 1672. the *French*
 taken this and all the other
 ns possessed by the *Hollanders*,
 1673. being no longer able to
 them, he put them into the
 nds of the Duke of *Branden*
gh. The Dukedom of *Cleves*
 ounded on the North and West
 in the Dukedom of *Guelderland*,
 the East by the Bishoprick of
unster, and the Earldom of
erck, and on the South with the
 dukedom of *Berghe*, and the Bi
 oprick of *Cologne*. The *Rhine*
 ides it into two equal parts.

Climeno, a Port in the Island of
ella Maura, on the Coast of
irus, thirty *English* miles North
Samo, and forty eight South of
eviza. Here the *Venetian* Fleet
 endeavored in the Year 1687.
 Mr. *Wheeler*, pag. 36.

Cliffa, a Fortrefs in *Dalmatia*,
 taken by the *Venetians* in 1648.

Clitumno, *Clitumnus*, is a small
 River in the States of the Church in
Italy, it riseth in a place called
Le Vene, from three Springs be
 neath a Village called *Campello*,
 two miles from *Trevis*, and about
 five from *Spoleto* to the North-East,
 and running Westward, watereth
Fuligne, and then falls into the *To*
pino, which entereth the *Tiber* five
 miles beneath *Perugia*.

Clogher, *Cloceria*, a small City
 and Bishoprick in the County of
Tyrone, in the Province of *Ulster*;
 it stands upon the River *Blackwa*
ter, fifteen miles East of the Lake
 of *Earne*, and twenty five West of
Armagh.

Cloney, an old ruined City in the
 County of *Cork* in the Province of
Mounster, fifteen miles from *Lis*
more South, and twenty five from
Cork South-East, and the same di
 stance from *Kingsale* North-East.
 It was heretofore a Bishoprick un
 der the Archbishoprick of *Toam*,
 but is now a Village.

Clonfert, *Clonfertia*, a small
 ruined *Irish* City in the County of
Gallway, in the Province of *Con*
naught, upon *Shannon*, fifteen
 miles from *Gallway* East, and
 twelve from *Athlon* South. This
 was or is perhaps a Bishoprick un
 der the same Archbishop with the
 former.

Cluid or *Clyd*, *Gloria*, *Cluda*, is
 one of the principal Rivers in *Scot*
land, it riseth in *Craufurdmuir*, not
 far from the head of *Twede*, and
 running North-West by *Lanrick*,
 turneth full West, and passeth by
Glasgow, fifteen miles beneath which
 it

it falls into *Dunbritainsfyrh*. This River gives Name to *Cluidfale*.

Claid, a River in *Denbighshire*, which passeth on the West of *Ruthin*, and *S. Asaph* through the delightful, fruitful, and healthful Valley of *Cluid* to the *Irish Sea*, which it entereth five miles beneath *S. Asaph* carrying with it the streams of ten other small Rivers.

Coa, Cuda, a River of *Portugal* which riseth East of *Guarda*, and falls into the *Douro* at *Almendra*, a Village seated about ten Spanish miles East of *Lamego*, and eleven North from *Guarda*.

Coblentz, Cobolentz, Confluentes, a strong and populous City seated where the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* meet twelve miles North-East of *Trier*, and ten from *Cologne* to the South. This City was heretofore an Imperial Free Town, but in 1312. was by *Henry VII.* exempt, and is now subject to the Elector of *Trier*. *Arnulphus* one of these Electors in 1250. first Walled it. *Gaspar à Petra* another of them of later times, much improved its Fortifications, by drawing a Line from one of these Rivers to the other, with Fortifications after the most regular Modern way. The situation of this City is very pleasant, having a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, and another of Boats over the *Rhine*, and having on the opposite Shoar of the *Rhine*, a very noble Palace of the Electors, two large Wings of which, and the Front, with five Pavilions, stand towards the *Rhine*. In the *German Wars*, the *Spaniards* put a Garrison into this Town, which was afterwards beaten out

by the *Swedes*; and when the *French* had in latter times wheelled the Elector out of his strong Castle of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the Emperor's Forces seized upon the Elector *Philippus Christophorus*, and carried him away to *Vienna*. In the Year 1860. under *Charles the Bald*, here was a Council or Diet, and in 922. another, under *Henry II.*

Coblentz, a Village of *Switzerland* upon the *Rhine*, where the *Arola [Aar]* falls into it, in the Borders of *Schwaben*, seven miles from *Bâle* to the West.

Cobourg, Melocatus, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the *Rever Isch* in the County of *Hemmerberg*, and in the Borders of *Thuringen*, under the Dukes of *Saxony*, which has also a fine Castle; stands eight miles from *Smalcalde* to the South-East, and five from *Bamberg* to the North.

Cocas, Cochias, Caucasus, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Coco, Laus, a River of *Cambria*.

Cochin, Cochinum, is a City of the *East-Indies*, near the Promontory of *Malabar*, called by the *Portuguese* *Cochim*, by the *Italians* *Cochino*, and is the Capital of the Kingdom of that Name, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Goa*. It stands upon the Western Shoar of *Malabar*, and has a large Haven and a Fort called *S. James*. The Fort, built by the *Portuguese* in the 1503. The Country is very well watered and fruitful. It was anciently called *Colchi* as some think, but however the *Portuguese* had been Masters of it ever since

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built that Fort, till the year
163. when the *Hollanders* took
from them. The *Kings* of this
had ever a great kindness for
Portuguese, and when at first
King of *Calecut* would have
opoyed them, he took part with
against the King of *Calecut*,
protected them; and when the
landers had beaten out the for-
the present King refused to
Crowned in the usual place,
the *Portuguese* were restored

This City stands thirty six
agues from *Calecut* to the South,
is watered by a fine River,
Country about it yielding
Pepper. Long. 105. 00. Lat.
10. There is another Town
his name in the Island of *Lem-*
but now ruined.

chin-China, called by the In-
ants *Cachucyna*, and by the
Portuguese *Cauchin-China*, or
chin-China, is the most Easter-
Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, on
Continent. It is bounded on
North by the Kingdom of
king, on the West by a peo-
called *Kemis*, and its own De-
and on the South by *Tsiompa*,
Siampa, and on the East it has
ast Bay of the Ocean, opposite
which lies the Isle of *Hainan*.
Alexander de Rhodes, a French
ite, has lately given a large ac-
of this Country, which is
ect to a King of its own.

Goesfield, a small but strong City
Westphalia, standing upon the
er *Berkel*, about five German
es from *Munster* to the North,
eight from *Wesel* to the South-
t. The Bishop of *Munster*
often reside in this place.

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Coeworden, *Coevorden*, *Badu-*
henna Lucus, *Covordia*, is a very
strong and fortified Town, in the
Province of *Overyssel*, in the *Low-*
Countries, the Principal Town
of *Drente*, standing in Marshes
near the borders of the Bishoprick
of *Munster*, who has formerly
possessed it, but it is now in the
Hands of the *Dutch*; it stands a-
bout a Mile from the River *Veche*
(*Vidrus*.) and two from *Harden-*
bergh to the South-East.

Cogni, *Iconium*, a City of *Cap-*
padocia, in the Lesser *Asia*, which
is now great, and well peopled,
the See of an Archbishop, and
and the Capital of *Carmania*, the
Seat of the *Turkish Bassa*. This
place was made more Famous in
the year 1658. by a Victory obtained
against a Rebel *Bassa*: it lies over
against the Western Cape of *Cy-*
prus, about thirty German Miles
from the shoars of the *Mediterr-*
anean Sea.

Cogoreto, a small Town upon
the Coast of *Genoua*, where *Chri-*
stopher Columba, the Discoverer of
the New World, was born: it lies
ten Miles East of *Savona*, and is
under the Republick of *Genoua*.

Cohan, *Albanus*, a River of *Al-*
bania.

Coimbra, *Conimbrica*, a City
of *Portugal*, which is mentioned
by *Antoninus*, but is now destroyed.
But there is another called by that
name, which sprung out of the
ruins of the former: it is built up-
on a Rock, and is therefore some-
times called *Aminium*, upon the
River *Munda*, now *Mendego*,
thirty two Leagues from *Lisbon*
to the North, and six from the *At-*
lantick

lantick Ocean, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Braga*. In the year 1550. *John III.* King of *Portugal*, removed hither the University, which had been settled before at *Lisbon*: Seven Kings of *Portugal* were born, and three died here.

Coisnon, *Coetus*, a River of *France*.

Colachx, *Araxes*, a River of *Armenia*.

Colberg, a Town or small City in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the shoars of the *Baltick* Sea having a strong Castle at the Mouth of the River *Persant*, fix German Miles from *Coslin* to the West, and three from *Treptow* to the East. This Town was taken from the *Swedes* in the year 1641. by the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, after a tedious Siege, and confirmed to him since by the Treaty of *Westphalia*. The making of Salt has rendered this place considerable. It lies in Long. 38. 12. Lat. 54. 20.

Colchester, *Colonia*, *Colcestria*, a considerable Town or City in *Essex*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, by the name of *Colonia*. It is seated on the ascent of a steep Hill, upon the Southern Bank of the River *Colne*, from whence it has its name; it has had fifteen Churches within the Wall, and one without, which *Eudo* *Sewer* to *Henry I.* built in 1105. There is also a Castle built by *Edward*, Son of *Alfred*. The Inhabitants pretend that *Helen* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born and brought up here, and that she was the Daughter of an imaginary King *Coel*, who lent

his name to their Town, not knowing the true reason of its name. This place being fallen into great Poverty and Decay in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, She settled the Bays-Trade here, which has infinitely enriched and peopled it. This being seized by the Royal Party, June 13. 1648. It was besieged by the Parliaments Forces till August 28. following, and then forced to surrender by Famine; when not contented to Fine the Inhabitants 14000 l. to which the Factionaries contributed nothing; they shut *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *Sir George Lisle* to death under the Castle, who were the Chief Commanders. Many of the Churches also were ruined in this Siege, which now stand as sad Monuments of Fannatick Fury, and Rebellious Rage. The Right Honorable *Thomas Savage*, Earl of *Rivers*, is Vicount of *Colchester*. There is another Town called *Colchester* in *Northumburberland*.

Coldingham, *Coldana*, a small Town in *Merch* or *Mers* in *Scotland*, in the South-East part of that Nation, famous for the Constancy of its Nuns, in the times of the *Danish* Wars, mentioned by *Bede*: if this be the same with *Cold-Bream*. It has been no less famous in after-times, for the Encampment made there by the late Duke of *Albemarle*, when with the Forces of *Scotland*, he Marched for the Redemption of *England* from Anarchy and Slavery.

Collo, *Ampfaga*, *Alcol*, a great River in *Mauritania*, now the Kingdom of *Algier*, the Mouth of

which is *Colmar*, *Catia Super* of that of the ruin of the town, collected and stored up, *Durum*, *German*, the West, the North, *erial Free* Hands of 1673. diffused in a once a fine *Colmars*, *C* in *Prov* on, eight ne East, to the Ne from *Barc*. This is by fire in olme, a l th runs by Colochina, South of th an Miles S rta, which tern Bay, Colocza, C bishoprick agary, seated ut eight taten from in a ruin g recovered in the Turk s hoped it its ancien Miles South Cologn, Colo by the Inh

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which is at *Culbu* in *Africa*.
Colmar, *Colmaria*, a City of
Asia Superior, which is the Ca
of that Country, it sprung
of the ruins of an Old *Roman*
own, called *Colonia Argentua*
and stands upon the *Rivers*
sch, *Durus*, *Fetcht*, and *Illa*,
German Miles from *Brisach*
the West, and eight from *Basil*
the North. This was once an
erial Free City, but is now in
lands of the *French*; who
1673. dismantled it; it is si
in a fruitful Plain, and
once a fine strong City.
Colmars, *Colmartium*, a strong
in *Provence*, upon the *River*
Don, eight Leagues from *Digne*
the East, and as many from
to the North-East, and about
from *Barcellona*, to the South
t. This Town suffered very
h by fire in the year 1672.
Colme, a River of *Flanders*,
h runs by *St. Vinoc*.
Colochina, a Sea-Port-Town, on
South of the *Morea*, about ten
an Miles South of *Misirra*, or
erta, which gives name to the
ern Bay, next Cape *Mata*-
olocza, *Colocia*, a City and
bhiphorick in the Kingdom of
ngary, seated upon the *Danube*,
ut eight Miles from *Sigeth*,
teen from *Segedin*. This Town
in a ruinous condition, but
g recovered by the Emperor
the *Turks* in the year 1686.
s hoped it may in time return
its ancient prosperity. It lies
Miles South of *Buda*.
Cologne, *Colonia Agrippina*, cal
by the Inhabitants *Cofn*, is an

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Archbishops See in the Empire of
Germany, whose Bishop is one of
the Electors, yet the City is free,
and one of the *Hanse Towns*: it
is one of the biggest Cities in *Ger*
many, and stands upon the *Rhine*,
sixteen Miles South of *Maesricht*.
It has the name of *Agrippina*,
from the Mother of *Nero*, who
being born here, sent a Colony
thither, as a Testimony of her
greatness. It is not only a great
and strong, but a rich and popu
lous City, and lies in the form of
an half Moon, upon the *Rhine*.
Pope *Urban VI.* in the year 1388.
Erected here an University. It
was under the *French* from the
Expulsion of the *Romans*, to the
Reign of *Otho I.* since when it
has been under its Archbishops.
This City of very ancient times,
was a great favourer of the Re
formation. And in the last Age
two of its Archbishops imbraced
the Reformation. The Learned
Dr. *Edward Brown*, has given a
noble description of this City in his
Travels, pag. 113. and to him I
must refer the Reader. Long. 28.
31. Lat. 50. 55.

Columbo, a City in the Isle of
Ceylan, in the *East-Indies*, built
by the *Portuguese*, on the West
side of that Island, but taken from
them some years since by the *Hol*
landers.

Colomey, a City of the *Black*
Russia, in the Province of *Poku*
tia, upon the *River Prat*, towards
the Confines of *Moldavia*, nine
Leagues from *Halitz* to the South,
having suffered very much from
the *Rebellious Cossacks*, it is
now become a Village remarka
ble

ble for nothing but its making Salt.

Coloswar, see *Claufenburgh*.

Coma, a City in the Dutchy of *Milan*, seated upon a Lake of the same name, seventeen Miles North of *Milan*. This City gave birth to *Innocent XI.* who was chosen Pope September 21. 1676. and is still living, and much honoreth this City.

Comachio, *Comacula*, a City of *Remandiola*, a Province of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, and is under the Dominion of the Pope. It is little, and not well Inhabited, by reason of the badness of the Air, being seated in a Marsh: it lies twenty Miles from *Ravenna* to the North, and forty from *Bologna* to the East. The *Venetians* in the year 932. almost ruined this City.

Comenolitari, *Theffalia*, a part of *Macedonia*.

Commercy, *Commercium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in *Champagne*, six Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *Verdun*, and six from *Barleduc* to the East. It is seated on the West side of the *Moselle* or *Moufe*.

Como, see *Coma*.

Compiègne, *Compendium*, a City in the Isle of *France*, of good esteem, in the County of *Senlis*, upon the River *Oise*, which a little lower falls into the *Aisne*, seventeen Leagues from *Paris* to the North, and five from *Soissons* to the West. *Clotharius* the first King of *France*, and *Lewis* the

Bald, Emperor and, King of *France*, died here, the latter the year 879. which Prince be here also a Monastery, and adorn this City with so many of Magnificent Edifices, that it was for some time called *Carolopolis* or *Charles Town*, from him.

Compostella, *Brigantium*, *Comastum*, *Compostella*, a City of *Gallecia*, in *Spain*, upon the River *Sar* or *Sardela*, which in the year 1124. was by Pope *Clement II.* made an Archbishop See, instead of *Merida*, which was then in the Hands of the *Moors*. The Bones of *St. James* the Apostle are said to rest here, in a Celebrated Church, whence it is called *St. Jago di Compostella*: the Steeple of this Church was built by *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, 1483. It stands upon an Hill, and was built by *Alphonfus* the King of *Gallecia*, in the year 800. out of the ruins of *Ira Flavia*, an old Roman Town. There is a small Castle and an University here, and this City gave birth to *Alphonfus I.* King of *Castile*; it stands thirteen Leagues from *Cape Finisterre*, the most Western Promontory of this part of *Spain*. Long. 11. 00. Lat. 43. 00. by the Maps 8. 19. 43. 00.

Compostella Nueva, is a City of *America* in *New-Spain*, not far from the South Sea, an hundred Miles from *Guadlaxara* to the West.

Cona, *Chona*, *Colossa*, a City of *Phrygia*, much Celebrated of old, now ruined by the *Turks*.

Conca, *Crustuminum*, a small River of *Umbria*, in *Italy*, which

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inum, a small
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th in the Dukedom of Urbino
in the *Apennine* near *Leopoli*,
falls into the *Venerian* Gulph
miles South-East of *Rimino*.
ere was heretofore a City of the
e Name, now eaten up by the

Concarneau, *Concarneum*, a
ong Town and Port in *Britany*,
Franco, four Leagues from
uperley to the East, saith *Bau*
ad.

a *Conception*, a small City in
America, in *Paraguasia*, and there
mother of the same Name in
i.

onde, *Condare*, an ancient Ro
Town in *Hainault*, seated up
the River *Havfne*, where it en
the River *Escault*, two German
North of *Valenciennes*, and
South of *Tournay*. This

ough a strong Town was taken
the French in 1655. and lost
a in 1656. But *Lewis XIV.*
king it in 1676. is still possessed

. The Title of this place has
a, and is still born by many of
Princes of the Blood Royal of
nce; there is a small Village of

Name also, seated about a
West from this fortified
wn.

ndom, *Condomum*, a small Ci
and a Bishops See, under the
bhop of *Bordeaux*. It

nds upon a small River two
agues from *Nerac*, four from
Guaronne; and six from *Aux*,
four from *Lectoure* to the

est. The late Bishop of this
ce, has made this City as remar
ble, and as much spoken of by his
ritings, as the greatest Town in
urope.

Condore, *Condora*, a Province in
Russia, towards *Tartaria deserta*,
in the North-East part of that
Kingdom, bordering North upon
the *White* Sea, East upon *Obdora*,
and *Siberia*, South upon *Permia*,
and West upon the Province of
Arch-Angel. The Country is ex
treamly cold, and but thinly inha
bited, and has no Town or City of
Note in it.

Condrieu, *Cndriacum*, a pleasant
Town at the foot of an Hill in *Li*
onnois in *France*, upon the We
stern Shoar of the *Rhone*, two
Leagues from *Vienne* to the South,
and seven from *Lion* to the same
quarter. It is famous for excel
lent Wines. *Baudrand* observes
that some write this Name *Coin*
drieu, though improperly.

Connoz, *Coneria*, a small City in
the Province of *Ujster*, in the Coun
ty of *Down*, upon the Lake *Cone*, to
ward the North-West corner of the
said Lake; this Bishoprick is united
to that of *Down*, and were lately
possessed by the Eloquent Dr. *Fe*
remiah Taylor, who died Bishop of
this Diocese.

Consient, a part of the County of
Roussillon near the *Pyrenean* Hills,
and *Cretania*, the chief Town of
which is *Villa Franca*. This was
once a part of the Kingdom of
Spain, but is now under the Crown
of *France*.

Cogedo, *Cogedus*, a River of the
Kingdom of *Aragon*, which falls
into the *Xalon* near *Baubula*.

Congo, *Congum*, a Kingdom on
the Western Shoar of *Africa*, in
the Lower *Ethiopia*, which by the
Portuguese is comprehended in the
Lower Guinea, and was once very

K great

great, containing under it, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Metamba*, *Cunda*, *Lulla*, *Aunda*, and the Kingdom of *Loangh* in trust; which Countries are yet in some Maps ascribed to *Congo*, though it is above 150. years since they revolted from it. *Congo* properly so call'd, is then a small, but fruitful, and well cultivated spot of Ground: on the West it has the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South the Kingdom of *Angola* and *Bengala*; on the North the Kingdom of *Loangh*, and on the East the Kingdoms of *Cangela* and *Metamba*; it is watered with many Rivers. The principal City is *S. Salvador*, where the King resides. He and the greatest part of his Subjects are Christians, and they have one Bishop. They have suffered very much from the *Portuguese*, and by Wars, as *Baudrand* acquaints us, from *Jacinthi* at *Verralla*, a *Capuchin* Friar, who lived many years amongst them.

Coningsberg, *Regiomons*, called by the *Poles* *Krolowice*, is a great City, and the Capital of *Prusia Ducalis*, and a *Hanse* Town, it stands at the mouth of the River *Pregel*, twenty miles East of *Elbing*, about ten miles from the *Baltick* Sea. It has a Castle and a fine Haven, and came into the hands of the Duke of *Brandenburg* in the Year 1525. having before that time belonged to the *Teutonic* Order, who built it in 1260. Here is also an University opened in 1544. by *Albert* Duke of *Prusia*.

Coni, *Cuneum*, a City in *Piedmont*, called by the Inhabitants *Cuno*. It is seated at the conjunction of the Rivers *Scura* and *Gre*,

thirty six miles from the Port of *Vintimilia* upon the *Mediterranean* Sea Northward, and the same distance from *Turino* to the South. This City was built in the Year 1150. And in 1641. was taken by the *French* under the Duke de *Harcourt*. But is now in the Possession of the Duke of *Savoy*.

Connaught, *Connacia*, is one of the four great Provinces of *Ireland*. It is bounded on the North by *Ulster*, on the East by *Leinster*, on the South by *Mounster*, and on the West by the great *Western Ocean*. It contains seven Counties, *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Roelcomen*, *Lestrin*, *Longford*, *Galloway* and *Clare*, &c. *Tomound*. When the *Parliamentarians* had fully subdued the *Irish* about the Year 1655. they took up a resolution to transport all the Heritors of the *Romish* Religion into this Province, which is separated from the rest of *Ireland* by the River *Shennon*, and the Mount of *Curlewe*, and reserving to the *English* the Forts, Cities and fortified Towns, the Passes, and the Sea Shoars for Garrisons; they divide the rest of this Province amongst these Heritors, to secure the *English* from any further attempts of that Nation; a design which had been proposed before by one *Spencer*, and was now thought easy, but proved otherwise. *Elen*, *Motuum*. Part. 2.

Conquet, *Conquestus*, a fine Port in *Britany* in *France*, fourteen Leagues South of *Brest*, and near West of *Blavet*. The Town though small is neat, rich, and well built. This was taken by the *English* in 1416.

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and the same
to the South
it in the Year
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the Duke de Ha-
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vinces of Ireland,
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uestru, a fine Port
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Conserans, *Conforans*, a Terri-
y in the Upper *Gascony*, on the
nders of *Languedoc*, which
nds it to the East, as *Comin-*
and de *Foix* doth to the West:
as *Catalonia* on the South,
h is divided from it by the *Py-*
an Hills, and on the North it
the Bishoprick of *Pamiers*.
greatest extent is from North to
h along the River *Salatum*.

Conserans, the principal City lies
this River about twelve miles
Tholouse to the South. This
though small is a Bishops See,
the Archbishop of *Aux*, from
it is distant thirty four miles
the South-East. This is called
the Writers *S. Licer*; but then
people maintain the old Name
Conserans.

Constances, *Constantia*, a City of
andy. See *Coutance*.

Constance, *Constantia*, *Constantz*,
Conz, is a famous City of
any, seated upon the *Boden*
or Lake of *Constance*, where
Rhine falls out of that Lake:
seventeen miles from *Ulm* to
South-West, and about that
nce from *Basil* to the East.
is a Free Imperial City though
the Protection of the House
Austria. It has its Name from
Constantius Clorus, the Father of
Constantine the Great, and is a
g and populous City. There
a Council held here in 1094.
that which has made this City
ry well known, and often spo-
of, is the great Council held
in 1414. by the procurement
Sigismund the Emperor; which
ed three Popes at once, and
ed a fourth, Pope *Martin V*.

who owned the Papacy to be sub-
ject to a Council. The House of
Austria got a footing in this Ci-
ty in the Year 1558. and when
the *Swedes* in 1634. attempted
to drive them out by force of
Arms, they miscarried. This City
is a Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of *Mentz*. Long. 31. 30. Lat.
47. 30.

Constantia Tomi, a City of *My-*
sia Inferior, which lies upon the Sea.
Now *Bulgaria*.

Constantinople, *Constantinopolis*,
Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, now
called by the *Turks* *Stamboul*; by
the *Georgians* *Istamboulis*, is
the Capital of *Romania*, or *Thrace*,
and of the *Turkish* Empire. It
was of old called *Byzantium*, and
was built by *Pausanias* King of
Sparta, in the Year of the World
3469. Though in truth, he was
rather the Repairer of it, than the
Founder. Besieged by *Philip* the
Macedonian, but it was Relieved
by the *Persians* and *Athenians*, in
3610. *Severus* the Emperor ha-
ving ruined it in the Year 197.
Constantine the Great, rebuilt it
about the Year 331. and called it
by his own Name, making it the
Eastern Seat of the Empire, the
Key or Bridge of *Europe* and *Asia*;
and giving it the same Honours
with *Rome* it self; upon which it
grew quickly to an equality for Ex-
tent, Wealth, and People, with
Rome. It continued the Seat of
the *Greek* Empire to the Year 1453.
When being subdued by *Maho-*
met H. the *Turks* left *Hadriano-*
ple, and settled here. This City is
of a Triangular form, walled with
Brick and Stone, intermixed order-

ly; about nineteen miles in Circumference, full of lofty Cypress Trees, so intermix'd with the Buildings, that they contribute much to its beauty, if seen from the Sea, or adjoining Mountains. Heretofore it was full of the noblest Buildings in the World, but since it came into the hands of the Turks, all the private Buildings are sunk beneath their ancient Splendor, whilst the publick retain something of it, after all the violence this Pile has suffered from Fire, Time, War, and Tyrants. *The Haven* is (saith Mr. Sandys) the fairest, safest, and most profitable throughout the World; so conveniently deep, that the greatest Ships may lay their sides to the sides thereof, for the more easie receipt or discharge of their Burthen; so seated that no wind can blow which brings not in some Ships or other to the furnishing of the City. The Bishop of this City is a Patriarch, and by two General Councils, the second of Constantinople, and that of Chalcedon, Decreed to be Second in Order, but equal in Power and Honour to the Bishop of Rome; and acknowledged for such by the three other Patriarchs, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem. It lies in Long. 56. 00. Lat. 40. 56.

Constantinow, Constantinova, a small Town in Volhynia in Poland, seated upon the River *Horin*, twenty five Polish miles from *Camini-
eck* to the North-East, fifty five from *Kiovia* to the South-West; near this place the Poles were beaten by the Revolted Cossacks in 1648. who Possessed themselves of this Town, and committed great

disorders here. But in 1651. the Tide of Fortune turned, and the Poles beat the Cossacks in the same place.

Contessa, a considerable Sea-Port Town on the Archipelago, in Macedonia, sixty five English miles from Thessalonica to the East.

Conty, Consequum, seu Consiacum, a Borough in Picardy in France, seated upon the River *Alee*, which falls in the Somme, two Leagues almost above Amiens to the North. Conty is four Leagues from Amiens to the North-East, and five from Baupalme to the South-West. This place is honoured with the Title of a Principality, and worn by a Branch of the House of Conde.

Conversano, Cupersanum, vel *Conversanum*, a City in Bari, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of Naples which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Bari, from which it is distant fifteen miles to the South; as it is thirty from Taranto to the North, and five from the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea. This City stands amongst the Mountains, and is of no great Circuit.

Conza, Consa, Compsaconsa, a small City in the Principatus Ultrior, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is an Archbishop's See; it stands at the foot of the *Apeninus* upon the River *Osanto*, which falls in the Adriatick Sea, at *Barletta*, ten miles North of *Trani*. It is very small, and stands twenty five miles from Salerno East, and fifty five from Manfredonia South-West, and twenty five from Benevento to the South-East. The

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Archbishop resides not in it (it con-
sisting not of above two hundred
and twenty Souls) but at S. Men-
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Copenhagen, Codania, Hafnia, Hapnia, called by the Inhabitants *Stothenhaven*, by the Germans *Kopenhagen*; by the Hollanders *Kopenhaven*. Is the principal City of Denmark, the Capital of the Island of Zeland, great and well fortified. It stands on a Plain, and is a new strong Castle, and a large Haven, upon the North-East shore of the Island, over against the County of *Schonen*. This City is of old called *Seagelbourg*, and afterwards *Axelhus*; and by the people had its present Name given, which signifies the *Merchants-town*; in the Year 1161. here is an University Erected. In 1535. it received the Reformed Religion: in 1659. the Swedes besieged it in vain: in 1660. it was made an Archbishops See. It lies four Danish Leagues from *Roskilde* to the East, three from the Shoars of *Schonen*, and four from *Elfenore* to the South, in Long. 35. 20. Lat. 56. 28.

Corasan, Bactria, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, which is one of the greatest in that vast Kingdom, the most fertile, and best for Trading. This Province has for several of the greatest Cities of *Persia* in it, as *Mesched* or *Thus*, compassed with a Wall, in which are 300. Towers, at Musket-shot distance each from other, famed so for the Sepulture of *Iman Riza*, one of the twelve Saints of *Persia*. Also *Herat* a famous Mart, the way into the *East-Indies*. This

Province lies near upon the *Caspian* Sea.

Corbach, Corbachium, a Town in *Hessen* in Germany, called by the Inhabitants *Cuirbach*; six miles from *Cassel* to the East, and three from *Waldeck* to the South-East, in the County of *Waldeck*. This was once a Free Imperial City, but in the Year 1396. the Count *Waldeck* seized it, and has it still in his possession, in Long. 30. 37. Lat. 51. 20.

Corbeie, Corbia, a little City in *Picardy*, upon the River *Somme*, which was heretofore well fortified, being then a Frontier Town. This has a Monastery founded by *Bathilda* Queen to *Clovis* II. King of *France*, in the Year 660. In the Year 1637. this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, but soon after recovered by the *French*; it stands four Leagues from *Amiens* to the East. There is another place in *Westphalia* called *Corbie* by the *French*, but *Corwey* by the *Germans*.

Corbeil, Corbelium, a small Town upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of *France*. It lies seven miles from *Paris* to the South, and is only observable on the account of the Bridge over the *Seine*.

Corck, a County, City, and Haven, in *Mounster* in *Ireland*. The City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*, from which it lies thirty five miles South, and the same distance from *Caryck* to the South-West, and about ten from *King'sale* to the North. There are two other Bishopricks united to this for ever.

Coreu, Eleusia, an Island near Cyprus.

La Tour de Cordovan, a famous and celebrated *Light-House* in *Aquitain* in *France*, at the mouth of the *Guaronne*, built upon a small Rock, and encompassed with the Ocean. Which was rebuilt with great Magnificence by the present King of *France*, in the Year 1665.

Corduba, an ancient *Roman* Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seated upon the River *Quadalquivir* (*Betis*) twenty Leagues from *Sevil* to the East. This City being then the Capital of one of the Kingdoms of the *Moors*, was recovered by the *Spaniards* from them in the Year 1236. It is now a great, walled, City seated in a fruitful Plain, and has a delicate Stone Bridge over the River. This was the Country of *Seneca*, *Lucan*, and *Auerroes*, three of the greatest men for Learning the World has known, yet more famous for *Hofius* the President of the first *Niceene* Council, and Bishop of this City. The Cathedral of this City was a *Mosch*, and was built by the *Moors*, it has 365 Columns or Pillars of *Black Marble*, and 24 Doors. This City suffered very much by an Earthquake in the Year 1589. The Bishop of this City is a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Sevil*. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 38. 00.

Corene, Cyrene, once a noble City of *Africa*, now possessed by the *Turks*, and quite ruined. It lies exactly South of Cape *Marapan*, the most Southern Point of the *Morea*, from which it is distant sixty *German* miles. It is com-

monly called *Cairoan*. This lies in the Country of *Barca*, next *Egypt* in *Barbary*.

Corfu, Corcyra, Phaacia, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*, upon the Coast of *Epirus*, seventy *Italian* miles from Cape *St. Mary*, the most South-Eastern Point of *Italy*, to the South-East. It is under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, and has one City seated on the Eastern Shore of this Island, called by the same Name. Which about one hundred years since (saith Mr. *Wheeler*) was nothing but an old Castle, and the present Suburbs of the *Castell*. But now it is a good large City, and well fortified with Walls on the South, and two Castles at the East and West Ends; the side towards the Harbour is not so well fortified, nor needs it. This Town would be almost impregnable, were it not for a Rock that stands towards the West, and Commands the adjoining Fort, with a great part of the Town. Here resides the chief Governour of the *Venetian* Islands, both in Civil and Military concerns. The Inhabitants are of the *Greek* Church, but much *Latinized*. The Soil is not so fruitful of Corn, as to supply the Inhabitants, but then it produceth Wine, Oil, and all sorts of good Fruit.

Cory, one of the chief Towns in *Georgia*, called *Hermastis* by the *Latins*. There is another of the same Name in *Dalmatia*, and a third in the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*.

Corinth, a City of the *Morea*, which is an Archbishops See. It was built in the Year of the World

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066. At first it was subject to
 ings, but growing powerful and
 ch by Commerce, it became a
 ommonwealth. Its situation af-
 ording it two noble Havens, one
 the East, and another to the
 West; it was the first City of
 reece that set out *Triremes*, or
 eat Gallies to Sea, by which it be-
 ame the richest, and one of the
 ost powerful Cities in all Greece,
 d treated the *Roman* Ambassa-
 ors with that insolence, that they
 decreed the total ruin of it, which
 as effected by *L. Mummius* 146
 ars before the birth of our Savi-
 r. *Julius Caesar* rebuilt it, and
 Paul Converted it to Christiani-
 and honoured it with two Epi-
 s. And *Clemens Romanus* with
 hird of the next immediate An-
 quity and value. Thus it became
 Metropolis of *Achaia*, in after-
 es it had *Despotes*, or Prin-
 of its own, from whom it pas-
 to the *Venetians* by their
 ant. But in the Year 1458. *Ma-*
mes II. dispossessed that Republick
 this Noble City, and they have
 ce treated it with so much Tur-
 sh cruelty, that there is not a
 ve twenty Houses in it, inhabited
 wretched poor Men, rather out
 necessity than choice. It is ho-
 d the *Venetians* may give it ano-
 resurrection out of its desola-
 on and Ruins. in a short time,
 ey now having recovered it.
 ong. 49. 15. Lat. 38. 11.

Corlin, *Corlinum*, a City in *Po-*
erania, subject to the Duke of
randenburg ever since the Year
 648. It stands upon the River
rsant, three German miles from
 the *Baltick* Sea, and five from

Treptow to the East. It has a Ca-
 stle, and was before subject to the
 Bishop of *Camin*.

Corneto, *Cornuetum*, a Bishops
 See, subject only to the Pope; in
 the State of the Church, in *S. Pe-*
ters Patrimony, upon the River
Marta, four miles from the *Tyrrhe-*
nian Sea, twenty two from *Viterbo*
 to the South, and forty six from
Rome to the West. [Is very little in-
 habited, being unhealthfully seated.

Cornovaille, a Territory in *Brita-*
ny in France, called *Corisopium* by
 the Latin Writers, the Capital of
 which is *Quimperle*.

Cornwall, *Cornubia*, *Cornavii*,
Damnonii, is the most Western
 County of England. It has *De-*
vonshire on the East, and is on all
 the other side surrounded with the
 Sea. This County for a long time
 was the Store-Houle of *Tin* to the
 whole World, till in 1240. there
 were other Mines of this found in
Misnia, and *Bohemia*, by a *Corn-*
nish-man. The Soil of this Coun-
 ty is tolerably fruitful, but Moun-
 tainous. The inhabitants are the
 Reliques of the old *Britains*, and
 still retain their Language. This
 County was by *Edward II.* made
 in 1336. made a Dukedom, and
 given to his Son *Edward*, and ever
 since it belongs to the Eldest Son
 of the King of England, who is
 born Duke of *Cornwall*. It is now
 in the Crown for want of an Heir
 Male.

Coro, a City of South America.
Coromandel, a Kingdom on the
 East side of the Promontory of
Malabar, in the East-Indies: This
 is divided from the *Malabars* by
 the Mountains of *Balagatta*, which

run from North to South, to the Cape of *Comori*: it lies along the Eastern shoar an hundred Leagues in length. *St. Thomas*, a Town in 32. deg. of Latitude, lies in this Kingdom, in which the *Portuguese* found Christians of the Greek Church when they came first thither, who put this City into their Hands, and they enjoy it still: it hath many good Harbours, and is much frequented by the *Europeans*, especially in Winter. The Inhabitants are yet for the most part stupid Pagan-Idolaters, as Mr. *Herbert* saith, and of a Dusky Complexion. This Country was divided amongst many Princes, but at present is subject to one Prince, (saith *Mandeflo*,) who resides some times at *Bisnagar*, and some times at *Narsinga*.

Coron, *Corona*, a Maritime City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar, opposite to the Coast of *Barbary*: it is situate in the richest and most fruitful Province of this Country, called *Belvedera*, ten Miles by Land, and twenty by Sea from *Modon*. The *Venetians* built here in the year 1463. a great Tower for a Magazine, but they enjoyed it not long, for *Bajazet II.* took it after a Siege in 1498. It was attempted in the year 1533. by the famous *John Doria*, Admiral of *Spain*, and taken, but could not be long kept. It was taken again by the *Venetians*, after a sharp Siege, in the year 1685. and may they long enjoy it. This is a very strong City, and has a safe, and a large Haven, and in former times was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Patras*.

Coropa, a Province in *Guiana*, in South America, between the River of *Amazons*, and the Lake of *Parymea*, near the River of *Coropatuba*, but it is not Inhabited by any of our European Colonies.

Coronna, a famous Sea-Port-Town, on the North West shoar of *Spain*, in *Gallicia*. This Town is strong, rich, and full of people, and it stands ten Miles from *Compostella* to the North, and six from the Isle of *Sisarga*, in Long. 8. 40. Lat. 44. 20. The Town stands upon a Peninsula, and is almost surrounded by the Sea. The Country affords excellent Iron, Steel, and several other Metals, which cause this Port to be the more frequented.

Corregio, *Corregium*, a great and populous Town, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which had heretofore Princes of its own: but in the year 1635. it came into the Hands of the Duke of *Modena*: it stands thirteen Miles from *Reggio* to the North-East, and twelve from *Modena* to the North, between the Rivers of *Navila* West, and *Fossa Rossa* East.

Corfica, called *la Corse* by the French, and *Corsega* by the Spaniards; is a considerable Island in the Mediterranean Sea: It lies in length from North to South an hundred and ten Miles, its breadth is fifty, and its Circuit two hundred and eighty, an hundred Miles South from *Genova*, and eight from *Sardinia*. This Island has ever been ill Inhabited, by reason of the Asperity of a great part of it, and the great difficulty of approaching

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alians, were the first Inhabiters
this Island; who were Con-
quered by the *Carthaginians*; who
yielded to the *Romans*: the
Tracens followed these, who fi-
nally in the year 1144. were sub-
dued by the *Genouefe*. The *Pi-*
ns, and the Kings of *Arragon*,
ve since contested with them;
ut however that Republick has
defended the place against all pre-
tenders to this day.

Corbestan, *Taurus*, a great
mountain in *Asia*.

Cortona, a small but very anti-
ent City, in the Dukedom of *Flo-*
rence in *Italy*: it lies on the bor-
ers of the Estate of the Church,
and is a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Florence*. It is
situated four Miles from the Lake
Perugia to the North, and
fourteen from *Arezzo* to the
South.

Corwey, *Corbeja*, called by the
French Corbie, is a small City in
Westphalia, which has an Abbey
founded by *St. Lewis*, King of
France, in the year 815. It lies
upon the *Wefer*, nine Miles from
Laderborne to the West, and se-
ven from *Cassula* to the North.

Cesa, *Cosas*, a small River in
the State of the Church, which
allegeth into *Garigliano*, *Liri*, by
Ferentino and *Veroli*.

Cosano, *Cossano*, *Cosa*, *Cos anum*,
a City of *Calabria*, in the King-
dom of *Naples*: it lies six Miles
from the Gulph of *Taranto*, forty
from *Cosenza* to the North-East,
and twenty one from *Rosano* to
the North. It is a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of *Co-*
lenza.

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Cosenza, *Consensia*, the prin-
cipal City of *Calabria*, and one of
the greatest in the Kingdom of
Naples, an Archbishops See, seated
in a fruitful Plain upon the River
Crata, which has belonging to it a
strong Castle, built upon a Hill.
Alaricus the twelfth King of the
Goths died in this City. In the year
1638. it suffered much by an
Earthquake. This City stands
fourteen Miles from the *Tyrrheni-*
an Sea, and thirty from *Rossano*
to the West, in Long. 40. 20. Lat.
39. 11.

Cosir, a City of *Egypt* upon
the *Red* Sea: it is written also
Cossir.

Coslin, *Coslinum*, a Town in
the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, un-
der the Dominion of the Duke of
Brandenburgh; seated upon a
small River, three German Miles
from the *Balsick* Sea, and six
from *Treprow* to the East. This
was heretofore the Seat of the
Archbishop of *Casmires*, but was
given from him by the Treaty of
Westphalia, to the present Pos-
sessor.

Cosinopolis, a Town in the Isle
of *Elbe*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea,
belonging to the Duke of *Florence*,
which has a convenient and safe
Port: it lies over against *Piom-*
bino, from which it is twenty five
Miles to the West.

Cassa, a ruined City on the
Coast of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, six
Miles from *Orbisello* to the East,
and seventy from *Rome* to the
North, and three from *Porto*
Hercolo to the East near to *Anfi-*
donia. This Town was destroyed
by *Charles* the Great, and *Anfido-*
nina

nia sprung out of its ruins; which last is now in the Possession of the Duke of Florence.

Cossova, Campus Merule, a Plain in *Bulgaria*, not very much exceeding *Lincoln Heath*, yet the Stage of great Actions. Here the greatest Christian Army that was ever brought into the Field in *Europe*, consisting of five hundred thousand men, under *Lazarus Despot of Servia*, fought with the Forces of *Amurath I.* and lost the day; in which Battel *Lazarus* was slain: and *Amurath*, viewing the dead bodies, was stabbed by *Michael Cobilovitz*, a Christian Soldier, left for dead in the field; and *Amurath* hath here a Funeral Monument to this day. This happened in the year 1396. In the same field was also fought that remarkable Battel between *Huniades* and *Mahomet*, for three days together, in which *Huniades* his Forces were beaten, being very unequal in number. This Plain is bounded by the Mountains of *Negri* to the South, by the River *Nesaus* to the East, by *Nissa* to the North, and by *Ibar* to the West; and it lies an hundred and thirty *English Miles* from *Theffalonica* to the North-West, upon the borders of *Macedonia*, and *Albania*. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*.

Cossir, see *Cosir*.

Costegnazo, Hamus, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Costantex, Constantia Gaudurum, Constance.

Cotatis, the principal City of *Imiretta*, a Kingdom or Province of *Georgia*, built at the Foot of

an Hill, by the River *Phasis*, consisting of about two hundred Houses: those of the *Grandees*, and the *Kings Palace*, stand at a distance. The Town has neither Fortifications nor Walls, nor any defence, except where it is enclosed by the River, and the Mountains. On the other side of the River, upon the top of an Hill, higher than that under which the City is built, stands the Fortrels of *Cotatis*: it has several Towers, a Dungeon, and a double Wall, which appears very high and strong. Thus *Sir John Chardin*, describes this City in his Travels.

Corbus, Corburiu, a Town in *Lusatia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Havel*, which also passeth by *Berlin*; from which it lies thirteen Miles to the South, and ten from *Franckford* to the South-West, and thirteen from *Dresden* to the North-East. This Town came into the Hands of the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in the year 1645, and is sometimes called *Cotwitz*.

Cotrone, Croton, a City of the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was twelve Miles in Compass, as *Livy* saith, and was built eighty years after *Rome*: but now it is very small and thinly Inhabited; yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, and has a Castle built by *Charles V.* It stands on the South-East side of *Italy*, fifteen Miles South-East of *Severina*, and the same distance North from *Cape Rizzuto*, nine Miles South of the Mouth of the River *Neto*, on the Eastern shore of the Bay of *Tarento*, over against the Isle of *Corfu*.

Cotzchin,
ym, a Castle
the *Niefter*.
English Miles from
the South-West
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and above
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thirty two thousand
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Corzechin, or *Chotozin*, or *Ko-ym*, a Castle in *Moldavia*, upon the *Niefter*, four *Polifh*, or twenty *Englifh* Miles from *Camenieck* to the South-Weft, twenty four *Polifh* Miles from *Halioz* to the East, and above thirty five from *Lemburgh*, or *Leopolis* to the South-Eaft. Where in the year 1673. an Army of the *Turks*, confifting of thirty two thoufand men, under the Command of *Solyman Aga*, defigned for the ruin of *Lemburgh*, were Encamped, having the *Niefter* behind them, a Range of Rocks and Precipices on one fide, and the Cattle of *Corzechin* on the other, and a Trench before them, defended by Half-Moons, and a Bridge over the *Nieper*, and another to the Castle; yet *Sobietzky*, he then Marfhal, but now King of *Poland*, with much leffer Forces, coming up *October* 9. Battered down their Breft-Work with his Cannon, and the next day difmounting his Cavalry to fecond the *Lithuanian* Foot, which had been beaten off, in Perfon heading his own men, Stormed their Camp, took it, flew or took Prifoners thirty one thoufand five hundred *Turks*, and the reft hardly efaped, *Solyman* their General being flain. And in the year 1621. *Uladiflaus* Prince of *Poland*, Son of *Sigifmund*, King of *Poland*, in the fame Field, Defeated the Forces of *Ofman* I. and flew the greateft part of them, and amongst the reft *Uffain le Borgne*, who was efteemed the beft Commander the *Turks* had in thofe times.

Couco, *Coucum*, a Kingdom in *Africa*, in *Barbary*, with a City

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of the fame name, fixty Miles from the fhores of the *African* Sea, between the Kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Bugia*.

Cobentry, *Conventria*, a City in the County of *Warwick*, upon the Weft fide of the River *Sherborne*, which is of no great antiquity, but neat, ftrong, rich, and populous, by reason of the Cloathing-Trade: it is alfo a Bifhops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. It has two Churches; the Priory here was the moft ancient Foundation the City had, being built by *Canutus the Dane*. The Bifhoprick is united with that of *Lichfield*. The Noble *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, was Created Earl of *Cobentry*, in the twenty firft of *James* I. Long. 25. 52. Lat. 52. 25.

Coulan, is a City and Kingdom of the *East-Indies*, in the great Promontory of *Malabar*, on the Western fhore, thirty five Leagues North of the Cape of *Comory*, and about feventeen South of *Cachin*. The Country is well watered, and confequently fruitful, and the City has a Cattle, and a fafe Port or Haven. The *Portuguefe* were driven out of this place by the *Hollanders* in the year 1663.

Courreze, *Curretia*, a River in *Limofin* in *France*, which rifeth two Miles above *Tulle*, and having watered both it and *Brive*, falls into the *Vefere*, two Miles above *Condar*.

Courtenai, *Corteneum*, *Corteni-
niacum*, *Curtiniacum*, a fmall Town in the Ifle of *France*, fix Miles Eaft of *Montargis*, and the fame diftance from *Sens* Weft.

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The Princes who have born the Title of this small place, are frequently mentioned in the *French* Historians, and some of the Emperors of *Greece* are derived from that Family.

Courtray, a Town in *Flanders*, upon the River *Lys*, five Leagues from *Tournay* to the North, and four from *Lille* to the West, and five from *Ipres*, and as many from *Brussels*. Made famous by the Defeat of the *French* in 1302. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1646. and fortified; and again in 1667. but in the Treaty of 1679. it returned under the obedience of the King of *Spain*, who is still possessed of it.

Coutances, *Constantia Castra*, a City and Bishoprick in *Normandy* in *France*, under the Archbishop of *Rouen*: it stands upon the River *Barde*, two Leagues from the *British* Sea, five Leagues from *Auranches* to the North, and twelve from *Caen* to the West. This City has a large County belonging to it, called also by the same name, *le Coutantin*, which lies extended from North to South, in the form of a Peninsula, on the North and West it has the *British* Sea, and on the East the River *Viere*, which parts it from *Bessin*, and on the South *le Auranchin*, divided from it by another small River, and between the Head of this, and the former River there is not above one *French* League; the Isles of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, heretofore belonged to this County, but being in the Hands of the *English*, are not now esteemed a part of it, but annexed to *England*.

Contras, *Cutracum*, a Town in *Guienne* in *Perigors*, seated on the confluence of *Lille* and *Droma*, twelve Miles from *Bordeaux* to the North-West, and fourteen from *Montinac* to the West, and sixteen from *Angoulesme* to the South. This small Country Village was made famous by a Battle here fought, in the Civil Wars of *France*, in 1587.

Cracow, *Cracovia*, called by the Inhabitants *Krakow*, by the *Germans* *Cracaw*; by the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, *Cracovia*: is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Poland*, and stands on the Banks of the River *Weya*, *Vistula*, about fifty *Polish* Miles from *Presburgh* to the North-East, eighty five Miles from *Dantzick* South: it is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gnezna*; there belongs to it a strong Castle built upon a Rock, with vast Suburbs: and an University opened in the year 1401. by *Vladislaus* King of *Poland*. The Palatinate of *Cracovia*, which belongs to this City, and is one of the three, which make up the Lesser *Poland*, has *Silesia* on the West, *Hungary* on the South, *Sandomiria* on the East, and the Palatinate of *Siradia* on the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Micazilao*, who received the Christian Faith in the year 965. This City was burnt by the *Tatars* in 1241. The custody of it was after this committed to the *Germans*, in the year 1428. a Disputation being had here with the *Hussites*, in the year 1431. The King sent for some Preachers out of *Bohemia*, who

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who Preached many years in the
Sclavonian Tongue, and *Helwig*
the Queen caused the Bible to be
Translated into the *Polish* Tongue:
and when the Pope in 1448. sent
a Legate to this Nation, the Uni-
versity of *Cracovia* shewed him
no respect, but stuck to the Coun-
cil of *Basil*. But in the year
1591. they burnt the Protestants
Church there, as they did in 1635.
Also, by the procurement of the
Jesuits, who the next year were
banished for it out of that Uni-
versity. This City was also taken
by the *Swedes* in the Wars under
Charles II. King of *Sweden*, in
1655.

Cragno, see *Carniola*.

Cranganor, *Cranganora*, a King-
dom, and a City in the Promon-
tory of *Malabar*, in the *East-
Indies*; the City lies upon the Ri-
ver *Alcor*, two Leagues from the
Ocean, and seven from *Cochin* to
the North, and twenty five from
Calecut to the South. This was a
Bishops See, whilst it was in the
Hands of the *Portuguese*, but in
1663. the *Dutch* took it from
them, and put it into the Hands
of the King of *Calecut*, together
with the small Kingdom belonging
to it.

Cranoftaw, *Kranoftaw*, *Crano-
stovia*, a small but well fortified
Town, in *Black Russia*, in *Poland*,
upon the River *Wieprez*, and a
Lake made by the said River, five
Leagues from *Chelm* to the South-
West, and as many from *Lublin*
to the South-East. This place is
now the usual Residence of the
Bishop of *Chelm*.

Crackap, the *Carpathian* Moun-

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tains, which divide *Hungary*, *Mo-
ravia*, and *Transilvania*, from *Pa-
land*. This ridge of Mountains,
called by the *Ancients* *Carpatas*,
and *Mons Carpathus*, runs from
East to West. This vast Chain of
Hills is called by various names,
by the Nations which border up-
on it.

Creci, *Cressy*, *Creciacensis*, *Cres-
siacum*, a Town in *Picardy*, upon
the River *Serre*, in the most
Eastern borders of that Province,
three Miles from *la Fere* to the
East, and three from *Laon* to the
North, and the same distance from
Guise to the South. This small Place
by the *English* Valor, under *Ed-
ward III.* and his Son the *Black
Prince*, in the year 1346. received
a name that will last for ever:
Philip de Valois, being here beaten
in a set Battel, in which the Kings
of *Bohemia*, and *Majorca*, *Charles
Duke of Alenſone*, Brother to the
King of *France*, the Duke of
Lorain, *Lewis* Earl of *Flanders*,
and in all eleven Princes, eighty
Barons, one thousand two hun-
dred Knights, and thirty thousand
common Soldiers were slain by
them; and King *Philip* himself
escaped with great difficulty, being
scarcely admitted into one of his
own Castles, upon his reply to the
Question, *Who is here?* *The for-
tune of France*.

Cresl, *Creolium*, a small City or
great Town in the Isle of *France*,
upon the River *Oesia*, *Oise*, over
which it has a Bridge, lying be-
tween *Clermont* to the North
three Miles, and *Semis* to the
South two.

Crema,

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Crema, [*Crema*,] *Forum Diuguntorum*, a City in the State of *Venice*, called by the *French Crema*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bononia*, seated upon the River *Scrivum*, *Serio*, sixty Miles from *Verona* to the West; twenty Miles from *Cremona* to the North, and twenty Miles from *Milan* to the East. This City was once a part of the Dukedom of *Milan*, and is very strongly fortified. It was made a Bishoprick in the year 1579.

Cremona, *Colonia*, & *Urbs Cenomanorum*, a City of the Dukedom of *Milan*, which is a Bishops See, under that Archbishop, and stands upon the *Po*, in the borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*, forty Miles from *Mantua* to the East, and *Pavia* to the West, and the same distance from *Milan* to the South-East. This City was built four hundred forty five years after *Rome*, and made afterwards a *Roman Colony*: it has been often ruined, and rebuilt, and is at present, a strong, great, rich, populous, City; and has a strong Castle to the East, and an University granted by *Sigismund* the Emperor. The territory belonging to this City is a fruitful delicious Plain. On the North and East it has the River *Ollio*, on the South it has the *Po*, though there are several districts beyond that River belonging to it, and on the West it has the River *Abdua*.

Crempen, *Crempa*, a small but fortified City, in the Dukedom of *Hollatia*, in the County of *Storwaren*, upon the River of that name, not above one Mile from

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the River *Elb* to the North, about ten Danish Miles from *Lubec* to the West, and fifteen from *Embsen* to the East. This belongs to the King of *Denmark*.

Cressy, see *Creci*.

Cressy, *Crepiaum*, the chief Town of the Dukedom de *Valois*, in the Isle of *France*, built in a fine Plain, seven Miles from *Meaux* to the North, and three from *la Ferte*, and four from *Senlis* to the South-East.

Crest, *Crestidium*, & *Cristi Arnaldi*, a City in the *Dauphinat* in *France*, lying upon a River of the same name, two Miles from the *Some* to the East, and twenty two from *Avignon* to the North.

Crevant, *Crevantium*, a Town in *Burgundy*, in *France*, upon the North side of the River *Sure*, in the N. W. border of that Duchy, two Miles from *Auxerre* to the North, and twenty three from *Dijon* to the North-West. *Baudrand* saith, that in the year 1423. there was a sharp fight here, between the *English* and the *French*, but what the event was, his true *French* heart would not let him speak, because the *English* beat his Country-men. Well, but he tells us there is a Stone Bridge over the *Sure* here, and that was much better, for it was easie to guess at the other.

Creuse, *Croisa*, a River in *France*, which riseth in *la Marche*, and running to the North-West, entereth *Berry*, and passeth through the Town of *Black*, in the South borders of *Berry*, then entering *Touraine*, it falls into the *Loire*, at *Cander* above *Saumur*, two miles,

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es, ten miles beneath *Tours*.
Criscon, *Crientio*, a River of *Ar-*
near *Arras*.

Crismato, *Phenus*, a Mountain
Normandy.

Crim Tartary, or the *Precopen-*
Tartars, is a vast Tract of
d, which is bounded on the
th by the *Russia*, from which it
parted by the River *Donetz* in
at part, and also by *Ockraina*
Dikoi; on the East by *Pervet*,
t, and the said River of *Caais*,
on the South by the Kingdom
Astarcen, the *Petigori*, *Cabar-*
the *Palus Meotus*, and the *Eue-*
Sea; and on the West by the
Crishenes, which parts it from
lynia. It is a long tract of
d, extended from East to West,

not so broad, and the chief force
it lies in the *Peninsula* in the
ck Sea. These *Tartars* have
en heretofore Christians, but are
w *Mahometans*, and are the in-
arable Allies of the *Turks*, in
pes to succeed upon the failure
the *Ottoman* House; but are
erwise under a Prince of their
en. See *Krim*.

Croatia, *Liburnia*, a Dukedom be-
nging to the Emperor of *Germany*,
lled by the *German* *Crabaten*, and
a part of the Kingdom of *Hun-*
ry. It is bounded on the North
y *Sclavonia*, on the East by *Bos-*
ia, on the South by *Dalmatia*, and
the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the West
y *Carniola*, a Province of *Germa-*
y. The *Turks* were heretofore
llesed of all the Southern parts
of it. But the Emperor has lately
covered the greatest part of it. The
nhabitants are excellent Horsemen,
nd have of late done great service
gainst the *Turks*.

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Croia, the principal City of *Al-*
bania; a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Durazzo*, *Dyrrha-*
chium, upon the River *Lisana*,
within ten *English* miles of the *A-*
driatick Sea, and the Gulph of
Lodrin, thirty miles from *Duraz-*
zo to the North, and fifteen from
Lodrin to the South, about one
hundred and ten South of *Ragusa*.
It was heretofore very strong, and
George Castriot, commonly called
Scanderbeg, often broke the fury of
the *Ottoman* Forces here; but af-
ter his death it fell into their hands,
and they still possess it.

Croncarty, a Sea-Port Town in
Ross, in *Scotland*, upon the Ea-
stern Sea, at the North Point of
Murray Fyrth.

Cronenburg, *Coronaburgum*, a
strong Castle in *Zealand*, belong-
ing to the King of *Denmark*, but
taken by the *Swedes* in 1658. but
was after restored to them. At
this place (which was built by *Fre-*
derick II. King of *Denmark* for
that purpose, in the Year 1577.)
all Ships are forced to pay their
Toll, which pass the *Sound*.

Cronstar, *Corona*, a City of
Transylvania, which is often cal-
led; *Brassovia*, being called by the
Inhabitants *Brassaw*; it stands in
the middle of the Eastern Borders
of that Duchy, towards *Walachia*,
at the foot of the *Carpathian*
Mountains, upon the River *Bur-*
zagh, which falls not far from it
into the *Aluta*. It is a strong
place, and has three great Suburbs,
inhabited by three several Nati-
ons.

Crosno, *Crosna*, a small City in
Poland, in the Palatinate of *Pri-*
mylie.

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myssie, near the *Carpathian Hills*.

Crossen, Crossa, a City in the Province of *Silesia*, and Kingdom of *Bohemia*, seated upon the River *Oder*, where it entertains the River *Borber* from the South, about ten miles above *Franckford* to the South, and nine from *Sprotaw* to the North. This is the Capital of a small Dukedom, which being many Ages since morgaged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and not redeemed in due time, has ever since been in his Possession.

Croty, a Sea-Port on the North side of the *Somme* in *Picardy*, two French miles from *Affelane* to the South, and the same distance from *Caen* in *Normandy* to the North.

Crow, Croldoldus, sometimes called *Gonneffe*, is a River of *France*, in the Isle of *France*, which arising above a Village called *Louvre*, five miles East of *S. Dennis*, falls into the *Seine*, at *S. Dennis*, brings with it five other Rivers to enrich its Streams.

Croydon, or Croyden, Neomagus. A Village in *Surrey*, nine miles from *London*, where the Archbishop of *Canterbury* has a Country House; which has also an Hospital for the Poor, and a Free-School for Children, founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*.

Cuba, a great Island in the Bay of *Mexico*, in *America*, to the South of *Florida*; which is one of the greatest which belongs to that part of the World. It has on the East *Hispaniola*, divided from it by a Bay of the breadth of fourteen Spanish Leagues; on the West it has the firm Land of *America*, on the South *Jamaica*, at the distance of nineteen Leagues. It is in length

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two hundred Spanish Leagues, in breadth not above thirty five. The greatest part of it is Mountainous, but well watered. This Island was infinitely peopled when the Spaniards discovered it, but they have destroyed all the Inhabitants, and have not been able yet to people themselves, so that the greatest part of it is desolate. This and *Jamaica* were the first places of *America* which *Columbus* discovered in the Year 1492. There are six Cities in this Island, the principal of which is *S. Jago*, on the South side, and *Havana*, a noble and well fortified Sea-Port on the North side, which is under the Tropick of Cancer.

Cuenca, Concha, a City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, which is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, the Capital of *La Sierra*. It stands in a Rocky and Mountainous Country, upon the River *Xucar*, twenty five Leagues East from *Toledo*, and thirty four West from *Valencia*. This City was built by the Goths out of the ruins of a Roman City called *Valeria*, not far distant from this. The Moors became next Masters of it, and kept it till the Year 1177. when the Spaniards recovered it again.

Cusa, a City of *Chaldea*, or *Terrach* in *Asia*, upon the West side of *Euphrates*; it stands sixty miles South from *Bagdet*, or *Babylon*, on the Borders of *Arabia deserta*, and was heretofore the residence of the Califfs; after that it was under the Persians, and at present is under the Turks, being much declined from its ancient splendor, wealth and greatness. It lies in

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Cujavie, the Kingdom on all sides but the North. The chief Brezestia, the South, rick, two North from

Culm, a C *Vistula* in Hill. This the Archbishop heretofore it. Shop of Reg. in the Year 1

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Long. 79. 10. and Lat. 32. 00. forty five German miles above Balsa North.

Cujavia, *Cujavia*, a Province of the Kingdom of Poland, bounded on all sides by the greater Poland, but the North, where it has Prussia. The chief Town of it is *Brestia*, *Brezeftie*, ten miles from *Tborn* to the South, and thirty from *Danzick*, two from *Waldislaw*, five North from the former.

Culm, a City of Poland, upon the *Vistula* in *Prusia*, built upon a Hill. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesa*, though heretofore it was under the Archbishop of *Riga*. This City was built in the Year 1223. by the Knights of the *Teutonick* Order, but having suffered much in the *Swedish* Wars, it is now almost desolate, and the Bishop has removed his Palace to *Colme*, three miles more to the East. *Culm* stands twenty miles South of *Danzick*, and ten North from *Waldislaw*.

Culembach, *Culembachium*, a small Town in *Franconia*, upon the River *Mayn*, near the Rise of it, six miles from *Bamberg* East, and as many from *Coberg* South-East; this is the Capital of a Marquisate belonging to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and is a part of the *Burgravate* of *Noremburg*, between the Territory of *Bamberg* to the West, and *Misnia* to the North, and *Bohemia*, and *Bavaria* to the East, and *Norimburg* to the South; and belongs also to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Culembourg, *Culemburgum*, a Town and Castle in *Guelderland*, belonging to the *United Provinces*,

Yet as to the Revenue possessed by its own Count, it stands on the River *Rhine*, above two German miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, and six from *Nimeguen* to the West. It was taken by the French in 1672. and dismantled in 1674.

Culsacan, a Province in New Spain in America, within the jurisdiction of the Governour of *Guadalaxara*, between New Mexico to the North, and New Biscay to the East, and the Purple Sea to the South and West. It has a City of the same Name.

Cuma, once a Colony and famous City of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples; which in the Year 1207. was utterly ruined by the *Saracens*. The ruins of it are yet visible upon an Hill on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, twelve miles from *Naples* to the North-West, over against the Isle of *Ischia*. In the latter times of the *Roman* Empire, this City was wonderfully fortified, so that *Narsetes* the General of *Justinian* the Emperor could not take it without a tedious siege: and at this day the ruins of it are wonderful. And many noble Antiquities are to be seen amongst them.

Cumberland, is the most North-Western County of England; on the North it is bounded by *Scotland*, on the South and West it has the *Irish* Sea, and on the East *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. It took its Name from the Inhabitants, who being of the old *British* Race, called themselves *Kumbri*, or *Kambri*. The Country though cold and uneven, is yet not unpleasant to the Traveller. And it affords

fordeth great plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl and Metals, nor is it destitute of many *Roman* Antiquities, the Reliques of the *Roman* Garrisons, who lay here to defend *Britain* from the devouring *Picts*. The principal City is *Carlisle*, of which I have spoken in its proper place. Prince *Rupert* whilst he lived was Duke of *Cumberland*, but that Honour ended with him, and has not been since granted to any body that I know of.

Cuneio, *Cuneus*, a City of *Piedmont*, called by the *French* *Coni*, seated at the confluence of the River *Scura*, and *Greix*, thirty four miles South of *Turin*, eleven from *Fossano* to the West, thirty eight from *Nisa* on the *Mediterranean* Sea, to the North. This City was taken by the Duke of *Harcourt* in the Year 1641. but is now in the possession of the Duke of *Savoy*. It is well fortified and has a strong Castle. And was built in the Year 1150.

Cunningham, a County of *Scotland*, on the Western Shoar over against the Isle of *Arran*; on the West it has the *Irish* Sea, on the North *Dunbrisioun Fyrth*, which parts it from *Lencestr*, on the East *Cluydsdale*, and on the South *Kyle*. The chief Town in this County is *Largy* on the *Irish* Sea, seventeen *Scotch* miles from *Glasgow* to the West.

Cunsar, one of the Names of the *Hyrcanian* Sea.

Curdistan, *Chaldaea*, a vast Province in *Asia*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*, but upon the Borders of the Kingdom of *Persia*, containing *Chaldaea*, part of *Assy-*

ria, towards *Media*, and a great part of *Armenia Major*. The Western Bounds of which are closed by the River *Euphrates*, and the Eastern by the *Tigris*, having *Turcomania* to the North, and *Alidulia* to the South.

La Cure, *Corà*, *Chora*, a River of *France*, arising in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and flowing through *Nivernois*, washing the Towns of *Vezelay* or *Verzelet*, (which is ten miles from *Auxerre* to the South), and *Clameffy*, and at *Vermanton* three miles above *Aurere*, just opposite to *Crevaux* in the Dutchy of *Burgoyne*, falls into the *Sura*.

Curiale, *Diane Oraculum*, a small Town on the Coast of *Arabia Felix*, towards the *Persian* Gulph about twenty seven German miles to the North-West of Cape *Ras*, the most Eastern Point of the Country, and eight from *Mascara* City.

Curland, *Curlandia*, a Province of *Livonia*, called by the German *Kurland*, by the Dutch *Courlandt*; by the French *Courlande*; is bounded on the East by *Semigalen*, on the South by *Samogitia*, and on the North and West by the *Baltick* Sea. This Country belonged anciently to the *Teutonic* Order; but *Sigismund Augustus* King of *Poland*, in the Year 1581, forced *Gothardus Kettler* Master of that Order, to renounce their Right, and to hold it together with *Semigalen*, as a Fee of the Crown of *Poland*. So that ever since it has been separated from *Livonia*, and annexed to that Crown, and is still in the Possession of the Family of *Kettlers* as Dukes of *Curland*, and

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Currefi, *Avens*, a River of *Italy*,
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ocess of *Sabina*; between *Cam-*
ania to the South, and *Umbria* to
the North. It watereth *S. Loren-*
and the Abby *di Farfa*, and then
into the *Tiber*; fifteen miles
orth of *Rome*.

Curtia, a Village of *Hungary* up-
the *Danube*, between *Comora*,
and *Gran*. It is a *Roman* Town
ugh now ruined.

Curzola, *Corcyra Nigra*, an I-
and of the *Adriatick* Sea, on the
ast of *Dalmatia*, under the Do-
nation of the State of *Venice*;
which is twenty five miles in length
in North to South, and five in
breadth. It lies near the Gulph or
of *Santa Cruce*, ten miles from
Adria to the South. It has a small
or Town of the same Name,
which is a Bishops See, under the
Bishop of *Ragusa*: and there
five other small Villages in this
and. It lies only five miles from
the *Cabiccello*, a Promontory of
Dalmatia, forty five *English* miles
in the Bay of *Lodrin* towards *Ve-*
ne.

Cusco, a great City of *Peru* in
South America, one hundred
twenty miles East from *Lima*.
was the Royal City of the Kings
Peru, when the *Spaniards* Con-
quered it, but now it is dispeopled
and ruined. Yet it is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Li-*

Cussia, a Province in *Aethiopia*.

Custrin, *Custrinum*, a City in
the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*, on
the East side of the River *Oder*,

where it receives the *Warte*, four
miles North from *Frankfort*, and
a little more from *Landsberg* to
the West, which is a very strong
place.

Cuzagne, a small Territory or
district in *Aquitaine* in *France*.

Cythy, *Celia*, a City of *Sciria* in
Germany, upon the River *Saana*,
which a little lower falls into the
Save; it stands ten miles from
Lambach to the East, and as many
from *Draburg* to the South-East,
and ten from *Carlstad* in *Croatia*
to the North-West. It is the Ca-
pital of a County of the same
Name, and belongs to the Empe-
ror of *Germany*; there is in it two
very strong Castles, and many *Ro-*
man Antiquities are discovered
thereabouts.

Cyprus, an Island of the *Medi-*
terranean Sea, called by the *Turks*
and *Arabians*, *Kubros*. It lies a-
bout sixty miles North from the
Shoars of *Syria*, and *Anatolia*; and
is extended in length from East to
West two hundred and twenty
Miles, and its Circuit is about five
hundred and fifty. This Island is
so very fruitful, and the Air so
pleasant, and the Hills abounding
so with Metals, that it was by all the
Ancients called the *Happy Island*.
Ammianus Marcellinus saith, that it
could build a Ship, and freight her
out to Sea, out of what grew here,
without the help of any other place;
the first Inhabitants of this Island
were the *Cilicians*, who yielded to
the *Phenicians*, as these did to the
Greeks; *Ptolomew* the last King of
this Island, knowing that *Cato* was
sent against him by the *Romans*,
put an end to his own life. It con-

tinued in the Hands of the Greek Emperors till the year 656. when it was Conquered by the Saracens. In the year 807. the Emperors recovered it again, but Richard I. King of England, going to the Holy War, in the year 1191. and being ill used by the Inhabitants, made another Conquest of it, and gave it to Guy de Lusignan, whose Successors were dispossessed by the Templars in 1306. In the year 1472. the Venetians possessed themselves of it by violence, and in 1560. Selim the Grand Signior by the like injustice gained it from them, whose Successor at this day enjoys it. There are three considerable places in it; *Mervige* at the West end, *Colosso* on the South side, and *Famagusta* on the same side more to the East, and about eight hundred and fifty Villages.

Czaslav, *Czaslavia*, a very small City in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Crudinka*, nine Miles from *Prague* to the East, *John Zisca*, the famous Captain of the *Hussites*, who so sharply revenged the deaths of *John Hus*, and *Jerome of Prague*, was here buried.

Czeben, *Cibinum*, a City of *Transylvania*, the principal of all that Dukedom; it is called more frequently *Hermstat*, and lies eight German Miles from *Alba Julia* to the East upon the River *Cibin*.

Czenstokow, *Chestocovia*, a Town in *Poland*, upon the River *Warta*; it lies 25 Miles East of *Breslaw*, ten North West of *Cracovia*, and thirty eight South of *Pozna*, a City upon the same River.

Czeremissi, a Province of *Muscovy*.

Czenemierz, *Sulonisa*, a Town in *Dalmatia*.

Czernikow, *Czernibovia*, a City and Dutchy in *Poland*, upon the River *Deszna*, which falls into the *Niper* at *Kiowia*, twenty eight Miles South West of *Czernikow*, or *Czernibow*. This City is now in the Hands of the *Russ*, as also the Dukedom thereunto belonging, and called by the same name. These belonged originally to the *Russ*, and together with *Novogrod*, were Conquered from that Crown by *Uladislaw IV.* King of *Poland*, so that the *Russ* has only recovered what was his own.

Czersk, a Palatinate, and *Czersko*, a City upon the *Vistula*, seven Polish Miles above *Warszawia*, or *Warszawa*.

Czyrkass, *Czyrkassia*, a strong Town in the *Ukraine* upon the *Niper*, twenty seven Polish Miles beneath *Kiowia*, towards the *Euxine Sea*: it has suffered great extremities of late years, both from the *Cossacks*, and *Tartars*, it being a Frontier to both those people.

D A

Dabul, *Dabulum*, *Dunga*, a strong Maritim City, with a large Port at the Mouth of the River *Halevache*, in the Confines of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, but under the King of *Decan*; it lies between *Damaon* to the North, and *Goa* to the South, in 20 deg. of Lat.

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Dacha, *Parapanisus*, a Province in the Greater *Asia*.

Daghestan, a Province which lies between the Kingdom of *Asiracian* to the North, and *Schirwan* to the South: this is Inhabited by *Tartars*, who are under a Prince of their own. The principal City here is *Tarku*.

Dagbo, *Dagboa*, a small Island in the *Baltick* Sea, at the mouth of the Bay of *Riga*, which has two Castles, and is under the King of *Sweden*.

Dagno, *Thermidava*, a City of *Dalmatia*, or *Albania*, upon the River *Drino*, of which I can give no further account.

Dalanguer Imaus, one of the greatest Mountains in *Asia*.

Dalecarle, *Dalecarlia*, or *Dalarne*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, towards the Mountains of *Savona*, and *Norway*, which bounds it on the West; on the North it hath *Helsinga*; *Gestrícia* on the East, and *Vermelandia* on the South: it is a vast Country, but has never a City or good Town in it.

Dallendorf, a Village and Castle in *Eyfel*, in the Duchy of *Zuliers*, which was the seat of the Ancient *Talians*: this is sometimes called *Tallenford* also.

Dalmatia, the Eastern part of *Illyricus*, called by the Ancients *Delmis*, or *Dalmatia*, from a City of *Illyricus*. The Inhabitants of which revolting with about twenty Towns from the Kingdom of *Epirus*, called this small District by the name of *Dalmatia*. Afterwards it was Conquered by the *Romans*, and after this by the

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Slavonians: it is called by the *Turks* *Bosnaeli*, by the *Poles* *Slo-wienska*, by the *Italians* *Schiavonia*, by the *French* *Dalmatie*. That Country which now goes by this name, is but a small part of the ancient *Dalmatia*, lying upon the *Adriatick* Sea, and being bounded on the North by *Croatia* and *Bosnia*, on the East by *Servia*, on the South by *Albania*, and on the West by the *Adriatick* Sea, in which bounds *Morlachia* is included: the greatest part of it is under the *Turks*, but the Sea Coasts and Islands are in the Hands of the *Venetians*, who have taken several Forts from the *Turks* too in this present War. The Commonwealth of *Ragusa*, lies in *Dalmatia* also, which is not subject either to the *Turks* or *Venetians*, though it payeth a voluntary Tribute to the former, but in 1686. they were very earnest with the Emperor of *Germany*, by their Embassador, to undertake their Protection against the *Turks*.

Dam, a strong Town in *Flanders*, built of late years to secure *Bruges* against the *Hollanders*, from which it stands but one League towards the North. This is still in the Hands of the *Spaniard*.

Dam, a Town in *Groningen*, three Miles from the chief City of that Province to the East, and one from *Delfzill* to the West, seated upon *Damsterdiep*.

Dam, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Oder*, right over against *Stetin*, which is in the pos-

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cession of the King of Sweden.

Damut, a Kingdom of the Higher *Ethiopia*, which was heretofore under the *Abissins*, but is now torn from them by the *Gala's*.

Damala, *Troezen*, once a City, now a small Town or Village on the Eastern shoar of the *Morea*, twenty seven Miles from *Napoli* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Corinth* to the South-East.

Daman, a Celebrated Port on the West of *Malabar*, in 20. deg. of Northern Latitude, which is in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

Damascus, is the principal, and the most ancient Town in *Syria*: it is seated in a Plain, which is surrounded with Mountains, an hundred and forty Miles from *Jerusalem* to the South, and *Antioch* to the North. This City is so ancient, that it is not known when, or by whom it was built, but it is mentioned by *Abraham*. In the succeeding Ages of the World, this City followed the fate of *Syria*, and was successively subject to all the four great Empires, and famous under all; but then the Conversion of *St. Paul*, which happened in part near, and in part in this City, is one of the greatest things that has in the course of so many Ages befallen to it. This was also one of the first great Cities the *Saracens* took from the *Romans*; it falling under that Yoke, after a Siege of six months, in the year 636. being then taken by *Omar*, the Succellor of *Abubeker*. In the year 813. it was made the Seat of one of their *Califs*. *Babylon* being the second,

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and *Grand Cairo* the third. *Conradus III.* Emperor of *Germany* attempted in the year 1147. to reduce it, but without any good success, by reason of the divisions amongst the Christians in the Holy Land. In the year 1298. it was taken by *Cassan* the Turk, and thirty thousand *Saracens* slain, but the *Saracens* soon after recovered it again. About the year 1395. this City became a prey to that *Flagellum Dei*, *Tamerlane*, the great *Scythian* Conqueror: after this it was subject to the Sultans of *Egypt*, till *Selim I.* about the year 1514. subjected it to the *Ottoman* Empire, under which it still is. This City is an Archbishop See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, the Seat of one of the *Turkish Vassiers*; seated in a fruitful Valley, and yet not mightily inhabited of latter times, being more visited by Pilgrims of the *Turkish*, and Christian Religion, than by Merchants. The Current of the Trade running by *Aleppo*, fifty Miles more North. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 33. 00.

Dambea, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, near the Fountains of the *Nile*, which has a Lake in it of the same name, twenty five *French Leagues* in length, and fifteen in breadth; it is encompassed on all sides by Mountains, out of which there arise a vast number of Rivers, which fall into, and form this Lake, which in the *Ethiopic* Tongue, is called *Bar-Dambea*, the Sea of *Dambea*, and out of these waters, thus united, the *Nile* springeth, but at some distance from those Mountains; but

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I shall give a further account of the Head, and Course of this River, in its proper place.

Damiata, a City of *Egypt*, upon one of the more Eastern mouths of the Nile: it was anciently called *Tamiata*, and is now called by the *Arabians* *Damiat*. This City stands on the opposite shoar to *Pelusium*, and grew out of the ruins of it. It was taken by the Christians in the year 1218. but in 1221. they were forced to restore it, being involved in such miseries by the waters that were let loose upon them, that they must otherwise have perished: after this it was retaken by *Lewis IX.* in the year 1249. but that Prince being afterwards taken Prisoner by the Sultan, was again forced to restore it as his Ransom: after which the *Saracens* burnt it. This is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Long. 63.20. Lat. 31. 10.

Damor, *Leon*, a River in *Phoenicia*, which ariseth from Mount *Lebanon*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Sydon* and *Byrus*.

Damvillers, *Damvillerum*, a strong Town in *Luxemburgh*, upon the River *Maes*, seated upon a Hill, five Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and about eight German Miles from *Thionville* to the West. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1637. and annexed since to the Duchy of *Lorraine*, and in 1673 it was dismantled.

Danambre *Boristhenes*, see the *Nieper*, a River of *Poland*.

Dangala, a City of the Upper *Ethiopia*, upon the Nile, in the

Kingdom of *Gorbani*, towards the North, in Long. 55. Lat. 19.

Danneberg, a Town, and a County, in the Dukedom of *Lunenburg*, upon the River *Tesza*, four Miles from the *Elb*, and seven from *Lunenburg* to the South-East. The Town has a Castle belonging to it. The County belongs to the Duke of *Zell*, and is extended from East to West upon the *Elb*, between the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh* to the North, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh* to the South and East, and the Dukedom of *Lunenburg* to the West: it had heretofore Earls of its own, but *Nicolas*, the last of them, in the year 1303. sold it to *Orto* Duke of *Brunswick*: of latter times it was under the Duke of *Wolfemburel*, and by him was granted in the year 1671. to the Duke of *Zell*.

Dansick, *Dantzick*, *Dansiscum*, *Gedanum*, called by the Inhabitants, and the Poles *Danske*, and *Danzig* by the *Germans*, is a vast and well fortified City of *Poland*, the Capital of *Prussia*, in the little *Pomerania*; it has a noble Haven upon the *Vistula*, which a League below this City dischargeth it self into the Bay of *Dantzick*, a part of the *Baltick* Sea. The City is watered by two other Rivers, the *Rodaun*, and the *Motlau*; towards the South and West it has some Hills, which in 1656. were fortified against the *Swedes*, before which time it was in great part an open Town. This City is an Imperial and Free City, belonging Originally to the Empire. *Prismislans* King of *Poland*, in the

year 1295. first Walled it against the Knights of the Teutonic Order, as *Cromerus* saith, l. 11. after this it was betrayed to the Marquess of Brandenburg, by one *Peter Chancellor* of Pomerania, who was in wrath with *Uladislaus Lochicus* his Master, King of Poland; thereupon the Castle being surpris'd by the Teutonic Order, who pretended to assist *Uladislaus*; they demanded a vast sum of money, which the Citizens refusing to pay, they proceeded to take the City, which they Plundered, and slew great numbers of the Inhabitants. In 1310. *Sigismundus Augustus* took away half the Customs, upon their disrespect shewn to his Ambassador, who was sent to quiet the City, then in Tumult and Disorder, and he reserved also the greater Causes to the Determination of the Diet of Poland, contrary to the Privilege granted by *Casimirus*, his predecessor. In 1569. *Stephanus* King of Poland, Proscribed this City, for taking part with the House of Austria against him, which Quarrel was ended by the Mediation of the Neighbour Princes. In 1597. *Uladislaus IV.* had also some Controversies with this City, about their Imposts. The Protestant Religion is imbraced here, and no man is admitted into the Senate, except he be a *Lutheran*. In 1596. the Senate granted the Jesuits the Monastery of St. Bridger, and St. Maries Church, but the City opposed it so vigorously that three days after they were forced to recal their Edict. In 1657. this City was forced to burn her own Suburbs, to prevent

their being taken by the Swedes, it lies in Long. 41. 30. Lat. 54. 20.

Danube, Danubius, Ister, is one of the greatest Rivers in Europe, and no less Celebrated both in Ancient and Modern Story; in the Ancient Greek, and Latin Historians, it is called *Danubius* and *Ister*, whence *Ovid*. lib. 1. de Pont.

Stat versus Urbis ripae vicina Binominis Istri.

yet the upper part next the Fountains, was for the most part called the *Danube*, and the lower from *Illyricus*, or *Sclavonia*, the *Ister*, as *Pliny* saith; it is called by the Germans *Donaw*, by the French *Danube*, by the Italians *Danubio*, by the Poles *Dunaj*, by the Turks *Tuna*. It ariseth in the County of *Bar*, in *Spabia*, four German miles from *Freiburg* to the East, and nine from *Basil* to the North-East: and running North-East, it passeth by *Ulm*, by which time it has received a great many smaller Rivers on both sides, which for brevity I must omit. At *Leucy* it encreth *Bavaria*, and a little further from the South Receiveth the *Leck*, which passeth by *Auspurg*, and still continuing its Course as in *Regensburg*: it then turns and runs more Easterly to the Confines of *Austria*, where at *Passau* it entertains the vast River *Imn*, which comes from *Inspruck*, and brings many other with it: from hence it goeth to *Vienna*, where it makes an Island, and then washeth the Walls of *Presburg*, the Capital of the Upper Hungary, where it divides and makes the

Island

land of *Sclavonia*, and gain, and ing its course from whence the Capital it makes two above, and a little beneath *awitz*, where *Regalr*, tall and then the and then the of Upper H and the Sa by *Belgrad* Town of S its course is r *davia*, *Wa* on the Nor Bulgaria on makes many with the Eu three great Northerly, b in the very e Sea. Dr. E Travels, sa *burgh*, not Head, it a stream; and City *Ulm*, beginneth to tinues a long *Ingolstadt*, *K Passau*, *Lin Presburg*; Hungary; above three h it passes by in above sixty and in a sobe course of ab Miles from it River has al Fights upon i

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land of *Scbur*, at *Comora* it unites
again, and goes on to *Gran*, bend-
ing its course more Southerly;
from whence it passeth to *Buda*,
the Capital of all Hungary, where
it makes two other Islands, one
above, and another beneath *Buda*,
a little beneath *Colocza*; the *Sa-
rawitz*, which comes from *Alba-
Regalr*, falls into it from the West,
and then the *Drave* at *Esseck*,
and then the *Tibiscus*, a vast River
of Upper Hungary, from the East,
and the *Save* again on the West
by *Belgrade*, which is the first
Town of *Servia*; from whence
its course is more East, having *Mol-
davia*, *Walachia*, and *Bialograd*
on the North, and *Servia*, and
Bulgaria on the South, where it
makes many Isles, and then enter-
eth the *Euxine*, or Black Sea, by
three great outlets, the two more
Northerly, being as it were reunited
in the very entry of them into the
Sea. Dr. *Edward Browne*, in his
Travels, saith; That at *Crain-
burgh*, not far distant from the
Head, it appeared a considerable
stream; and a little after from the
City *Ulm*, in *Suevia*, where it
beginneth to be Navigable, it con-
tinues a long course, passing by
Ingolstadt, *Ratisbone*, *Straubing*,
Passau, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*, unto
Presburgh; from whence through
Hungary it makes a course of a-
bove three hundred Miles, before
it passes by *Belgrade*; it drinketh
in above sixty considerable Rivers;
and in a sober account performs a
course of above fifteen hundred
Miles from its rise to its fall. This
River has also had many Naval
Fights upon it, between the Turks

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and the Christians, and at one time
there was twenty Gallies, eighty
small Pinnaces, and little less than
an hundred Ships of Burthen, em-
ployed upon this River, in a Siege
of *Buda*; and at the Siege of *Bel-
grade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought
two hundred Ships and Gallies up
the Stream, and the Hungarians
sent so many from *Buda* down the
Stream, that after a sharp Encoun-
ter, the Hungarians took twenty,
and forced the rest on shoar near
the Camp, so that *Mahomet* was
forced to burn them, to prevent
their being taken by the Christians.
This perhaps is more than can be
said of any other River in the
World; it abounds also in many
good Fish, as Trouts, Perches,
and large and delicious Carps, ex-
ceeding (saith Dr. Browne) any I
have seen, &c. some of which Fish
is every year salted, and sent into
other parts. This River, to con-
clude, was for many Ages the
boundary on this side of the Ro-
man Empire, against the Barbarous
Nations, and accordingly the Ro-
man Legions had their stations up-
on its Banks, and they were the
Founders of many of the Cities,
and many memorable Actions in
those early days happened near it,
sometimes between the Romans
themselves, and sometimes be-
tween them and the Barbarians.

Darby, *Darbia*, is both a City
and a County in England. The
County has *Nottinghamshire* on
the East, *Leicestershire* on the
South, *Staffordshire* on the West,
and *Yorkshire* on the North. The
River *Derwent* divides it into two
parts, running North and South,
and

and at last falls into *Trent*, which is its Southern boundary. That part which lies East of *Derwent* is Plain and Fruitful, the Western parts are more Mountainous and barren; but abound in Mines of Lead, Iron, and Coal, and afford good Pasture for Sheep besides. In the South-east part of this County upon the River *Derwent*, lieth the City of *Derby*, which first takes its Name from the River, and then lends it to the County, a fine, rich, well-traded City: on the East side it has *Derwent*, covered by a Stone-Bridge, on the South it hath a clear Rivolet called *Mersenbrook*, and it has also five Parish Churches. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, was created Earl of *Derby* in the Year 1486. by *Henry VII.* in the first year of his Reign. The present *William Stanley*, who is the ninth Earl of this Family (and the fourth of *England*) succeeded *Charles* his Father in the Year 1672.

Darvon, *Alpheus*, a River in the middle of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Ladon*, which falls in the *Orsea*, which divides at *Pilus*, and one branch called *Illiaco*, runs West, and entereth the Ocean over against *Zante*; the other is called *Alpheo*, and runs South, and entereth the Gulph of *Arcadia*, over against the Isle of *Seroffad*, twenty miles North-West of *Arcadia*.

Darda, a strong Fort at the North end of the Bridge of *Esbeck*, built by the *Turks* in this present War, and taken by the *Germans* in 1686. when they burnt the Bridge, retaken by the Duke of *Lorraine* in 1687. and designed to be fortified against the *Turks*, but

soon after deserted by the *Germans*, that the *Turks* might have a free passage to their utter ruin, as came to pass *August 12. 1687.* when they received the greatest overthrow near this Place, which has befallen them in the last Century. See *Mobatz*.

The *Dardanelles*, *Dardanium*, *Dardania*, are two Castles built by *Mahomet II.* one of the Emperors of the *Turks*, the one in *Europe*, where anciently stood *Cestus*, the other in *Asia*, in the place of *Abidos*, upon the straightest part of the *Hellespont*. They stand two hundred Miles South of *Constantinople*, and are, or were at least the Keys of that City; the famous *Monsieur Thevenot*, who saw them in 1655. thus describes them (as he is Translated.) That which is in *Romania*, on the side of *Europe*, is built in a Triangular form, at the Foot of an Hill, which Commands and covers it, and upon which there is a little Town. This Castle hath three Towers covered with Lead, whereof two are towards the Land, and the third which is the biggest, is upon the Harbour. It hath (saith he) as I could discern with a *Perspective Glass*, about twenty Port-holes level with the Water, in which besides what I could observe by my Glasses, I was assured, that a man might easily creep into some of the Guns, they were of such a prodigious Bore. The other on the *Asia* side, is in a Plain, and seemed to me to be almost square. It hath three Towers on each side, and a Dungeon or Platform in the middle, but it hath not so many Gun-

holes

holes as the other. The Castles are of no great use, being only to guard the passage. Mr. Sandys says, that they were built by the Venetians. This is the Loves of the Passage of the Boats, and the *Turks*, which these Castles, three Naval Vessels by the *Venetians* 167. But since they have built two more just upon the *Hellespont*, more South towards the *Hellespont*. That above two Miles flat ground. On the side of *Europe*, Towers, and the old fashion of the *Hellespont*, which since Mr. Sandys, probably finished upon the *Venetian* side, call *Lepanto* and the *Hellespont*, or *Corinth*, perhaps by way of two others the *Dardanelles*, *Larta* in *Ep*, *glish* Miles North of *panta*.

Darmstadt, a Town in the *Franconia* of *Darmstadt*, where in which the *wer*, or *Darmstadt* stands two Miles

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holes as the other, but then these Cas-
tles are of no strength to l. oward,
being only designed against Ships,
as Mr. *Sandy*, and all other observe,
but they were kept by strong Gun-
nisons. This place is famous for
the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*;
the Passage of *Xerxes* by a Bridge
of Boats, and the Passage of the
Turks, which is but a little above
these Castles, and of later times, for
three Naval Victories obtained here
by the *Venerians*, in 1655. 56. and
57. But since that time the *Turks*
have built two other Castles, which
bear just upon the Enterance of
the *Hellepont*, about three Miles
more South than the old *Darda-*
nells. That on *Asia* side, lieth not
above two Miles from *Troas* upon
a flat ground. That on *Europe*, on
the side of an Hill, with round
Towers, and several Ascents after
the old fashion, as Mr. *Wheeler* ob-
serves, which he saith were built
since Mr. *Sandy's* time, and in all
probability since 1655. and per-
haps upon the occasion of those
Venerian Victories. The *Turks*
call *Lepanto* and *Patras*, at the en-
terance of the Bay or Gulph of *Le-*
panto, or *Corinth*, the *Dardanells*;
perhaps by way of allusion. There
are two other such Castles called
the *Dardanells* of the Gulph of
Larta in *Epirus*, eighty En-
glish Miles North-West from *Le-*
panto.

Darmstad, *Darmstadium*, a
Town in the County of *Gerauer*
in *Franconia*, upon the River
Darmstad, which has a fine Castle,
in which the *Landgrave* of *Gera-*
uer, or *Darmstad* resides. It
stands two Miles from the *Rhine*,

and three from *Frankfort* on the
Mayn towards the South.

Darwent, a River of *Darbyshire*,
another in *Cumberland*, and a third
in *Torkshire*; Sir *Francis Ratcliff*
of *Dilston*, in the County of *Cum-*
berland, was made Earl of *Dar-*
went-Water, by His now Majesty
James II. August 24. 1687. Baron
of *Tindale*, and Vicount *Ratcliff*,
and *Langley*. See *Derwent*.

Dauphine, *Allobroges*, *Delphina-*
tus, a great Province in the South-
East part of *France*, which is
bounded on the East by *Piedmont*,
on the North by *Savoy*, and *La*
Bresse, from which it is separated
by the River *Rhosne*; on the West
by *Lion*, and *Vivaraun*, from which
the same River divides it, and on
the South by *Provence*. It had
heretofore Princes of its own,
which were called the *Daulphines*;
but *Humbartus II.* their last Prince
in the Year 1343. gave this Prin-
cipality to *Philip de Valois* King
of *France*, upon Condition that the
Eldest Son of the King of *France*
should bear this Title, which has
been ever since observed. The
principal City of this Province is
Grenoble, upon the River *Isere*,
which falls into the *Rhosne*, at *Val-*
ence, twenty miles beneath *Lion*.

Dax, *Aqua Augusta* vel *Tarbelli-*
ca, *Takta*. See *Aqcs*.

Dead Sea, the Lake where *So-*
dom stood in *Judea*.

Dean, a Forest in *Glocestershire*,
on the North-West Shoar of the
River *Severn*; once a vast and
a wonderful thick Forest; so that
it was an harbour for Thieves; but
since the discovery of some rich
Mines of *Iron* here much thinned.

Decan,

D E

Decan, or *Decam*, is a very great Kingdom in the Promontory of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*; bounded on the West by the *Indian*, or *Arabian Ocean*, on the North by the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, on the East by that of *Golconda*, and on the South by the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*. The Capital of this Kingdom is *Visapur*; and the greatest part of the Kingdom has been subdued by the *Moguls*, or divided into petty Kingdoms, of which see *M. Thevenot's Travels*.

Dee, *Deva*, a River called by the *Welsh* *Frdwyr*; ariseth in *Merionethshire*, from the Lake called by the *Welsh* *Llynegid*, and running North-West, takes in the River of *Alwen* in the same County, and then passeth into *Denbighshire*, and becomes a boundary between that and *Shropshire*, admitting another of its boundaries, the River *Kerig*, and passing by *Bangor* the famous old *Welsh* Monastery; it entereth *Cheshire* at *Shocklidge*; at *Alford* it takes in another small River, and in *Flintshire* the River *Allen*; and so having divided *Cheshire* from *Flintshire* at *West-Chester*; it falls into the *Irish Sea*, making a great Haven, called by the *Welsh* *Bee*, *Eru*, by the *English* *Dee Mouth*.

Dee, *Dea*, a River in *Scotland*, in *Galloway*, which riseth in the Borders of *Coila*, and running South, takes in many other small Rivers, and at last buries it self in *Solway Fyrth*, which parts *Scotland* from the North-West of *England* at *Kirkcubrig*, a famous Town of *Galloway*, eleven Miles East of *Wighern*.

D E

Deistan, *Oxus*, a River of *Bactria*.

Deizer, *Dordomana*, a City of *Persia*.

Delft, *Delphi*, a City of the Province of *Holland*, which gives Name to a District; and is one of the principal Cities of that State, very populous, and well built. Here is the Monument of *William* of *Nassau*, who was the Founder of the *Low Country Liberty*, and was here Assassinated by the *Spaniards*. It is not above one League from the *Hague*, three from *Rotterdam*, and as many from *Leiden*.

Delly, a great City and Kingdom under the *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*; upon the River *Gemna*, one hundred Miles from *Agria* to the North towards *Labor*; length of time had much wasted this City, whereupon *Chah Jehan*, the Father of *Auran Zeb* Emperor of that Country, in the Year 1623, built up another vast City by it, which he called *Chah Jehan-Abad*, or shorter *Jehan-Abad*: that it might be the Capital of his Empire, since which time it has flourished, and encreased above any City in the *Indies*; as *Bernerius* (cited by *Baudrand*) saith, who had often seen it. This City was the Seat of *Porus* the *Indian King*, who made himself famous by his Wars with *Alexander* the Great. Near it stands a Pyramid or Obelisk of Stone, which by its unknown Characters seems to be of great Antiquity, and which is thought in the *Indies* to have been Erected by *Alexander* the Great, after the defeat of *Porus*. The River *Gemna* on which this City stands runs East, and

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nd falls into the *Ganges*. The
 fortrefs of it is half a League in
 compass; with round Towers, at
 the distance of every ten Battle
 ments, and the Ditches are full of
 Water, Wharfed with Stone, and
 it has lovely Gardens round about
 it. In this Citadel is the Royal
 Palace. The Town has no Ditches,
 but Walls filled up with Earth be
 hind, and Towers.

Delphos, a City of *Phocis* in *A
 basia*, at the Foot of Mount *Pa
 rassus*, which in ancient times was
 very great, though not Walled any
 otherwise than by the steep Rocks
 which encompassed it, and which
 had a Castle which stood on the
 top of a Rock in this City, which is
 now called *La Castris*. This place
 once so famous for the Temple of
Apollo Pythius, and the Oracle
 which the *Gauls* under *Brennus*
 attempted in vain to spoil, in after
 times became a Bishops See, under
 the Archbishop of *Athens*, and since
 it fell into the hands of the de
 vouring *Turks*, is become a poor
 small Village. It lies twenty Miles
 West from *Leucadia*, and forty
 from *Lepanto* to the East, and
 about seven saith, *Baudrand*, from
 the Bay of *Corinth*.

Demer, Tabuda, a River in *Bra
 bant*.

Denbigh, Denbigh, one of the
 twelve Shires in *Wales*, has the
Irish Sea on the North, *Flinshire*
 on the East, *Merioneth* on the
 South, and *Carnarvan* on the West.
 The principal Rivers are *Clwyd*, *El
 way*, and *Conwey*, which last sepa
 rates this Shire from *Carnarvan*.
 The West part is barren, the mid
 dle where the *Clwyd* runneth, is

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plain and very fruitful, the last
 part (except what lies upon the
Dee) is less fertile. *Denbigh*, the
 the principal Town, stands upon a
 declining Rock, *H. Lacy* Earl of
Lincoln, obtaining a Grant of this
 place from *Edward I.* Walled it,
 and set up a Castle on the South
 side, but this City wanting Water,
 and being of difficult Access, the
 Inhabitants have by degrees removed
 their Dwellings nearer the River;
 and in *Mr. Camdens* times were
 building a second Church, the for
 mer not being able to contain the
 Inhabitants. This Town has the
 River *Aled* or *Elwy* on the West,
 and the *Clwyd* on the East, which
 meet beneath it to the North, and
 it has a Bridge over both of them;
 the later Maps, place the *Ellwy* on
 the South of the Town. It stands
 fifteen miles from *Chester* to the
 West, and four from *S. Asaph* to
 the South. The Right Honourable
William Fielding is Earl of *Den
 bigh*, and the fourth Earl of this
 Family.

Dendermonde, Teneramunda, is
 a strong Town in *Flanders*, upon
 the River *Schelde*, where the *Ten
 nera* from *Alost* falls into it, and
 lying in the middle between *Gant*
 and *Antwerp*, about five Leagues
 from either, and the like from
Brussels to the East.

Denmark, Denemarch, Dania,
Cimbricus Chersonesus, called by
 the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *Dani
 marck*, by the *Poles* *Danska*.
 Is one of the most Ancient King
 doms of Europe, yet of no great
 Extent. The part of a vast *Penin
 sula*, called of old *Cimbricus Cher
 sonesus*, in middle time *Jutland*;
 and

and some Islands in the Eastern and *Baltick* Sea, make the Body of this Kingdom, which has also the Kingdom of *Norway* annexed to it: It was once a part of the Kingdom of the *Goths*; but it is now a separate Kingdom consisting, of two parts, *Futland* and the *Isles*. The North part of *Futland* only is under the King of *Denmark*, viz. *Nort Futland*, *Suder Futland*, the Northern parts of which are under the *Dane*. The second part of this Kingdom consisteth in Islands, of which *Zeeland*, *Fuynen*, and *Bornholm* in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Isleland* in the *Virginian* Ocean are the chief; *Copenhagen* in the Isle of *Zeeland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom. There were also three Counties on the *Norway* side, *Blecklen*, *Schania*, and *Haland* which belonged originally to *Denmark* but in 1645. by the Treaty of *Brooms-Boa*, these and some other Islands were surrendered by *Christian IV.* to the *Swedes* for ever; and again in the Years 1658. and 1660. these three were again Confirmed to the *Swedes*. This Kingdom had heretofore the Isles of *Shetland* on the North of *Scotland*, which were granted to *James VI.* as a part of his Queens *Dowry*. The King of *Denmark* possesseth also in *Germany*, 1. Half the Dukedom of *Holfatia*. 2. The Counties of *Oldenburgh*, and that of *Delmenhorst*, which two fell to him by Inheritance from the last Count of *Oldenburgh*. Till the Year 1660. this Kingdom was Elective, but then was made Hereditary by *Frederick III.* The *Danes* have also enlarged their Princes Bounds, by

Planting a *New Denmark* in the North of *America*. This Kingdom once was one of the most Powerful Kingdoms in *Europe*, but by the fate of Time and War, and other human Calamities, is reduced to the State in which it now is.

Denia, a Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in *Spain*, over against the Isle of *Tusca*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, eleven miles from *Valencia* to the South, and ten from *Xativa*, and four North of *Cape Emperador*.

St. Dennis en Vaux, ad Sanctum Dionysium in Vallibus. A Town in the Dukedom of *Orleans* in *France*.

St. Dennis Carrere, a Town and a famous Monastery in the Isle of *France*, two miles from *Paris* to the South, which has one of the richest Monasteries in *France*, upon the River *Crou*, which a little lower falls into the *Sein*. The Abby was founded in the Year 636. by *Dagobert* King of *France*, in honour of *S. Dennis* whose Bones sleep here. But the Church was rebuilt since by *Suggerus* one of their Abbats, in three Years and three Months, and 'twas ended in 1144. Here are the Tombs of the Kings of *France*. Some of which have died here too.

St. Dennis, a Town in *Normandy*, in the Forest of *Lions*, on the Borders of *Brauvon*, in which *Henry I.* King of *England* died.

Derbent, *Caucasia Porta*, *Porta ferrea*, *Alexandria*, a City of *Persia*, seated upon the *Caspian* Sea, between the Foot of Mount *Caucasus*, and that Sea, on the Borders of *Georgia*, near the River *Kerr*.

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rr. It is called by the Turks
emir, or *Temir Capi*; that is the
on Gate, not that there is any
on Gate: but by reason of the
length and Fortifications of this
ty, which are such as may resist
the fury of almost any Enemy, the
assage here being but three hun-
ed Paces. It has a fine Haven,
d a strong Castle, which are in
e hands of the King of *Persia*,
at it is declining, the lower part
xt the Sea, being little or nothing
habited. It is said *Alexander*
e Great built this City, to shut
o that Passage against the *Scythi-*
s, who were always the Terror of
e civilized World, and have been
ten the Scourges of it. Long. 80.
o. Lat. 49. 00.

Derby. See *Darby*.

Derote, Latone, a famous City
the *Egyptian Delta*, which is
ill extant, and of some confide-
tion, but without any Walls, as
Isiglerus saith.

Derpt, Torpatum, a City of *Livo-*
nia, called *Juriogrod* by the *Rusi*.
his is a small City belonging to
e *Poles*, in the Province of *Oden-*
da, upon the River *Embeck*, near
e Lake of *Peibas* on the West
ide, twenty one miles from *Reuel*
o the South-East, and fourteen
om *Pleskow* to the West. This
was anciently a Bishops See, under
he Archbishop of *Riga*, from the
Year 1230. but the Bishoprick is
now extinct. It was taken by the
Suedes in the Year 1625. under the
Command of *James de la Gardie*.
And in 1632. there was an Univer-
sity opened in it by *Gustavus Adol-*
phus King of *Sweden*.

Derry, Roboratum, Derra, De-
ria, commonly called *London-Der-*
ry; is both a City and a County in
the Province of *Ulster* in the King-
dom of *Ireland*. The County is
bounded on the North by the *O-*
cean, on the East by *Antrim*, on
the South by *Tyrone*, and on the
West by *Dunglass*; this County
was heretofore called *Colrane*.
The City is a Colony from *London*,
sent about one hundred Years
since into these parts, and in the
Year 1664. the Bishops See was re-
moved from *Rapoe* hither. This
City in the great Massacre pre-
served it self, and afforded shelter to
as many as fled to it; the *Irish* be-
ing neither able to surprize nor Ma-
ster it. The City is seated on the
Western Shoar of the Lake of
L. Foyle, twelve miles from the
Sea.

Dertmouth, a fine Town and
Haven in the South-West part of
Devonshire, seated upon the River
Dert, from whence it is so called;
twenty four miles South of *Exce-*
ster. The Haven is very good,
and much frequented by Merchants,
and for that cause secured by two
Castles or Forts. The Town has
also a Mayor by the Grant of *Ed-*
ward III. This Town has often
defended it self stoutly against the
French, but especially in the Year
1404. when *de Castell* a French
Man, who by his Men of War and
Pyracies, had stopped all Com-
merce in these parts, and burnt
Plymouth, upon his attempting this
Place, was by the Women and
Country people intercepted, and
slain with all his Company. The
Loyal Colonel *George Legge*, was
by

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by *Charles II.* created Baron of *Dermouth*, *Novemb. 2. 1682.* and by *James II.* Earl of *Dermouth*. The River *Wert* riseth in the same County West of *Chefforde*, and running South takes in a small Rivulet which comes from *Ashburton*, giving its Name on the West to a place called *Dertmore*; at *Dean Prior* on the West, it takes in another, and a little further, one called *Harborne* on the same side, from whence it passeth to its Outlet or Mouth, having performed a course of about twenty miles.

Derwent, a River of *Derbshire*, which riseth in the Confines of the County of *York*, and running South divides that whole County into two parts; at *Bromford* it takes in *New River*, and about five miles further to the South the *Wye*, and then on the East side the *Amber* at *Danfield*, another from the West, and at *Derby* one called *Merton-Brook*, and then having reached the other extremity of this County, the *Trent*; there and in that noble River it ends.

Deixe, or *Decize*, *Decetia*, a small City on the *Loire*, in the County of *Nivernne*, ten miles from *Nevers* to the North-East, and eight from *Moulins*, where the River *Airon* falls into the *Loire*.

Desmond, *Desmonia*, called by the *Irish* *Desmown*, is a County of the Province of *Mounster*, in the South-West part of *Ireland*, upon the Rivers *Mare* and *Banire*, having *Kerry* on the North, the Ocean on the West, and *Cork* on the South and East. It has two small Towns, *Doneyne* on the North, and *Ardey* on the South of *Mare*.

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William Fielding Earl of *Denbigh* is Earl of *Desmond* also.

Dessau, *Desavia*, a strong Town in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elb*, six miles from *Meyburg* to the East, and five from *Wittenberg* to the West. This is the usual residence of the Prince of *Anhalt*; at this Town the River *Mulda* enters the *Elb* from the South. This Town is also famous for a Victory obtained by *Albrecht Wallenstein* over Count *Mansfield* in the Year 1625.

Dethgle, *Tigris*, a River of *Mesopotamia*.

Leoa, a Town of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, upon the Bay of *Biscay*, upon a River of the same Name standing ten miles from *Valencia* to the East, and the same distance from *S. Sebastian* to the West, and having a very convenient Harbour. The River riseth in the Mountains of *Segura*, and running North falls here into the Bay of *Biscay*, after a course of about twenty miles in the middle of which it salutes the City of *Placentia*.

Develtus, *Develto*, called by the *Bulgarians* *Zagoria*, or *Zagora*, is a City of *Bugaria*, at the Foot of the Mountains, upon the River *Paniza*, ten German miles from the *Euxine* Sea, eighteen from *Adrianople* to the North-East, and eleven from *Sisopoli* to the West, in the very Confines of *Romania* and *Bulgaria*, this was heretofore a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Adrianople*, but it is now raised to an Archbishoprick it self.

Deventer, *Deventria*, a City in the Province of *Over-Iffel*, which is the Capital of that Province. It stands

stands upon the River *Zwarte*, from *Nimwegen* to the West. T. See, by P. 559. Be. in 1587. under by the gain in the French again in 1 on all sides strongly for *Devond* the Southern which tak *Danmonii*. O itints. O d by the *Irish* Cornwall, by the River by the *British* *Somerset* t hath on b Harbours, a specially the t bounds flows, fine V n other p s more bar ble, and re ltry. The next to whi Honourable Earl of this Father *William* hour from 1618. and h the Year 1618. *Deux-Ponts* Dukedom a mate of the *Rhenish* ken.

Dewsbury *Stria*. See F

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Earl of *Denbigh* and also.

Elbia, a strong River Saxony upon the Elbe, six miles from the mouth, and five from the West. This is the Prince of the Rhine is Town the River *Elbe* from the town is also famous obtained by *Albrecht* Count *Mansfield*

s, a River of *Mansfield*

Bay of *Guipuscoa*, the Bay of *Biscay*, upon the same Name, is the same distance to the West, and convenient Haven in the Mountains running North Bay of *Biscay*, about twenty miles, which it salutes the

Elbe, called by the *Elbe*, or *Zagora*, at the Foot of the River *Elbe*, six miles from the East, and eleven miles to the West, in the *Romania* and *Bulgaria* heretofore a Bishopric Archbishop of *Adria* now raised to an

Elbe, a City in the Province of *Elbe* stands

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stands upon the *Elbe*, four miles from *Zwol* to the West, and seven from *Nimeguen* to the North-West. This was made a Bishopric, by Pope *Paul IV.* in the Year 1559. Betrayed to the *Spaniards* in 1587. Subdued and brought under by the *United Provinces* again in the Year 1591. Taken by the *French* in 1672. and deserted again in 1674. It is surrounded on all sides with Water, and is very strongly fortified.

Devonshire, Devon, is one of the Southern Counties of *England*, which takes its Name from the *Danmonii*, the ancient *British* Inhabitants. On the North it is bounded by the *Irish* Sea, on the West by *Cornwall*, from which it is divided by the River *Tamar*, on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the East by *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire*. It hath on both these Seas many good Harbours, and is rich in Mines, especially the Western parts of it. It abounds also in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, and rich Towns, in other places where the Soil is more barren, it is yet improvable, and rewards the Tillers industry. The chief City is *Exeter*, next to which is *Plymouth*. The Honourable *William Cavendish*, is Earl of this County, whose Grandfather *William* obtained this Honour from *James I.* August 20. 1618. and has enjoyed it ever since the Year 1628.

Deux-Ponts, Bipontium, a small Dukedom and City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*. See *Zuveybrucken*.

Deysberg, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Hensterberg*.

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Diabech, Mesopotamia, a Country in *Asia*, between the *Euphrates*, and the *Tygrus*, which is now in the hands of the *Turks*.

Diargument, Hyrcania, a Province in the North-East part of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Die, Dia, Dea, a City in the *Dauphinée* in *France*, which was heretofore a Bishopric See, under the Archbishop of *Viennè*, but this See in the Year 1275. was by Pope *Gregory IX.* united to that of *Valence*. This City stands on the North side of the River *Drome*, which falls into the *Rhône*, eight miles from *Valence* to the East, and eleven from *Grenoble* to the South-West, and ten from *Gap* to the West. It is a *Roman* Town, called by *Antoninus* *Dea Augusta*, and in the Councils *Dia*.

Dieppe, Deppa, a strong Sea-Port Town, which has a noble Haven in *Normandy* in *France*. It lies upon the River *Arques*, fourteen miles from *Rouen* to the North, and twenty two from *Bologne* to the South, right over against *Lewis* in *Suffex*. This Town is remarkable for its Loyalty to *Henry* the Great of *France*, who retiring hither found shelter, and not long after receiving a supply from *Queen Elizabeth* of twenty-two thousand pound in Gold, and four thousand men, under the Lord *Willoughby*; he beat the Duke of *Main*, the General of the Leaguers, who came up with a great confidence, that he should either take this distressed Prince Prisoner, or drive him out of *France*. Which great Victory was unexpectedly gained in the Year 1589.

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Dieemarsh, a part of *Futland* in the Dukedom of *Holfatia*, at the Mouth of the *Elbe*, having the Ocean on the West, *Holfatia* on the East, the *Elbe* on the South, and the Dukedom of *Sleswick* on the North. The Inhabitants of this Country Rebelled against the Kings of *Holfatia*; and in 1500. obtained a great Victory, but in 1559. *Adolph*, Duke of *Holfatia*, being employed by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, Conquered them, and deprived them of a barbarous Liberty, which they had maintained four hundred years. The South part of this Territory is under the King of *Denmark*, whose Eldest Son is to Reside here; and the North part is under the Duke of *Holfatia*, which is separated from the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, by the River *Eyder*.

Digne, *Divina*, a City in *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*; it stands upon the River *Bleonna*, ten Miles from *Embrun* to the South, and thirty two from *Avignon* to the North-East. It is a very fine City.

Dijon, *Divionum*, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the Seat of the Parliament, upon the River *Ousehe*; it stands sixteen Leagues from *Langres* to the South, thirty six from *Lion* to the North, and a little more from *Bourges* to the East. It is a great and well built City, and has an old Castle, and a small Territory belonging to it. Long. 26. 02. Lat. 46. 50. *Aurelian* the Emperor walled this City. The Children of

Hugh Capet, who made this the Capital of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, much enlarged and beautified it. Under the Dukes of *Burgundy* it had Counts, and *Lewis XI.* who got the Possession of it, after the death of the last Duke of *Burgundy*, by the means of the then Prince of *Orange*, *John Cabill* built the Castle to keep the Inhabitants in subjection. The Reformed Religion in the year 1562. beginning to spread here, was extinguished by an Edict, those that imbraced it being disarmed, and some of them banished. Near this City *St. Bernard* was born. There was a French Council held here in 1075. and another in 1196. By a Stone with an old *Roman* Inscription here found, it appears that this City was in those times called *Dibione*.

Dillingen, *Dilinga*, a City upon the *Danube*, in the Diocess of *Auspurgh*, seven Miles East of *Ulm*, and the same distance North-West from *Auspurgh*, and about twelve from *Nuremberg* to the South-West. There is also an University here, which was Founded by Cardinal *Otto Trucio*, Bishop of *Auspurgh*, under Pope *Julius III.* in 1549. This City, and the County belonging to it, were united forever to the Bishoprick of *Auspurgh*, by *Hermanus* the last Count of it, who was made Bishop of this Diocess, and died about the year 1260. The Jesuits of this Town of *Dillingen*, gave great provocations to the *Swedish* War in *Germany*, by persuading *Ferdinand II.* that the Protestants of his times, were not the same with

with those of *Charles V.* Emperor, who was not content with them in the year 1618. brought on like to have the House of *Man* Libere the *Roman* there.

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peror, who was then Victorious,
was not obliged to keep the Peace
with them, by which insinuations
in the year 1629. they put that
Prince on those Actions, which
brought on that War, which had
like to have ended in the ruin of
the House of Austria, the Ger-
man Liberty, and Empire, and
the Roman Catholick Religion
there.

Dillemburgh, a Town and Coun-
ty in the Circle of the Rhine in
Westervalt. The Town stands
on the River *Dilla*, five German
Miles from *Marpurgh* to the West,
and eleven from *Franckfort* to the
North, and twelve from *Bon* to
the East; it stands upon a Hill,
and has a strong Cattle, in which
the Counts Reside: the County is
called by the Germans, *Das*
Graffschafft von Dillenburgh,
and is bounded on the East by
Hassia, on the North by *Westpha-*
lia, on the West by the *Rhine*,
and on the South by *Solmis*. This
is under the Dominion of its own
Prince, who is of the Family of
Nassau. There is in it, besides
Dillemburgh, a Town called *Her-*
borne, which is an University.

Dimel, *Dimola*, *Dilla*, A Ri-
ver of Germany, which divides
Hassia from *Westphalia*, and falls
into the *Wefer*, at *Helmerstru-*
en, seven Miles East of *Pater-*
born.

Dimitrado, *Demetrius*, a small
Town in *Thessalia*, which was
heretofore a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Larissa*, from
which it stands twenty Miles to the
East.

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Dimotuc, *Didymotychos*, a City
of *Thrace*, seated upon the River
Hebrus, which almost furrounds it,
about seven Miles from *Adrianople*
to the South, and the same di-
stance from *Enc*, at the Mouth
of this River, to the North. This
was formerly a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Adrianople*, but
it is now an Archbishops See.
Bajazet, one of the Turkish Em-
perors was born here, who resigned
the Empire, and retired hither
again.

Dinant, *Dinantium*, a Town
in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, upon
the River *Maes*, over which it
has a Stone Bridge, which has
been ruined often, but is now re-
paired; it stands ten German
Miles from *Brussels* to the North-
East, and two from *Charlemont*
to the West. There is another
Town of the same name in the
Duchy of *Brittain*, in *France*, up-
on the River *Rance*, five Miles
South of *St. Malo*, and ten from
Remmes to the North-West; which
was heretofore a strong place.

Dingle, *Dingle*, a small Town,
and a convenient Port, in the
County of *Kerry*, in the Province
of *Mounster*, in the South-West
part of *Ireland*, which stands upon
a large Bay of the same name, fe-
venty English Miles West of *Cork*.
There is a Marsh in the County of
Suffolk of the same name, which
signifies *Salt water washes*, as
Mr. *Cambden* seems to intimate.

Dinkespiel, a small Imperial Ci-
ty, in the borders of *Franconia*,
upon the River *Warnaw*, which
falls into the *Danube*, above *Dana-*
nert, five Miles above *Newburgh*.

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This City stands twelve Miles from *Ulm* to the North-East, and ten from *Nuremberg* to the South-West. It belongs to the Circle of *Schwaben*.

Disne Axona, see *Aisne*.

Diu, a small Island, with a Fort upon it, in the Mouth of the River *Indus*, belonging to the *Portuguese*. It has also a small, but very strong City belonging to it, which the *Turks* once besieged in vain; this Island is a part of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, and lies fifty Leagues from *Sutata* to the West, at the entrance of the Bay of *Cambaya*. This Island hath been in the Hands of the *Portuguese* ever since the year 1535.

Diue, a River in *Normandy*, which riseth near the Town of *Diue*, and running North-West, takes in the *Aute* at *Morteaux*, the *Leison*, and *Vie*, at *Hervetot*, the *Mauch*, the *Beveronne*, and some others, and falls into the *British* Sea, below *Cabour*, five Miles and an half West of *Honfleur*.

Divertigi, *Selucia ad Belum*, a City of *Asia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Apamea*, lying in *Syria*, thirty Miles from *Antioch* to the East, it may be supposed to be now ruined being hardly to be found in the later Maps.

Dietmarsho, see *Dietmarsho*.

Dvice, a famous Fountain at *Burdcaux*.

Diel, *Indus*, the great River in the East-Indies.

Dixmyde, or *Dixmude*, *Dixmuda*, a very strong Town in the *Islanders*, in the Possession of the

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Spaniards, though it has been often taken by the *French*. This Town stands upon the River *Ipre*, three Miles from *New-Port* to the South, and is now a Frontier Town against the *French*.

Doblin, *Dublinum*, a City in *Curland*, upon the River *Terwa*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, fix German Miles from *Mittaw* to the West, and fourteen from *Womic*, or *Mednici*, to the East. This Town is under the Duke of *Curland*.

Dobroncha, *Epidaurus*, a Maritime City of *Dalmatia*.

Dobrzyn, a Town in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate; it stands upon the *Vistula*, between *Ploczko* to the South, and *Wladislaw* to the North, a few Leagues above *Culm*. The Palatinate is usually taken for a part of that of *Ploczko*, on which it borders to the North, as it does on the *Vistula* to the West, and *Prussia* to the North.

Docastelli, *Lycastrum*, a Town of *Cappadocia*, in the borders of *Paphlagonia*, upon the shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, near the Bay of *Amisenum*, between *Halus* and *Iris*, distant from *Amiso* to the East thirty six Miles.

Docum, *Doccumum*, *Docomium*, one of the principal Towns in *Friesland*, four Leagues from *Leeuwarden* towards the North-West, and five from *Groningen*, one Mile from the German Ocean to the South.

Doffrini, the Mountains of *Scandinavia*.

Doria, and *Doira*, a double River of *Piedmont* the Greater, which

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Po too, not
neath *Turin*
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Doria.

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O it has been French. This in the River from New-Port is now a French.

om, a City in River Terwa, Samogitia, from Mittaw to the from Wormie, the East. This Duke of Cur-

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own in Poland, al of a Palati- on the Vistula to the South, the North, e Culm. The y taken for a ecko, on which orth, as it does the West, and th.

stum, a Town the borders of n the shoars of near the Bay of en Halls and from Amiso to Miles.

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pira, a double nt the Greater, which

which is called *Doria Balta*, spring- eth from the *Grecian Alpes*, in the borders of *Vallesia*, called by the *French le Vallais*, and leaving *Aofa*, *Pont de S. Martino*, and *Inurca* to the East, at the latter Town it divides, and sends one Branch to *Vercelli*, called the *Nau-lio*, and then continuing its Course, it receiveth from the West the *Cuisella*, and at last ends in the *Po at Verolengo*, or *S. Giovan*, thirty two Miles from *Alexandria* to the North-West. The Lesser *Doria* riseth in the *Cottian Alpes*, from the Mountains called the *Genebre*, in the *Dauphinate*, and running East, it washeth *Susa*, *Bozolengo*, and *Avigliana*, and falls into the *Po* too, not above half a Mile beneath *Turino*, and about fifteen above the Mouth of the Greater *Doria*.

Dol, *Dola*, *neodunum Tollium*, a City in the Lesser *Britainy* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*. It was called by the Ancients *NEODUNUM*: it stands in a Marshy Ground, and is of no great Circumference, not above two Leagues from the *British* Sea, in the North borders of this Dukedom near *Normandy*.

Dolcigno, a Town in *Albania*, on the Confines of *Dalmatia*, near the Gulph of *Venice*, between the *Golfo di Cattaro* and *di lo Drin*, twelve German Miles North of *Durazzo*, and six West from *Scutary*.

Dole, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which is strongly fortified, being the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Parlia-

ment, and an University. It stands upon the River *Dou*, nine Miles from *Dyon* to the East, and the same distance from *Verdun* to the North. This Town was taken from the *Spaniards* in 1668. and retaken again in 1674. and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* is annexed to the Crown of *France* for ever. The Country about is called the *Baulage de Dole*, which together with the Town, was re-given to the *French King*.

Dollert, a vast Lake or Bay, at the Mouth of the River *Amasus*, between *Groningen* and *Emden*, which in the year 1277. was made by an Inundation of the Sea, in which thirty three Villages were swallowed up, and irrecoverably lost, the South part of this Province of *Groningen* suffered not much less, by such another raging overflow from *Groninger diep* in the year 1686.

Dombes, *Tractus Dombensis*, a small Territory of *France*, incom-passed on all sides by *le Bresse* except on the West, where it is bounded by the River *Saone*, which parts it from *Baujolois*. It lies between *Mascon* to the North, and *Lion* to the South, and though but small, is yet very fruitful, and honored with the Title of a Principality, and is under its own Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, and the Capital of it is *Trevoux*, four Miles above *Lion* to the North. This Principality was given to *Lewis II. Duke of Bourbon*, by *Edward* the last Duke of the Race of *Baujolois*, in the year 1400.

Domexopolis Domitiopolis, once a famous City of *Isauria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*, now a poor Village.

Dominico, one of the *Caribby* Islands in North *America*, twenty Leagues in compass, discovered by the *Spaniards*, on a Sunday, and thence so called; it lies in Long. 322. 00. Lat. 14. 35. North West of *Barbadoes*.

St. Domingo, the principal City in the Island of *Hispaniola*, first built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in the year 1494. on the East Bank of the River *Ozama*, and after in 1502. removed by *Nicholas de Ovando*, then Governour of the Island, to the opposite Shoar. It is situate in a pleasant Country, amongst rich Pastures, and has near it a safe and a large Haven; enriched also with the Residence of the Governour, the Courts of Justice, and an Archbishops See, many Religious Houses, and an Hospital, to which belongs a Revenue of twenty thousand Ducats by the year. The Houses are neatly built, most of stone, and the Town is Walled, and has a Castle at the West-end of the Peer to defend the Haven. It was much greater before *Mexico* was taken, but has now not above six hundred Families of *Spaniards*, the rest are *Negroes*. *Sir Francis Drake* in the year 1586. took this City by force, and kept it a month, burning a great part of the Houses, and forcing the *Spaniards* to redeem the rest with money. It lies in Long. 305. 40. Lat. 14. 00.

Dornitz, a strong Town, and

well fortified, in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, on the North side of the *Elbe*, where it receives the *Eldo*, in the Jurisdiction of the Duke of *Swerine*, eight Miles above *Lavenburgh* to the West, and ten from *Lunenburgh* to the East.

Dommele, a River of *Brabant*, which riseth near *Peer*, and running North, passeth by *Eyndhoven*, or *Eindoven*, then turning to the West, it falls into the River *Runne*, about half a Mile above *Sberrogenbesch*, through which they both pass into the *Maes*. I find this by the Maps called *De Dormale*, but corruptly, as appeareth by *L. Guiciardin*, and a Town a Mile above *Eindoven*, on this River, called *Dommelen*.

Domochi, *Domonichus*, a small Village in *Thessalia*, once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*. It lies South-West of *Larissa* and *Volo*, and is mentioned in *Mr. Mordens* Map.

Don, *Tanais*, the River that parts *Europe* from *Asia*.

Donato Isaurus, a River of *Calabria Ulterior*; it falls by *Cerenza* and *Neto*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Coirone* and *Strongoli*, one Mile beneath *St. Severina*.

Donaw, *Danubius*, the great River of *Germany*.

Donawert, *Donaverda*, a City in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge; it lies in the Confines of the Dukedoms of *Newburgh* and *Bavaria*, seven German Miles from *Auspurg* to the North, and the like from *Ingolstadt* to the West, and

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Dukedom of the North side it receives the Diction of the eight Miles a- to the West, *Newburgh* to the

er of *Brabant*, *Peer*, and run- by *Eyndhoven*, turning to the e River *Runne*, above *Sbert* which they both I find this by *Dormale*, but eth by *L. Guic-* own a Mile a- this River, cal-

nichus, a small a, once a Bi- the Archbishop es South-West o, and is men- *ens* Map. the River that *Asia*.

a River of *Ca-* falls by *Ceren-* the *Mediterra-* n *Cetrone* and beneath *St. Se-*

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averda, a City *Germany*, upon which it has a the Confines of *Newburgh* and *man* Miles from North, and the to the West, and

and ten from *Ulm* to the East. This City was in the year 1420. made a Free Imperial City by *Sigismund* the Emperor, but in the year 1607. it lost this privilege, and is now subject to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

Doncaster, a Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, on the River *Done*, or *Dune*, called by *Antoninus* *DANUM*. This Town in 759. was burnt with Lightning; but being by degrees rebuilt, it has had the Honour of giving the Title of an Earl to *James*, late Duke of *Monmouth*, and some others. The River *Done* riseth near *Denby*, and running South-East, it watereth *Sheaf*field, then turning North-East, it goeth by *Rotheram*, where it takes in from the North another considerable River, called (as I suppose) *Dar* or *Dare*: then passing by *Doncaster*, a little more East, it takes in the River *Went*, and soon after ends in the River *Aire*, at *Turnbridge*, and both the *Aire*, and *Done*, enter the *Ouse* about three Miles further, thirteen Miles beneath *York*, from which great City, *Doncaster* stands twenty two Miles to the South.

Done, a River of *Yorkshire*. See *Doncaster*.

Donetz, a vast River, which riseth in *Dikoria*, near *Borissa gorda*, and running Eastward, turns and falls into the *Tanais*, which is now called *Donon* *Donitz* too, of which I shall give a further account in *Tanais*. There is another River called *Donitz*, which riseth more East, and falls into the *Tanais*, more to the North, at *Gilocha*.

Dongo, a Town in *Japan*.

Donostein, *Menlafous*, a River of *Gnipiscoa*, in *Spain*, commonly called *Rio Orio*.

Doney, *Dimia*, a City in *France*. See *Digne*.

Donussa, *Donyfa*, a small Island in the *Archipelago*, remarkable for nothing, but the green Marble brought from thence.

Donzy, a Town of the Duchy of *Nevers* in *France*.

Le Dorat, *oratorium*, a City of *France*, in *La-Marche*, fourteen Miles from *Poitiers* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Limoges* to the North.

Dorvie, a River which falls into the *Taen*, a River of *Languedoc* in *France*, which last falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*.

Dorchester, *Duronovaria*, a City of *England*, in the County of *Dorset*, upon the River *Frome*, or *Fraw*, this is the Capital of that Shire, yet saith *Mr. Cambden*, neither great nor beautiful; but it is certainly a *Roman* Town, and of great antiquity, but which was ruined both by the *Danes* and *Normans*. It still sends two *Burgesses* to *Parliament*. There is another old *Roman* Town called *Dorchester* also, in *Oxfordshire*, at the meeting of *Thame* and *Isis*, where the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* was at first settled, and continued there four hundred and sixty years before it was removed to *Lincoln*. This last is called by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcina*, by *Leland*, *Hydopolis*, as the word signifieth, i. e. the Water-Town. This Town was yielded to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, Aug. 2. 1643.

Dordogne, Duranius, Dordonia, one of the principal Rivers of France. It ariseth in the Province of *Auvergne* from two Fountains (saith *Baudrand*) one of which is called *Dor*, and the other *Done*, and running Westward, between *Limosin* to the North, and *Auvergne* to the South. It takes in *Chavanoy*, *Rue*, *Auze*, and *Serre*; then entering *Limosin*, *Quercy*, and *Perigort* successively, it meets *Vezeze* and *Cozere*, and *Watereth* *Scarlat*, *Limiel*, and *Bergerac*, and to passeth to *Labourne*, where it receiveth from the North the *Lille*, which comes from *Montignac*, and not far from *Bordeaux*, it unites with the *Garonne*, and they send their united Streams to the Bay of *Biscay*, or Sea of *Gascogne*, called by the Romans *Mare Aquitanicum*; at the *Tour de Cordovan*.

Dordrecht. See *Dort*.

Dorwyn, Darwentio. See *Dervent*.

Dornick, Tornacum. See *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*.

Dornock, Duwrodunum, a Town in *Scotland*, which lies in *Sutherland*, on the East of *Scotland*, North of the *Fyrth* of *Murray*, and *Terbar-Ness*. It is the head City of this County, and the common residence of the Bishop of *Cathness*, who is under the Archbishop of *S. Andrews*. The Town has also a large and a safe Port or Haven; and it lies in Long. 15. 10. Lat. 58. 10.

Dozo, Oboca, a River in *Ireland*.

Dorsetshire, Durotriges, is bounded on the North with *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the West with *Devonshire*, and some part of

Somersetshire, on the East with *Hampshire*, and on the South which is the longest side, by the *British* Sea. It is generally fruitful, the North parts are full of Woods, from whence it descends by fruitful Hills and pleasant Meadows, intermixed one with another to the very Shoars of the Ocean. The principal City in it is *Winchester*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. The Honorable *Charles Sackvill* is the Sixth of his Family, that has born the Title of Earl of *Dorset*, he succeeded his Father in 1667.

Dorsten, Dorsta, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Lype*, which falls into the *Wesel* at *Ducar*; this City is under the Elector of *Cologne*, and is well fortified, but yet it has of late been often taken, and retaken. It stands ten miles from *Cologne* to the North, and a little less from *Munster* to the South-West, and five from the *Wesel*.

Dort, Dordracum, sometime called *Dordrecht*; is the principal Town in the County or Earldom of *Holland*, seated at the Mouth of the *Maes* in *South Holland*, seven Leagues from *Leyden* to the South, five from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Rotterdam* to the South-East. This was the Seat of the Counts of *Holland* in ancient times, and was then of great consideration. In 1421. it became an Island by a violent inundation of the Sea, the *Vahal* and the *Maes*, by which all that Arm of the Sea which lies between this City and *Brabant*, became Water, in which change sixty two good Towns

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the broad River surrounding three
parts of it, and the fourth having
no Communication with the Land
but by one single Bridge, which
leads into that small Island, upon
which it stands, which contribute
very much to the strength of the
Place, but then there perished
100000. persons, *Con tutti li loro*
beni, with all their Wealth and
Goods, some little part of the Land,
has been since recovered; the City
is great, beautiful, rich, and potent,
and has many gentile Buildings,
both publick and private; but the
great Church which is dedicated to
the *Virgin Mary*, is exceedingly
magnificent. In ancient times this
City was the Staple of the *Rhinish*
Wines, and of the Corn that came
from *Guelderland*, *Cleves* and *Ju-*
liers, which contribute also very
much to the Wealth and Popu-
lousness of it; thus far *Guicciar-*
din. In after-times it became fa-
mous for the Synod here holden a-
gainst the Remontrants in 1618,
and 1619. when *Philip II.* King of
Spain, made his Royal Entry into
this City in the Year 1549. They
thus expressed the site and glory of
this Place,

Me Mosa & Uualis cum Linga
Meruaque cingunt,
Aeternam Batava Virginis ec-
ce Fidem.

by which is shewn that she stands
upon four Rivers, and was never ta-
ken by any Enemy.

Dortmund, *Termonia*, *Dorma-*
nia, a City in the Circle of *West-*

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phalia, in the County of *Mark*, or
Markischblandt, upon the River
Emser, five German miles from
Dorsten to the South-East, and se-
ven from *Munster* to the South-
West. This City is small, but rich
and populous, and is a Free and
Imperial City, and one of the
Hanse Towns, notwithstanding
the Pretences of the Duke of *Brand-*
enburgh, who is Master of the
Mark, in which it stands.

Dou, *Dubis*, or *Doux*, a River of
France, it ariseth in *Switzerland*,
from the Mountain of *Jura*, near
Morlay in the *Franche County*,
and running North-East, it Wa-
tereth *Franchimon*, and *Montbeli-*
art, where it turns and runs South-
West by *Lisle*, *Clerval*, *Besancon*
and *Dole*, beneath which it receiv-
eth the *Louve*, a considerable River
from the South; and at *Verdun* it
ends in the *Saone*, *Araris*. It is
called in the Maps *Le Doule*.

Douay, *Duacum*, a City of *Flan-*
ders, upon the River *Scarpe*, which
falls into the *Schelde*, about one
mile lower, in the Borders of *Ar-*
tois and *Flanders*, five Leagues
from *Cambray* to the South-West,
four from *Arras* to the North, and
six from *Lillers* to the West. At
first it was only a Castle, which
being almost ruined, *Amatus* a Bi-
shop, repaired in the Year 665.
But is now a great and a fortified
City, and has a fine Magazin which
is well furnished. In 1572. *Philip*
II. King of *Spain*, made this City
an University, and opened those
Colleges for the *English Roman*
Catholiques, which have made that
City more known to this Nation
than any other thing. It was ta-
ken

ken by the King of France in 1667. and by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* was Confirmed to him, so that it is still in his Possession.

Dove, Douaume, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou* in France, beyond the *Loire*, upon the River *Layon*, four Leagues from *Saumur* to the South West, and seven from *Angers* to the S.E. twenty two from *Nantes* to the East, and five from *Loudun* to the North West. Though this is now a small Village, yet it deserves to be taken notice of for an *Amphitheatre* built here in the times of the *Roman* Empire, which is still standing and almost perfect, it contains only 1600 Foot in Compass, and yet is so contrived that above 15000 persons might see their Exercises without incommoding each other, there are also Vaults and Sewers built under the Earth, and Arched with wonderful Art and expense.

Dover, Dorovernum, Darvernium, D U B R I S, is a very ancient strong Town, seated in the middle of the Eastern part or Shoar of *Ken*, upon high Cliffs, twelve miles from *Canterbury* to the South-East, and fifty five from *London*. That part of the Town which lyes next the Sea, had anciently a Wall, some part of which is still standing. It has on the top of a rugged and high Cliff or Rock, a stately and very strong Castle, which may be supposed to have been built by the *Romans*; however this place was certainly one of their Stations, and ever since it has been reputed one of the Keys of *England*, and therefore at all times carefully guarded; and besides it is

one of the *Cinque-Ports*, and in times past was to set out to the War twenty one Ships. It is now (as heretofore also) most frequented upon the account of its being the shortest passage into France. There is now no Earl of *Dover*; but the Honourable *Henry* Lord *Jarmin* was created Baron of *Dover*, in the first year of His now Majesties Reign.

Doulens, Doulendium, a Town in *Picardy* in France, which is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle; it stands on the Borders of *Artois*, upon the River *Affelane*, which falls into the *British* Sea between *Crotoy* and *Estaple*, six Leagues from *Amiens* to the North, and seven from *Arras* to the South.

Dour, or Adour, Aturus, a River of *Aquitaine*, or the Southern part of France, or rather three Rivers called by the same Name; the principal of these riseth in *Bigorre*, out of the *Pyrenean* Hills near *Barege*, and running North, Watereth *Tarbe*, then turning Westward, it passeth on the North of *Aire*, *St. Sever*, and *Dax*, or *Aqs*, and so falleth into the Bay of *Biscay* at *Bayonne*, having in this course entertained *Gauze de Oléron*, *Gauze de Pau*, and several other Rivers. The Outlet of this River was anciently at *le Becau*, six Leagues beneath *Bayonne*, but by the industry of *Lewis de Foix*, an excellent Engineer and Architect of France, in the Year 1579. its course was altered, as *Thuanus* saith. This Gentleman was also the contriver of the Palace in *Spain*, and the Light-House at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, called *Tour de Cordovan*.

Doustre,

Doustre, France, in *Limosin*; further acco

Dowglasdale, in the part of *Scotland* Name from both also t which it stand ed about six *Lanrick*, whi nites with t *Glasgow* to five from *Edinb* West. It i its Earls, wh very powerf fort a terror land themse one time si that is, *Dow Winton*, *Mr. Cambden*

Down, a Shoprick in *Ireland*, under the *Archbishop*. The *Bishop* been united Year 1442. the *Irish* S made by the *Cone*, which Haven to th from *Dromed* two from South, and *lingford* to t ty of *Down* by the *Irish* the County Lake of *Nea Armagh*, an County of

Doustre, Doustra, a River of France, in the *Viscomte de Turenne* in *Limosin*; of which I can find no further account.

Dowglass, a Castle in *Cuydsdale*, in the middle of the Southern part of Scotland, which takes its Name from the River *Dowglass*, as doth also the Dale or Valley in which it stands. This Castle is seated about six Scotch miles West of *Lanrick*, where *Dowglass* River unites with the *Cluyd*, fifteen from *Glasguo* to the South, and thirty five from *Edinburgh* to the South-West. It is only memorable for its Earls, which were sometimes so very powerful, they were in some sort a terror to the Kings of Scotland themselves; there being at one time six Earls of this Family, that is, *Dowglas*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigton*, *Murray* and *Morton*, as Mr. *Cambden* reckons them.

Dowon, *Dunum*, a City and Bishoprick in the Province of *Ulster* in Ireland, the Bishop of which is under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. The Bishoprick of *Connor*, has been united to this ever since the Year 1442. The City stands upon the *Irish* Sea, upon a Peninsula made by the Sea, and the Lake of *Cone*, which affords an excellent Haven to this City, twenty miles from *Dromore* to the East, thirty two from *Carrickfergus* to the South, and forty two from *Carlingford* to the North. The County of *Dowon* is bounded on the East by the *Irish* Sea, on the North by the County of *Antrim*, and the Lake of *Neagh*, on the West by *Armagh*, and on the South by the County of *Louth*, from which it

is severed by the River *Newry*. This County saith Mr. *Cambden* is generally very fruitful where it is not overspread with Woods, and has several safe Harbours upon the Seas. And *Down* is one of the most ancient Towns in Ireland, and made more famous by keeping the Bones of *S. Patrick*, *S. Bridger*, and *S. Columbus*, than by the mention which *Ptolemy* has made of it, by the Name of *Dunum*, tho not in its right place.

Dra. See *Dravus*.

Drac, *Dracum*, a River in the *Dauphinate* in France, which riseth about four Leagues North of *Embrun*, and running Northward, falls into the *Isere* at *Grenoble*, bringing with it another small River, which comes from *La Grace*, and falls into the *Drac* at *Viville*, four miles South of *Grenoble*.

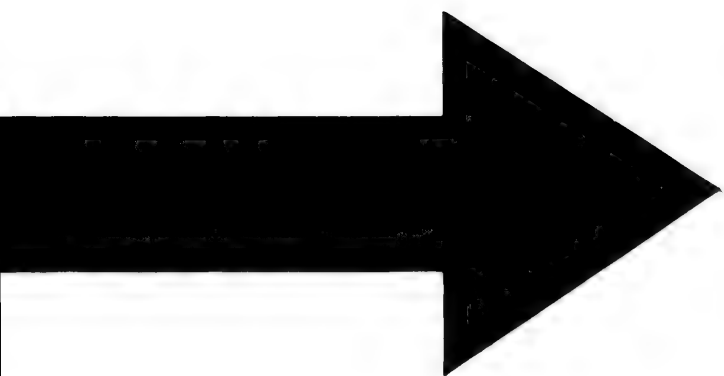
Draco or *Drago*, *Acragas* or *Agragas*, a River of *Sicily*; it is called *Biagio*, *di Gergenti* and *di Naro* also, and falls into the *African* Sea, three miles beneath *Gergentum* to the East, and thirty five West of *Terra Nova*.

Dragone, *Draco*, a small River in *Campagna* in *Italy*, which riseth in Mount *Vesuvius*, and washing the City of *Nocera*, falleth into *Sarno*, a River which divideth the *Principatus Citerior*, from the *Terra di Lavoro*, and endeth in the Bay of *Naples*, eleven miles South of *Naples*.

Dragonara, once a Bishops See, now a small Village seven miles from *S. Severina* to the West, and ten from *Vulturaria* to the South.

Dracome, a River of *Syria*, which Watereth *Antioch*, called anciently *Orontes*. *Dra-*





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Dragonera, Colubraria, called *Moncolibre*, a small desert Rock, or Island between *Majorca* and *Valencia*, which has its Names from the *Snakes* and *Serpents* which only inhabit it.

Dravauza, the *Vistula*, a River of *Poland*.

The *Drave*, or *Dravus*, called by the *Germans* *Draw*, and *Trave*, by the *Hungarians* *Trab*; has its Rise from the *Alps* in *Tyrol*, and running Eastwards through *Carinthia*, and *Stiria*, it entereth *Hungaria* at *Serinwar*, where it receiveth the *Muer* out of *Stiria*, and another, from the Lake of *Balatan* in *Hungary*, subdividing the *Lower Hungary* from *Sclavonia*, it passeth to the Bridge of *Esseck*, where a little lower it falleth into the *Danube* by two Mouths. Dr. Brown saith, it ariseth in *Salzburglant*, and falls into the *Danube*, near *Erdoed*, the old *Tentobrigum*, after it hath passed from its Head, about three hundred miles. About its entrance into *Hungary*, it receiveth the *Mur*, and far above this I found it a considerable River, having passed it between *Clagenfort* and *Mount Leubell* in *Carinthia*, by two long *Wooden Bridges*, and an *Island* in the middle between them.

Dravenna Chalutius, Treva, a River of *Holfatia*. See *Trave* which passeth by *Lubeck*.

Draun, Drachonis, Durat, a River and Town of *Austria*; the River falls into the *Danube* from the South a little beneath *Lintz*, twenty six miles West of *Vienna*, and brings with it several other smaller Rivers.

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Draunsee, a Lake out of which this River Riset.

Drausen, a Lake in *Prussia* in *Poland*, near *Elbing* and *Danzick*, made by the *Vistula*.

Drazzi. See *Durazzo*.

Drent, Drenia, one of the parts of *Over-Iffel*, a Province of the *United States of Holland* lying Northward, and almost all covered with *Marshes*, the chief Town of which is *Coevorden*, or *Coeworden*.

Dresden, or Dresen, Dresda, the principal Town of *Misnia*, seated on both sides of the *Elbe*, five miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, and three above *Meissen*. This City being seated in a pleasant and delightful place, was in the Year 800 fortified with Walls and Dikes against the *Bohemians*, by *Charles the Great*. The succeeding Princes have not been less careful of it. So that it is for the strength and magnificence of the Buildings, the best Town in *Misnia*. The *Elbe* is here covered with a wonderful Bridge of Stone. The *Electors of Saxony* have also made this City the place of their residence, and have built here a strong Castle and a noble Magazine.

Dreux, Drocum, Durocasse, Druidensis Pagus, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Blaise*, which a little lower falls into the *Eure*, both which fall into the *Seyne* at *Pont de Larch*, sixteen miles from *Paris* to the West, seven from *Chartres* to the North, and seventeen from *Roan* to the South, which is seated at the foot of an Hill, and is a very ancient City, having an old decaying Castle; here

ere in the fight between Roman Caesar and the Prince of the Nine thousand were slain.

Drillo, a City, it falls six miles East has a Town of the same Name.

Drino, a River, riseth from the part *Servia* and *Thuringia* Northward, by *Prisen*, *Wahz*, a Town made by the *Lim*, and five German miles old *Sirmium*.

Drino, B, is a River of the same name from the former, but *Drin*, or *Ufsh*, a River, rising Westward, the *Neero*, the *Drin* falls from the North, and being the North, they fall into the *Ba*, *Manfredone*.

Drifta.

pal City in *B*.

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here in the Year 1562. was a sharp
fight between the Hugonots and the
Roman Catholics, in which the
Prince of Condee was taken, and
Nine thousand men of both sides
were slain.

Drillo, Achates, a River of Si-
cily, it falls into the African Sea,
six miles East of Terra Nova, and
has a Town upon it; called by the
same Name.

Drino, a River of Servia, which
aristeth from the Mountains, which
part Servia from Albania, and run-
ning Northward from Novomont
by Prisen, a little above Dzin-
wahz, a Town seated in an Island
made by this River; it receiveth
the Lim, and passeth into the Save,
five German miles above Alt, the
old Sirmium.

Drino, Bianco, the White Drin,
is a River of Albania, which ariseth
from the same Mountains with the
former, but more East, near Sco-
pia, or Uscup in Servia; and run-
ning Westward, takes in Drino
Neero, the Black Drin, which aris-
eth from two Lakes in Albania,
and being thus united with the for-
mer, and two others from the
North, they pass Alessio, and fall
into the Bay of Drin over against
Manfredona in Italy.

Drifta. See Silistria the principal
City in Bulgaria.

Droan, or Dron, Drabonas, a
River in the Bishoprick of Treves.

Drobafas, Chromium, the Scy-
thian or Frozen Sea, North-East
of Russia, and Nova Zemla.

Drogheda, a small City in the
County of Louth, in the Province
of Leinster in Ireland, called by the
Irish Droghadh, upon the River

D R

Boyne, twenty two miles North of
Dublin, and eight from the Irish
Sea. It has an excellent and a safe
Haven. The Town in Mr. Cam-
dens time was well peopled, and
much frequented. This Town fall-
ing into the hands of the Duke of
Ormond in 1649. and being taken
soon after by storm by O. Cromwell
Septemb. 11. of the same Year;
he put all the Garrison which was
about four thousand, to the sword;
and as to the Inhabitants, he spared
neither Sex nor Age, poor nor rich,
but intirely ruined all before him,
not regarding the good Service this
City had done in the beginning of
the War, by preserving the Re-
liques of the English Nation from
the cruelty and rage of the Rebelli-
ous Irish, and Sir Arthur Aston the
Governour of the Town, perished
with the Garrison. This being the
first place the Tyrant took in that
Island, this cruelty was intended to
strike a terror into the other pla-
ces, that he might with the grea-
ter facility reduce the rest of that
Kingdom under his Dominion, and
accordingly he had great and in-
deed incredible success in all his fu-
ture attempts. Since then the
Town is well recovered, by reason
of the convenience of the Harbour,
and a strong Garrison always kept
in it.

La Drome, Druna, Druma, a Ri-
ver which ariseth in the Confines of
Gapencou in France, and having
Watered Die and Crest, falls into
the Rhosne.

Drontheim, or Drumsheim, Ni-
drosia, called also Trondhem, was
heretofore the Capital of the King-
dom of Norway, and was made

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an Archbishops See, and a Metropolis by Pope *Eugenius* III. It stands on the Western Shoars of *Norway*, seventy five *German* miles from *Bergen* to the North and one hundred and ten from *Stock-Holm* to the North-West, in Long. 28. 02. Lat. 64. 10. It has its *Latin* Name from the River *Rider*, upon which it stands. This City is now a very great Mart, and has a large and a safe Harbour, yet is an open Town without any fortifications, being in this, more like a great Village than a City. It was heretofore much greater, but the many fires which have happened in it have lessened it, and besides the Church of *S. Olao*, which was once the most beautiful Church in all the North, is now buried in its Ashes; it has also a Castle, but of no strength, being easily taken by the *Suedes*, and was granted them by a Treaty in 1658. but in 1660. the *Danes* again recovered it. The Country about this City is called the Government or Prefecture of *Dronheim*, and was granted to the *Suedes* with the City, but is since recovered with it too. This is the largest Prefecture in *Norway*, reaching from North to South five hundred miles, and from West to East one hundred.

Droses, *Fernus*, a River of *Conaught*, in the County of *Clare*, which falls into the Bay of *Shannon* at *Dinghanbeg*, *Dinga*, East of *Clare* two miles

Le Dret, *Drotius*, a River in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which ariseth at *Montpasier*, ten miles North-West of *Cabors*, and running West falls into the *Garonne*, over a

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gainst *Bazas*, nine miles East of *Bordeaux*.

Drut, *Dara*, a River of *Carmania* in *Perfia*. It falls into the *Persian* Gulph over against the City of *Ormuz*, having passed between *Fa* and *Chabon*.

Dublin, *Dublinum*, *Eblana* the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name upon the River *Liffy* or *Lestee* which is the noblest River in all this Kingdom. This City is called *EBLANA* by *Ptolemy*. Whether or by whom it was first built, is not known, but old it must needs be by its being mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Saxo Grammaticus* acquaints us how much it suffered by the *Danes* afterwards it was under *Edgar* King of *England*, and *Harald* *Harfager* King of *Norway*. *Henry* II. having Conquered this Kingdom, sent hither from *Bristol* a Colony from which times it began to flourish more and more, and became the Capital of the Kingdom; the Seat of the Lieutenant, of the Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments, being strengthened with a Castle on the East side, built by *Henry* *Loundres* a Bishop in 1220. and near it there was a Royal Palace built by *Henry* II. King of *England*. It has also a College for Students founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1591. This was attempted before by one *Alexander Bicknor* Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained from the Pope a Bull for an University, but the troublesom times that followed, defeated that good design then; and at the North Gate is a Bridge

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great antiquity, built at several
times, in which are a Dean, a
Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treas-
urer, two Archdeacons, and twenty
two Prebendaries; there is another
Cathedral in the City, called Christs
Church, built in 1012. In more
ancient times this City was Go-
verned by a Provost, but in 1409.
Henry IV. granted them Licence
to choose every year a Mayor, and
two Bailiffs, which two last were
changed into Sheriffs by Ed-
ward IV. thus far *Cambden*. This
City escaping the fury of the Massa-
cre, was Beheged by the Parliament
forces, and was by the Duke of
Ormond, by the Kings Order, de-
vered to the *English*, rather than
the *Irish* Rebels, for they were
now united against their King;
and when afterwards June 21.
1649. he indeavored to recover it,
his Army was broken by a Sally,
and totally defeated, and this City
continued in their Hands till the
year 1660. when God turned our
captivity, by restoring *Charles II.*
whose memory is blessed.

The County of *Dublin* is bound-
on the East by the *Irish* Sea,
the West with the County of
Wicklow, on the South by the
little Territories of *O-Tholer*, and
Brins, and on the North by
the County of *Meath*, and a small
river called *Nanny*. The Soil is
fruitful, as to every thing but
food, so that they use Sea-Coal,
and Turf for their Fuel. It
well Inhabited, Rich, and full
of excellent Sea-Port Towns,
Duderstadt, a Town in the

Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the
River *Wipper*, eight Miles from *Cas-
sel* to the North-East, three from
Göttingen to the East, and fifteen
from *Wolfenbuttel* to the South.
This Town though in the Duchy
of *Thuringia*, yet has belonged
to the Elector of *Mentz* ever since
the year 1365.

Duero, *Durius*, *Doria*, a Ri-
ver of *Spain*, called *Douro* by the
Portuguese. It is one of the great-
est Rivers in that Kingdom, and
most frequently mentioned by An-
cient Greek, and Latin Writers.
The Head of it is in old *Castile*,
from Mount *Idubeda*, about five
Miles South of *Tarragona*; and
running South, it watereth *Soria*,
and *Almasin*, there bending West,
it passeth by *Osina*, *Aranda de*
Duero, and *Rosa*, beneath which
last it takes in *Duratomo*, or *Seran-
da de Duero*, and *Piznerga* from
the North; which with several
others fall into the *Duero*, two
Miles beneath *Valladolid*, and on
the South *Zapardiel*, and passing
by *Toro* and *Camora*, and taking
in from the North *Esla*, which
brings the *Orbeigo*, then passing to
Miranda de Duero, turning South
it entertains *Tormes* from *Sala-
manca*, soon after which it enter-
eth *Portugal*, a little above *Oli-
venca* to the South, and *Eluas* to
the North; and here the Rivers
which fall into it on both sides
are so small, and so many, that it
is not worth the mentioning them;
so turning Westward, this great
River passeth by *Lemego* on the
South, to *Porta* on the North,
where he pays his last Tribute to
the *Atlantick* Ocean, and after a
Course

Course of ninety Leagues from his rise, and as his last benefit forms a large, deep, and safe Harbour at *Porta*.

Duerstede, Batavodurum, Duurstadium, a Town in *Guelderland*, seated upon the River *Rhine*, and commonly called *Doek*, three German Miles from *Utrecht* to the South-East, six from *Arnhem* to the West, and above two from *Bommel* to the North. It belongs now to the Province of *Utrecht*, and is a part of the Dominions of the United Provinces.

Duisbourg, Duisburgum, or *Duysburgh*, is a small City in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the River *Roeer*, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*, eight Miles from *Cologne* North, and three from *Wesel* South. This was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but is now under the Dominion of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who October 14. 1655. opened here an University. *Gerardus Mercator*, the great Geographer of his time, died here in 1594.

Duvinia. See *Dwina*.

Dulcigno, Dolcigno, Olchinum, Olcinum, Ulcinum, a City of *Albania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ansvari*, which has a safe Port on the *Venesian Gulph*, seated between *Budoa* to the North, and *Lodrin* to the South, twenty four French Miles from *Scutari* to the West. This City is under the Dominion of the *Turks*, and reduced to a mean condition.

Dulcinde, a part of *Carmania Deserta*, upon the entrance of the *Persian Gulph*, an hundred twenty

five German Miles South of *Ormus*, there is a City, River, and Province of this name.

Dummer-Zee, Dummeria, a great Lake in Germany, which lieth between *Mounster* to the West, *Osnaburgh* to the South, and *Diepholt* to the North, the River *Hunt* runs through it, which falls into the *Weselt* a little below *Bremen*.

Dun, Danus, a River of *Yorkshire*, which falleth by *Doncastre* into *Tunbridge-Dike*, at *Thorn*, and by the *Aire*, and *Trent*, into the *Humber*. It is in the most Southern part of *Yorkshire*.

Dun le Roy, a Town in *Berry* in France, seated upon the River *Auronne*, five Miles from *Bourges* to the South, and nine from *Charite* to the South-West.

Duna, Duina. See *Dwina*, a River of Poland and Russia.

Dunawert, Verda, Donavertia, Donavertia, a City of *Schaumburg* in Germany, which has a Bridge on the *Danube*, where it received the River *Wert*, in the Confiners of *Bavaria*, and of the Dukedom of *Newburgh*; in the year 1420. it was made an Imperial and Free City, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, but in the year 1607. it lost this Privilege, and was reduced under the Duke of *Bavaria*, it stands seven Miles from *Auspurgh* to the North, and as many from *Ingoldstad* to the West.

Dunbar, Dumbarum, or the Castle of *Bar*, is a Town in the County of *Lothaine* in Scotland, and seated upon the Eastern shoars, twenty Scotch Miles North of *Berwick*, and the same distance East

of *Edinburgh*, the Castle on the Haven on the

only me here given to Scotland, September 2 was put to theous, Blood by just Judge the payment owed to the having told the of all Prince to the English that day to been in Bond under the W Crime, and off up her H orms, and P of God.

Dunblane, Dunblane, of Scotland, *Menreith*, which under the Ar *reith*. It st *reith*, which and *Sterling*, f *Edinburgh*, t *Sterling*, thirty *Edinburgh*, a from St. And *West*.

Dunbraton, Dunbraton, *Castrum Briton*, County of *Len* on a Fyrth on ame, with a st the River *Le* Fyrth, eight M the North-We *Dunbarton*, b held it the long Scotland; again

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of *Edinburgh*; heretofore it had
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is only memorable for a Defeat
here given to the *Covenanters* of
Scotland, by *Oliver Cromwell*,
September 23. 1650. when an end
was put to that Perjurious, Rebel-
lious, Bloody Faction, who here
by just Judgment of God, began
the payment of that Debt they
owed to the Divine Justice, for
having sold the best and most Holy
of all Princes, *Charles* the Martyr,
to the *English* Rebels. For from
that day to this, *Presbytery* has
been in Bondage, and has truckled
under the Weight of that Horrid
Crime, and may she never more
lift up her Head to embroil King-
doms, and Persecute the Church
of God.

Dunblains, *Dumblanum*, a City
of *Scotland*, in the County of
Menteith, which is a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*. It stands on the River
Forth, which a little beneath this,
and *Sterling*, falls into the *Fyrth* of
Edinburgh, six Miles North of
Sterling, thirty six North-West of
Edinburgh, and about forty five
from *St. Andrews* to the South-
West.

Dunbartoun, *Britanmodunum*,
castrum Britonum, a Town in the
County of *Lenox*, in *Scotland*, up-
on a *Fyrth* or Bay of the same
name, with a strong Castle, where
the River *Levin* falls into the
Fyrth, eight Miles from *Glasgo* to
the North-West. It is also called
Dundarton, because the *Britans*
held it the longest of any Town in
Scotland; against the *Picts* and

Scots. It is the strongest of all
the Castles in *Scotland* by nature,
being built on a high, craggy,
double-headed Rock, both which
heads are fortified, and between
these two it hath only one passage
on the North, which is hardly pas-
sable, and not without labour and
difficulty by a single person, on the
West of it lies the *Levin*, and on
the South the *Chyd*, and on the
East a boggy Marsh, which at eve-
ry Tide is covered with water.
The *Britans* made this good a-
gainst the *Scots*, till in the year
756. *Eadbert*, King of *Northum-*
berland, and *Oeng*, King of the
Picts, besieged, and forced it to
surrender on a Composition. But
it was taken on easier terms Jan. 5.
1651. by the *English* Rebels,
Sir Charles Erskine, surrendering
it to them.

Dunbartoun Fyrth, a great
Bay in the South-West part of
Scotland, upon the *Irish* Seas, takes
its name from this Castle, it begins
at *Dumskay*, and on the South has
Galloway, *Carrick*, *Kile*, and
Cunningham, on the North it has
Menteith, *Lenox*, *Argile*, *Kil-*
more, and *Caneyr*, (besides several
smaller) it has in it the Island of
Arran: and many of the biggest
Rivers of *Scotland* fall into it; just
against it to the West, it has the
North-East parts of *Ireland*, at a
small distance, which are extream
fruitful, and peopled by *Scots* for
the most part; there are many
safe Havens, and populous Towns
upon it, and lastly it lies conve-
nient for Trade with the Western
Plantations, and all the Southern
World.

Duncafter. See *Doncafter*.

Dundalk, Dunker anum, a small City in the Province of *Ulster*, in *Ireland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*. It stands twenty six Miles from *Armagh* to the East, in the County of *Louth*, and sixteen Miles North from *Drogheda*. This Town was surpris'd by the Rebels in 1641. but it was retaken from them the same year by Sir *Henry Tichburn*, by Storm, after their Forces had been beaten off from the Siege of *Tredagh*, or *Drogheda*, upon Sir *Simon Harcourt's* Arrival there, with an *English* Regiment, and some supplies of money, but in 1649. they got it again.

Dundee, or *Dundy*, *Allectum*, *Deidonium Allectum*, a City in the North of *Scotland*, in the County of *Angus*, upon the North side of the Fyrth of *Tay*, on the Eastern side of *Scotland*, which is a frequented Harbour, and of great safety, ten Miles North of *St. Andrews*. This is a very strong Town, and upon that account in 1651. when almost all *Scotland* had yielded after the defeat of *Dunbar*, presumed still to hold out: but General *Monk*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*, coming up and summoning it, upon their refusal to yield, took it by Storm September 1. of that year, though there were in it eight hundred Soldiers, besides the Inhabitants, who put all he found in Arms to the Sword, and Plundered the Town of all its Wealth, which amounted in Silver, Gold, and rich Goods, to a vast sum of money, it being then the richest Town in

Scotland, and made yet richer by the Neighbourhood, who sent what ever they had: that was valuable thither, as to a place of security. Sixty Sail of Ships, which lay then in the Harbour, yielded too: after which *Aberdeen*, and *St. Andrews*, which only remained to the *Covenanters*, yielded upon the first Summons. Thus that ill gotten Wealth they had acquired from the *English* Rebels, came back, and brought with it what ever the *Scots* had gained by their industry, and the blessing of God, in many Ages before.

Dunfermeling, Dunfermeling, is a Town seated on the North Shoar of the Fyrth of *Edenborow*, seventeen Miles from it to the North-West, and ten from *Sterling* to the East. It was once a famous Monastery, the building, and the burial place of *Malcolm*, King of the *Scots*, afterwards advanced to an Earldom in the behalf of Sir *Alexander Seton*, who being a wife and a great Statesman, was raised by *James I.* from Baron of *Tivy*, to be Earl of *Dunfermeling*, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*. But is much more famous for the birth of *Charles I.* the blessed Martyr for the *English* Church and Nation, who was born here November 19. 1600.

Dungall, a Sea-Port Town, and a County in the North-West part of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, seated on the South side of the River *Esk*. The County of *Dungall* has the Ocean on the West, and *Lagh Gormely*, on the South, *Slut Art Oneal* on the South, and *Tome Lagh* on the North

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North ; it is a Barbarous and Wild
place, as Mr. *Cambden* describes
it ; but how it is since improved
or civilized, I know not.

Dungarban, a strong well for-
tified Town, with a Castle, and
Haven, situate on the Southern
Shoar of Ireland, in the County
of Waterford, in the Province of
Mounster, thirteen Miles from
Waterford to the West. First
granted by Henry VI. to Talbot,
Earl of Shrewsbury, and after-
wards, for the convenience, an-
nexed to the Crown of England
by Act of Parliament.

Dungesby Head, *Veruvium*
Promontorium, the most Northern
Cape of all Scotland, which lies
in 59. deg. of Latitude, whereas
Novantium, the Mule of Gallo-
way, the most Southern lies in
55. 10.

Dunkeld, or *Dunkeldes*, *Ca-*
strum Caledonum, a City seated
on the *Tau*, in the County of
Perth, ten Miles North of *Perth*,
which was adorned by King *Da-*
vid of Scotland, with a Bishops
See. It is supposed to have been
the City of the ancient *Caledo-*
nians.

Dunkirk, *Dunquerque*, *Dun-*
querca, called by the *Flemmings*,
Dunsterke, and by the *Italians*,
and *Spaniards*, *Doncherca*, is a
large, strong, well fortified Town,
and Sea-Port in Flanders, which
has a very noble and strong Castle,
lately built. This Town was first
fortified by *Charles V.* It stands
on the River *Colme*, upon the
Shoars of the German Ocean. It
was taken by the French in 1646.
but during their Civil Wars, the

Spaniards recovered it again. In
1658. it was retaken by the *Eng-*
lish and French united, and chiefly
by the valor of the *English*, *Don*
Fohn of *Austria*, and all the
Spanish Forces, who came to re-
lieve it, being totally routed and
defeated, the Town was surren-
dered to the French, but by them,
according to Articles, put into the
Hands of the *English* ; and so it
continued till the year 1662. when
it was sold to the French. The
present King of France, *Lewis XIV.*
has bestowed incredible cost in for-
tifying this Town, and in enlarging
and securing the Haven, by Mounds
and Forts.

Dunstaburge, *Bebba*, a Ca-
stle in Northumberland, on the Sea
Shoar, eighteen Miles South of
Berwick, and twenty five Miles
North of *Newcastle* ; which be-
longs to the Duchy of *Lancaster*.
Bede reports that this Castle was
taken, and burnt by *Penda*, King
of the *Mercians*. *Roger Hove-*
den thus describes it, *Bebba* is a
strong City, not very great, but
containing two or three fields,
having one hollow entrance into
it, and that raised on high by
Stairs, after a wonderful manner,
and on the pitch of an Hill has a
very fair Church, and Westward
on the top of that Hill, there is a
pleasant clear Fountain, adorned
with excellent Workmanship. In
our times (saith Mr. *Cambden*) it is
rather a Castle, than a Town, yet
so big as that it might contain a
small City, nor was it esteemed
otherwise, when King *William Ru-*
fus besieged the Rebellious *Mou-*
bray, who lurked in it. In the

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Wars between the of House *Lancaster* and *York*, it was ruined again. And last of all the Winds, and the Seas have exercised their rage upon it, endeavoring to level it, by driving up the Sea Sand into the hollow parts of it, and fetching down its once haughty Battlements.

Dunstaffag, Evonium, a small ruined City in the West of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lorne*, which has an Haven over against the Island of *Maly*, fifty five Miles from *Dumblane* to the West, and fourteen from *Kilmore* to the North. This was the seat of the ancient Kings of the *Picts*, but is now a Village, and yet perhaps in a better state, than it was when it was a Royal City.

Dunwich, an ancient Corporation, once a potent City, on the Coast of *Suffolk*, *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who established the East *Angles* (who were then wavering) in the Christian Faith, in the year 630. placed here a Bishops See, which continued here till *Bisus* the fourth Bishop after him removed to North *Elmham*, leaving a suffragan Bishop only at *Dunwich*, in which times it was very populous, and so strong, that long after, it curbed *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, who was in Rebellion against his Prince. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it had a Mint, and is called by *William* of *Newberry*, *Vicus insignis, variis opibus refectus*, a Town of good note, and well stored with all sorts of Riches. But it is now a poor small Corporation, which bating the honour it has of sending two Burgesses to the Parliament,

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has nothing to Consolate it self withal. Time, and the Sea, and Men, as bad as either, have by degrees, ruined not only the Town, but the greatest part of the ground it stood upon, and instead of its ancient variety of Riches, there is now an uniform Poverty, and desolation.

Durance, Druentius, Duranti-us, a very rapid River in *Provence*, in *France*, which infesteth the Country with frequent Inundations. It ariseth from Mount *Genebra*, one of the *Cottian Alpes*, not far from *Pignerol* in *Piedmont*, or as others, in the *Dauphinate* near *Brianzon*, and passing on, it watereth *Embrun*, and *Gap*, and entering *Provence*, it takes in the *Hubaye*, the *Buech*, and the *Suse*, and then passing *Sisteron*, and *Manosque*, it enters the *Verdon*, and a little beneath *Cavaillon*, and *Avignon* unites with the *Rhone*. It will neither indure Boats nor Bridges by reason of its great rapidity and swiftness, especially beneath *Sisteron*, which stands twenty eight Miles upon a straight Line East from *Avignon*, and about thirty five as the River falls in its winding Course.

Durango, Durangum, a City of North *America*, in the Province of *New Biscay*, but near the confines of *New Spain*, towards the *Zacateas*, built at the foot of a Hill, which was made a Bishoprick by the Archbishop of *Mexico*, in the year 1620.

Durazzo, Durracium, Dyrrachium, Epidamnus, called by the *Turks*, *Drazzi*, by the *French*

Duras celebra the King now a Haven, Shoar of the River North-E dufsum i from whi dred and two hund the West eyreans Year of t dred and six h before th in the Ye ing much tives, it h stance of the *Corcy* these Exile beaten, thi War, and This City t Greece, ur Kings of M with *Mace* *Romans*, v Colony. I War betw it was the for *Pompey* Seat of the ly prospero and had pro *Pompey* had cesses with this it had *Cicero* in every wher publican pa man Colo

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Duras; is a very Ancient and much celebrated City of *Macedonia*, in the Kingdom of *Albania*. It has now a strong Castle, and a large Haven, and is seated on the Eastern Shoar of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon the River *Argentaro* or *Arzento*, North-East of *Brindisi*, or *Brun-dusium* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, from which it is distant one hundred and twenty miles, and about two hundred from *Thessalonica* to the West. It was built by the *Corcyreans* (now called *Corfu*) in the Year of the World 3327. One hundred and thirty years after *Rome*, and six hundred twenty one years before the Birth of our Saviour; in the Year of the World 3512. being much streightned by its Fugitives, it had recourse to the Assistance of the *Corinthians*, but the *Corcyreans* taking part with these Exiles, the *Corinthians* were beaten, this drew on an *Athenian* War, and that the *Peloponnesian*. This City fell first with the rest of *Greece*, under the Power of the Kings of *Macedonia*, and together with *Macedonia*, was subject to the *Romans*, who made it a *Roman* Colony. In the times of the Civil War between *Cesar* and *Pompey*, it was the Seat of great Actions, for *Pompey* chose this as the first Seat of the War, and it was the only prosperous Scene of that Party, and had proved the ruin of *Cesar* if *Pompey* had pursued his first successes with vigor. Not long before this it had given entertainment to *Cicero* in his Exile, and appears every where favourable to the Republican party. It was also a *Roman* Colony, but when settled I

cannot now find. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See, as it is still, and in the latter times of the *Greek* Empire it had Princes of the *Caroline* Line of *France*, from whom it passed to the *Venesians*; and from them it was taken by *Mahomet* III. and to this day in their hands it is; but however the *Venesians* had a small revenge by Sacking this City in 1554. by their Fleet. Long. 44. 20. Lat. 41. 42.

Duren, *Dura*, *Duria*, *Marcodurum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Fuliers* in *Germany*, upon the River *Roer*, not two miles from *Gulick* to the South, and five from *Cologne* to the West. This was the ancient *Marcodurum*, in the opinion of *Cluverius*, and all the other Geographers; it was made a Free Imperial City by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*. But *Charles* V. being incensed against *John* Duke of *Cleves*, who had Married *Mary* the Daughter of *William* the last Duke of *Fuliers*, and Leagued with the *French* King *Francis* I. against him, in the Year 1545. entered this Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and after a sharp siege took this City and burnt it, since which time it has been reduced into subjection again, and is now under the Duke of *New-bourg*, by the Treaty of *Faisans* in the Year 1659.

Durgat, *Phrygia*, a part of *Anatolia*, or *Asia* the Less.

Durham, *Dunehelmum*, a City and County Palatine in the North of *England*. The City of *Durham* is seated upon the River *Wear*, in a Peninsula made by this River, which washeth three sides of the

City, and gives passage by three Bridges into it, the fourth which is the North-East side, being not Watered by it. The ground upon which the City stands is a natural Hill, which also contributes no less than the River to the strength and pleasantness of its situation. It is also secured by a Wall, and a Castle in the midst of it, the Cathedral (it being a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of York) is towards the South side of the City, and is of great beauty. This City is yet of no great Antiquity, being built or rather begun by the Monks of *Lindisfarn*, in the Year 995. before which time it was a Wood, and then not cleared without great difficulty. This City was after in the times of *William* the Conqueror for some time employed by the Saxons, as a place of Refuge against him, but they were in a short time forced to betake themselves to *Scotland* for their greater security. And *William* the Conqueror being possessed of it, built the Castle for a Curb to these Northern parts, and a security against the Scots. The present Cathedral was began about the same time by *William de Carelep* then Bishop of *Durham*, and finished by his Successor. This City gave great Protection to the English in 1346. When *David Bruce* King of *Scotland*, harrassed these Northern parts, whilst *Edward III.* besieged *Calais*, but he was soon after overthrown in *Battel* and taken Prisoner at *Nevills Cross*. In the times of *Edward VI.* this Bishoprick was dissolved by Act of Parliament, and given to that Prince, but Queen

Mary dissolved that Statute, and restored the Bishoprick with all its Franchises. In 1640. in the beginning of the late Rebellion it fell after *Newbury* Fight into the hands of the Scots, and being left by them the year following, it followed the fate of the War, as the Parties prevailed upon each other. Long. 22. 00. Lat. 54. 57.

The County or Bishoprick of *Durham*, is bounded on the North and West by the River *Derwent*, which separates it from *Northumberland* on the West in part, and on the South by the River *Tees*, which part it from *Westmorland*, *West*, and *York* to the South, and on the East it has the Sea. On the West it is barren, but full of Mines of Iron, the Valleys are fruitful here also, and on the Eastern side the Country is generally very fruitful of Grains and Corn, and yields plenty of Sea-Coal. Though all the English Kings were liberal to this Church upon the account of *S. Cuthbert*; yet *Guthrun* the Dane was the first who granted this Bishoprick or County to the Church of *Durham*, which was after confirmed by *Canutus*, another Danish Prince, and by *William* the Conqueror, ever since which time it has been accounted a County Palatine. Dr. *Nathan Crew*, the present Bishop of this Diocese, being the LXX. in number from *S. Aidanus*, was Translated from *Oxford* hither in the Year 1674.

Duringer, *Chasuarii*, *Turingi*, *Teuriocbrame*. See *Thuringia*.

Durlach, *Durlachum*, *Budoris*, is a City in the Marquisate of *Baden*, in *Schwaben* in Germany, seated

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ed scarce two miles from the *Rhine*
 to the East, and four from *Pbi-*
lipsburg to the South, five from
Spire, and four from *Baden*. This
 is the Capital of the Marquisate of
Durlach, and is the lower part of
 the Marquisate of *Baden*, which
 bounds it on the South, the *Rhine*
 lies on the West, the Dukedom of
Wirtemberg on the East, and the
 Palatinate of the *Rhine* on the
 North. It is subject to its Mar-
 quess, who is of the House of *Ba-*
den, who has some other Territo-
 ries and Honours in these Parts.

Durn. See *Dyrne*.

Dusseldorp, *Dusseldorpium*, the
 chief Town of the Duchy of *Bergh*,
 seated upon the *Rhine*, five miles
 beneath *Cologne*, and three above
Duysburg to the South. This
 Town was fortified against the
 Duke of *Brandenburg*, by the Duke
 of *Newburg* in the Year 1613.
 who has since had his Residence
 here.

Duysburg. See *Dunburg*.

Dwina, a vast River in *Muscovy*,
 or *Russia*, which riseth in the Pro-
 vince of *Megrina*, from two sever-
 al Heads which unite at *Wologda*,
 one of the principal Cities of *Russia*,
 and running North-East, passeth by
 the Lake of *Soechna*, beneath which
 it receiveth from the East, the Ri-
 ver *Fuga*, and a little lower the Ri-
 ver *Wyuma*, and then turning
 North-East, it falls into the *White*
 Sea by three Mouths, upon the
 most Eastern of which stands
Arch-Angel, the only frequented
 Port of *Russia*. The Heads of this
 River are called before their union,
Jagel and *Sachana*, and after it
Dwina.

D Y

There is another River of the
 same Name, which riseth out of
 a Lake of the same Name, ten
 Leagues from the Lake of *Fro-*
nowo, and the Sources of the
Nieper, and falls into the *Baltick*
 Sea below *Riga*, saith *Ole-*
arius, and I suppose this is it which
 the latter Maps call *Duma*. This
 River riseth in a Province of *Rus-*
sia called *Novogard*, near the Lake
Wolga, and the Fountains of the
 River called by that Name, and
 turning Westward, and being aug-
 mented by some smaller Rivers, it
 entereth *Lithuania* at *Witepsk*, and
 passing *Poloczko*, *Drima*, *Duneberg*
 and *Kakenheusen*, and separating
Livonia from *Semigallia*, it falls
 into the Gulph or Bay of *Livonia*
 (a part of the *Baltick* Sea) on the
 South of *Riga*, by *Dunemund*, a
 Castle seated on the Mouth of this
 River. The *Muscovites* call this
 River *Dzwina*, saith *Baudrand*.

The Province of *Dwina*, is the
 greatest and most Northern of all
Russia; it was heretofore Subject
 to the Duke of *Novogorod*, and is
 one hundred *Russian* miles in length.
 It had heretofore but one City
 called by the same Name, which
 stands in the middle of it; but since
 the Passage to *Arch-Angel* has been
 discovered, it is become one of
 the most considerable Provinces in
Russia. *Arch-Angel* being seated
 in this Province, and the greatest
 Trade being driven on the *Dwi-*
na.

Dyfe, *Deva*, *Divus*, *Devous*. See
Dee, a River in *Wales*.

Dyrne, *Tirnavia*. See *Tyrnaw*,
 a City of the Upper *Hungary*.

E. A.

Earne, or *Lough-Earne*, *Erno*, a Lake in *Ulster*, which passing into the Lake of *Devenish*, a little more West, they both together fall into the *Virginian* or Western Ocean, by the Bay of *Walley*, between *Dungel* to the North, and *Slego* to the South.

Caston-nels, a Promontory on the Coast of *Suffolk*, which makes the Northern Point of *Southwold-Bay*, and is the most Eastern Cape of the whole Kingdom of *England*.

Eaune, *Heldona*, *Elna*, a River of *France*, commonly called *Liane*. It ariseth in the Confiners of *Artois*, and running through the County of *Bologne*, falls into the *Britisk* Sea at *Bologne*.

Eause, *Elusa*, a ruined City of *France*, commonly called *Euse*, and *Eusan*, often mentioned by *Sulpitius Severus*, *Amnianus* and *Sidonius*. It was once an Archbishops See; but is now an obscure Village in *Armagnac* in *Gascogny*; five miles from *Condom* West, ten from *Aux* North-West, and twelve from *Tarbe* to the North.

Ebermyck, *York*.

Eblaba, *Alabanda*, an inland City of *Caria*, now *Aldsnell*, in the Lesser *Asia*, on the South of the River *Madre*. Long. 52. 28. Lat. 38. 40. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Scavropole*, or *Sancta Croce*.

Ebro, *Iberus*, one of the greatest Rivers of *Spain*, called by the French *Ebre*. It ariseth from the

Mountains of the *Asturia's* in old *Castile*, near the Village and Castle of *Mantillas*, from two Springs five miles from the Town of *Aquilar del Campo*, and watering the North part of Old *Castile*, and the Towns of *Frias*, *Miranda*, *Logrono*, and *Tudela*, (where it takes in the River *Arga* from the South, and from whence it becomes capable to carry a Boat) soon after entering into, and dividing the Kingdom of *Aragon*, it takes in *Biel* from the North, and *Xalon* from the South, a little below *Alagon*, then saluting *Saragoza*, it admits *Rio de la Gueroa* from the South, and *Gallego* from the North, and passing *Burgo* and *Fuentes*; *Aguas*, *Martia*, and *Guadalupe*, come in from the South, and at *Mequinencia* come in *Segre*, of old *Sicoris*, with a number of smaller Rivers in his retinue. *Algas* on the South, and a knot of small Rivolets on the North also come in to pay their Tributes, and so watering the Southern part of *Catalonia*, a little beneath *Tortosa* he falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between three small Islands made by his own Sands.

Ecbatana. See *Hani*.

Ecija, *Astigi*, *Astigi*, a City of the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in *Spain*, called by *Pliny Augusta Firma*; seated upon the River *Xenil*, over which it hath a Bridge; eight miles from *Cordova* to the South, and fourteen from *Sevil* to the North, and not two miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South. This was anciently a Bishops See, but is now a part of the Diocess of *Sevil*, and yet at this time it is one of the best

Cities

the *Asturia's* in old the Village and *Cas-* as, from two Springs in the Town of *A-* mpo, and watering of Old Castle, and of *Frias*, *Minanda*, *Tudela*, (where it River *Arga* from the from whence it be- e to carry a Boat) tering into, and divi- dom of *Aragon*, it from the North, and the South, a little be- then saluting *Sarago-* its *Rio de la Guera* ath, and *Gallejo* from and passing *Burgo* and *Aguas*, *Martia*, and come in from the t. *Mequinenca* come in d *Sicoris*, with a num- r Rivers in his retinue. e South, and a knot of ts on the North also ay their Tributes, and the Southern part of a little beneath *Tortosa* the *Mediterranean* three small Islands own Sands.

See *Hani*.
Tigi, *Astigi*, a City of of *Andalusia* in Spain, *Pliny Augusta Firma*; the River *Xenil*, over a Bridge; eight miles a to the South, and m *Sevil* to the North, o miles from the *Gua-* the South. This was ishops See, but is now e Diocess of *Sevil*, and me it is one of the best Cities

Cities in *Andalusia*. It was reco- vered from the *Moors* in the Year 1239.

Eda, *Batius*, a River in *Arabia Felix*, which springing out of the Mountains of *Ghazuan* [*Bengebres*] watereth *Harjan*, and a little below *Tajes*, takes in the River *Chaibar*, then passing by *Badid Al-mortasse*, *Bayfar*, and *Mecca*, it falls into the *Red Sea* at *Ziden*, or *Giodda*, over against *Suaquem* in *Africa*.

Edel, *Rba*. See *Wolgha*, a River of *Russia*.

Eden, *Ituna*, a River of *England*, which ariseth from *Huseat Movel Hill* in *Yorkshire*. It passeth *Pendragon Castle*, *Kirkby*, *Steven* and *Appleby*, and at *Hornby* takes in the River *Eimot*, and entereth *Cumberland*, out of *Westmorland*: and running Northward it passeth *Corry Castle*, and *Warrick*, then turning West, it watereth *Carlisle*, taking in *Petterel* and *Canda*, one above, and the other beneath that City, and a little before from the North *Irthing*, which falleth by *Brampton*; and beneath *Carlisle* it takes in *Kirkcosp*, the Boundary of *England* and *Scotland*, and so falleth by the Bay of *Itune*, or *Eden*, into the *Irish Sea*, between *Anand Castle* in *Scotland*, and *Boulness* in *England*.

Edenburrow. See *Edinburg*.

Eder, *Adraua*, *Ader*, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth in the *Upper Haffia*, and flowing through the *Earldom of Waldeck*, it watereth *Franchenberg*, *Waldeck*, and two miles above *Cassel* to the North falls into the River *Fuld*.

Edermay, *Hadrianopolis*. See *Adrianople*.

Edinburgh, *Agneda*, *Edenburghum*, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Seat of the Kings of that Nation. It stands in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lothaine*, and was anciently called *C ASTRUM ALATUM*; and *Edenburrow* signifies the same thing, for *Edan* in the *Welsh Tongue* is *Wing*; the City stands on a high Ground in an healthful Air, and a fruitful Soil, and is watered by many excellent Springs. It lies in length from East to West a mile, but the breadth is something less; the Walls of it are strong, the publick and private Buildings Magnificent; it is full of People, and has a competent Trade by the advantage of the Port of *Leith*, not far from it. At the East end is the Royal Palace, and by it a fine Park, and not far off a strong Castle built upon a Rock. As the variety of the Fortune of War changed, this City fell sometimes into the hands of the *English*, and at others of the *Scots*, till the Year 960. when the last prevailed by the means of the *Danish* Irruptions. *Septemb. 14. 1650*. After the Battel of *Dunbar*, the Castle was delivered into the hands of the *English*, who were Possessed of it till the Restitution of *Charles II*. It lies in Long. 16. 00. Lat. 56. 15.

The firth of *Edinburgh*, is one of the greatest Bays in *Scotland*, on the North it has *Fife*, and on the South *Sterling* and *Lothaine*, and several of the principal Cities of this

Edinburgh, Agneda, Edenburghum, is the Capital City of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the Seat of the Kings of that Nation.

this Kingdom stand about it, or near to it.

Edge-Hill, a place in *Warwickshire*, near *Kyneton*, seven miles South of *Warwick*, where on *Sunday October 23. 1642.* was fought the first *Battel* between *Charles I.* and the *Parliamentarians*, under the Command of the *Earl of Essex*. In which fight the *Earl of Lindsey* the Commander of the *Kings Battalia*, and General of the *Field* was slain, and the *Standard* taken, but retaken by one *Sir John Smyth*, who after the fight was made a *Knight Banneret*. The *King* had yet in this first *Battel* clearly the advantage, and opened his way to *Oxford* and *London*, and the next day took *Banbury*: whereas *Essex* retreated first to *Warwick*, and then to *Coventry*, and left the *Field* and passage open.

Efeso, *Ephesus*, a City of the *Lesser Asia*, which I shall describe under the ancient Name.

Ega, a River in *Spain*; it ariseth in *Aalva* in *Biscay*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Navarr*, watereth *Stella*, and *Villa Tuercla*, and between *Calaborra*, and *Villafraanca*, falls on the North into the *Ebro*.

Eger, and *Erlaw*. See *Agria*.

Egers, *Egericius*, *Egericius*, commonly called *Gers*, a River of *France*, in the Upper *Gascony*; it ariseth in *Armagnac*, and running Northward, watereth *Aux*, and *Le-Store*, and so falls into the *Garonne* over against *Agen*, twenty five miles above *Bordeaux*.

Eggiaford. See *Aland*.

Egli, *Thelias*, a River of *Roussillon* in *Spain*, which riseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, and falls after a short Course into the *Mediterranean Sea*, three *French miles* North of *Perpignan*, and ten miles South of *Narbonne*.

Egrez, *Agritia*, a River belonging to the Territory of the City of *Basil*; it is called in the Maps *Egeretz*, and it ariseth from the Hills of *Buchisgow*, and running North watereth *Liechstall*, and falls into the *Rhine* three miles above *Basil*, and beneath *Rhinselden*, this has many smaller Rivers fall into it before it reacheth *Liechstall*, and one after, but I cannot find their Names.

Egypt, *Aegyptus*, called by the Inhabitants *Chibili*, by the *Arabians* *Bardamasser*; by the *Turks* *Misir*; which is very near the *Hebrew Misraim*; by the *Italians* and *Spaniards* *l'Egitto*; by the *Germans* *Egypten*; Is the first, the most fruitful, most Ancient and most celebrated Kingdom of all *Africa*; on the North it has the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the East *Arabia deserta*, and the *Red Sea*; on the South *Aethiopia*; and on the West *Cyrene*, and the Deserts of *Libya*. The River *Nile* running the whole length of it, and towards the *Mediterranean Sea* dividing and spreading it self into many Branches, is the only cause of its fertility; by overflowing it every year in the Month of *June*. It is, saith *Cluverius*, from the City of *Pelusium*, to the Cataracts of the *Nile*, one hundred and fifty miles, from the same place to *Conza* in the West, it is one hundred miles broad;

broad; but towards the (saith) above for a long barren Mo any places for above eight he extends five hundred and in bro forty Engli End. This Misraim t Grandchild maintained ces of its o into the ha in the Year five years af sem by the Empire lying much shake sions, they ty again. C the second t World 342 them again a yet Artaxer. stated to redu had set up P had beat his sent to redu in Person, a King into their strong made them id they have b since. This in 3587. and Co Alexander t Miter next whom they tted, out of Persian Gove

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broad; but then in some places to-
wards the South (as Mr. *Sandys*
saith) above *Grand Cairo*, it is
for a long Tract confined between
barren Mountains, and in ma-
ny places scarce four, and in few a-
bove eight miles broad. But then
it extends it from North to South
five hundred and threescore miles,
and in breadth one hundred and
forty *English* miles at the North
End. This Country was Peopled by
Misraim the Son of *Chus*, the
Grandchild of *Noah* by *Ham*; and
maintained its Liberty under Prin-
ces of its own, till God gave them
into the hands of *Nabuchodonosor*
in the Year of the World 3365.
five years after the ruin of *Jerusa-*
lem by the same Prince. Yet that
Empire lying far off, and being
much shaken by intestine Divi-
sions, they recovered their Liber-
ty again. *Cambyfes* reduced them
the second time in the Year of the
World 3425. *Xerxes* Conquered
them again about the Year 3473. and
yet *Artaxerxes Ochus*, was neces-
sitated to reduce them again, for they
had set up Princes of their own, and
had beat his Generals, which were
sent to reduce them; so he went
in Person, and having driven their
King into *Ethiopia*, he levelled
their strongest Fortifications, and
made them so weak and helpless, that
they have been in Servitude ever
since. This Prince began his Reign
in 3587. and Reigned twenty three
years, and Conquered them in 3602.
Alexander the Great became their
Master next in the Year 3620. to
whom they most willingly submit-
ted, out of a detestation of the
Persian Government. *Ptolemy* the

Son of *Lagus*, began his Reign o-
ver them in 3626. and *Cleopatra*
the last of his Posterity, de-roy-
ed her self to avoid Captivity,
in the Year of the World 3920.
eighteen years before the Birth of
our Saviour. From thence for-
ward they were under the *Romans*.
This wretched Nation weary of the
Greek Government, called in at
length *Haymaria* III. of the *Sara-*
cen Califfs, and by his help cast
out the *Greek* Garrisons about the
Year 862. In 1163. another
Race of these succeeded, called the
Turkish Kings, or *Califfs*, which
ended in 1245. when the *Mama-*
luks, or Slaves of that Race, deposed
their Masters, and Erected an Ele-
ctive Kingdom out of their own
Body; the Prince of that Nation
being for many Ages chosen out of
a number of Men whose beginning
was always in Slavery, and whose
Profession was War; they were in
some sort the *Fanizaries* of that
Age. *Tenombeis* II. was the last
of all these Princes, who in 1517.
was forced to submit to the prevail-
ing Valour and fortune of *Selymus*
one of the *Ottoman* Princes, un-
der which Family that Nation still
groans. And now let any man but
compare the ancient and the present
Maps of *Egypt*, and his Eyes will
shew him in one minute, the diffe-
rence between the ancient and the
later Governments. The fruitful
and populous Land of *Egypt*, that
was of old over-spread with Cities
and Towns, being now almost de-
solate, and all its ancient Glory,
Magnificence, Riches and People,
being buried in rubbish and ruins:
Names of Places that have no In-
bitants,

habitants, or the pictures of Beasts, and Antiquities, is almost all that is to be found here. *Grandcaire*, *Alexandria*, *Rosetta*, and *Damiata*, are the only considerable places which are left, and Christianity is almost totally extirpated here, as well as it is in *Barbary*: but I must not be long in so short a Work.

Ebenheim, *Enbeimium*, a small City in the Upper *Alsasia*, upon the River *Ergel*, which falls by *Strasburgh* into the *Rhine*, it is a little above three Dutch Miles from *Strasburgh* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Schofflar* to the North. The name of the River in the Maps, is *Ergers*, and of the City, *Ober-Hebenheim*. This was once an Imperial Free City, but is now under the Dominion of the *French*, who are repairing the ruins they made in it, to acquire the possession of it.

Eiala Helicon, a Mountain in *Boetia* in *Greece*.

Die Eifel, a small Territory, or District in the Dukedom of *Juliers*.

Eisleben, *Eislebia*, a small City in the Upper *Saxony*, in the County of *Mansfield*, seated upon a small River, which falls into the Lake of *Susse See*, which a little lower empties it self into the River *Sala*, five Miles West from *Hall*, and ten Miles North of *Weimar*, in *Thuringa*, one Mile East of *Mansfield*, twenty two Miles North-West of *Dresden*. *Luther* was born here in the year 1483. and here he died too, in the year 1546.

Ekelenfurd, *Ekelenfordia*, a Town belonging to *Denmark*, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*; it stands five Danish Miles from *Flensborg* to the South-East, and almost three from *Kiel* to the North-West, upon a Bay of the *Baltick Sea*, called *Eckrenforder hafen*, twelve Miles North of *Hamburg*. This Town took its name from an old ruined Castle near it, and is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

El Segro, *Sicoris*. See *Segre*, a River of *Spain* and *Ebro*.

El Var. See *Varo*.

Eladafagni, *Elbassan*, *Dassan*, *Daulia*, a City in the West of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Albania*, seated upon the River *Spirnasse*, South of *Scampi*, which River falls into the *Ionian Sea*, between *Durazzo* to the North, and *Purgo* to the South. *Elbassan* stands sixty English Miles from *Durazzo*.

Elandia Lampia, a small River in the *Morea*, it is so very small, that it is not taken notice of in the ancient or later Maps, but it ariseth from a Mountain of the same name in *Arcadia*.

Elatach, *Wolga*. See *Rhe*.

Elba, *Aethalia*, *Iloa*, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Piombino*, in the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the Isle of *Corsica*. It has a strong Town in it, called *Porto Ferraro*, but in the Maps *Cosmopolis*, whereas indeed, (saith *Baudrand*) there is no such place as *Cosmopolis* in that Island.

Elbe, *Albis*, is one of the greatest Rivers of *Germany*, and is called by the *Bohemians*, *La-*
by

by the *Italians* in *Bohemia* called *Was* the *Mount* ders of *Sile* part of that South, at and *Metue* Conig: then from the *No* lina, and a and at *Mel* watereth *Pr* *Bohemiah*; *omeritz*, wards into *D* *Dresden*, and *Saxony*, a *berg*, it enter the North, a *da*, and a l a great River it watereth and *Sandow*, *Dukedom* of in the *Havel*, watereth *Ba* *burgh*, the p *Dukedom*; a *ther* vast sup *burgh*, so le the South, a North, in en *desborgh*, an of *Hamburg* about twelve neath which *man Ocean*. boundary of to which the beyond whic fix.

Elber, *Lib* *Africa*. *Elbing*, B

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elenfordia, a
Denmark, in
wick; it stands
from Flensburg
and almost three
North-West,
the Baltick Sea,
hafen, twelve
mburgh. This
name from an
near it, and is
Holstein Gor-

. See Segre, i
Ebro.

assan, Dassar,
the West of
the Borders of
upon the River
Scampi, which
the Ionian Sea,
to the North,
South, Elbassan
ish Miles from

y, a small River
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adia.

See Rbe.
Ilya, an Island
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ong Town in it,
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whereas indeed,
there is no such
in that Island.
is one of the
f Germany, and
obemians, Labe,
by

by the *Italians*, *Albi*. It ariseth
in *Bobemia* out of a Mountain,
called *Das Risengebirge*, that is,
the Mount of *Giants*, in the Bor-
ders of *Silesia*, in the North-East
part of that Kingdom, and it runs
South, at first taking in *Upawa*
and *Metuexe* above, and *Olitz* at
Conig: then turning Westward
from the North, it takes in *Czida-*
lina, and a little further *Gizera*,
and at *Melnick*, *Multaw*, which
watereth *Prague*, the Capital of
Bobemia; and *Egers* above *Le-*
omeritz, where it runs North-
wards into *Wistula*, and passeth by
Dresden, and *Meissen*, then entring
Saxony, a little above *Witten-*
berg, it entertains the *Elster* from
the North, and at *Dessau* the *Mul-*
dain, and a little further the *Sala*,
a great River from the South; then
it watereth *Magdeburgh*, *Borgh*,
and *Sandow*, and at *Werben* in the
Dukedom of *Brandenburgh*, takes
in the *Havel*, a great River, which
watereth *Berlin*, and *Branden-*
burgh, the principal Cities of that
Dukedom; at *Domitx* it has ano-
ther vast supply out of *Mecklen-*
burgh, so leaving *Danneberg* on
the South, and *Thomdam* on the
North, in entreth *Holstein* at *Lud-*
desborgh, and runs on the South
of *Hamburgh*, to *Gluckstad*, a-
bout twelve German Miles, be-
neath which it falls into the Ger-
man Ocean. This was the fatal
boundary of the *Roman Empire*,
to which they seldom came, and
beyond which they could never
fix.

Elber, *Libya Deserta*, a part of
Africa.

Elbing, *Elbinga*, a City of

E L

Prussia, seated upon the Eastern
mouth of the *Vistula*, over against
Dantzick, near the Lake of *Draus-*
sen. It stands ten Polish Miles
from *Dantzick* to the East, twenty
from *Koninsbergh* to the West,
and five from *Margenburgh* to the
North. This is a very strong,
beautiful, and rich City, and is
divided into two parts, the Old
and the New. It was first built
in the year 1239. by the Knights
of the *Teutomick Order*. In 1454.
it withdrew it self from their sub-
jection, and put it self under the
Protection of the King of *Poland*.
In 1492. there was an University
opened here by *Albertus Duke*
of *Brandenburgh*, the first of that
House, that was Duke of *Prussia*.
In 1629. it was taken by the
Swedes, and again in 1655. but
since that it was recovered back
to the Crown of *Poland*. The
first occasion of the Trade, and
Wealth of this Town, was the
besieging the Town of *Dantzick*,
by *Szephen King of Poland*, which
necessitated the Merchants to re-
move the Trade to *Elbing*; which
Gustavus Adolphus designed to
improve also by the same method;
but the best Trade they have at
present, is on the account of its
being the Staple for the *English*
Cloth.

Elbogen, *Malmogia*. See *Mal-*
myen, a City of *Sweden*.

Elcatif, *Leanita*, a City and
Province in *Arabia Felix*, upon
the Gulph of *Persia*, over against
the Island of *Baharim*, from this
City the Gulph of *Persia*, is by
the *Arabians* called the Sea of *El-*
catife.

Elcur,

E L

Elcur, Cyrrus, Cyrus, a River of *Albania*, in *Asia*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Armenia Major*, from the Mountains of *Mosch*, and flowing through *Iberia*, takes in the River *Iber*, and then buries himself in the *Caspian Sea*.

Elesa, Elusa, an Island upon the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Elna, Helena, a small City in *Calabria*, in the County of *Roussillon*, which was heretofore a Bishops See; it stands upon a small River, two Miles South of *Perpignan*, and the same distance from the *Mediterranean Sea*. The Bishoprick was removed to *Perpignan*, in the year 1604. by *Clement VIII.* and the Town was taken by the *French* from the *Spaniards*, in 1640. This City is very small, and was called anciently *Iliberis*, in which was *Hellen Castle*, in which those of *Magnentius* his party, slew *Constantine*, the eldest Son of *Constantine* the Great. The River that falls by it, is called *Tech*.

Elfas. See *Alfatia*, a Country of *Germany*.

Elfenore, Elfenora, called by the *Danes*, *Helsingor*, is a Town in the Island of *Zeeland*, not far from the Castle of *Cronenburgh* to the East, five German Miles from *Copenhagen* to the West, it has a large and a safe Haven, and is near the mouth of the *Sound*.

Elfsingbourgh, Elfsingborch, a Town on the opposite Shoar, over against *Cronenburgh* in *Scania*; which heretofore was under the Crown of *Denmark*, but by the

E L

Treaty of Roschild, in 1658. was resigned to the King of *Sweden*. It stands three German Miles from *Landskroon* to the West.

Elror, Eilan, or Heilan Elna, Aila, Sur, Taurus, a City of *Arabia Petraea*, upon the Red Sea, North of *Madian*, and over against *Dacata* in *Egypt*. It has a Castle on a Rock by it, which has always a Turkish Garrison in it, against the *Arabians*. It lies about fifty German Miles South of *Sues*.

Elwang, Elwanga, Elephanicum, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Jagst*, in the Confines of *Franconia*, near the Territory of *Onold*, five German Miles from *Rotenburgh*, upon the *Tubar*, to the South, and as many from *Hall* to the East, and nine from *Ulm* to the North. It is the Capital of a noble Government, the Governor of it being one of the Princes of the Empire, and it has a Castle near the City, in which he resides. This Territory is called by the *Germans* *Stift Elwang*.

Elvas, Helva, a City of *Portugal*, called *Telves* by them of *Castile*; it stands upon the River *Guadiana*, fourteen Miles from *Merida* to the West, nine Miles from *Porto Legre* to the North, within two of *Badajox* to the West, and twenty nine from *Sevil* to the North. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*, and is well fortified, and has belonging to it a strong Castle. The *Spaniards* in 1659. besieged this City to their great loss, being here routed by

the *Portugals* in the year 1555. in honor of a

Elvino, a City of the Kingdom of *Castile*, *He*

shoprick in *Castile* stands in an all sides by yet here was richest Mon the See was

of *Lincoln*, *Henry I.* in *Hervey* Bish made the first Monastery of shoprick spru ded by *Ethelr*

King of *Nor* at first a N having ruined *Ethelwold*, B

re-founded it, *Monks*. The Work of time but yet is g though the T great, nor the The Bishop o

tofore *Palatine* taken off by but yet the R great, and the ever been in much employ

shop is *Dr. F* forty third Bif *Elway*, a riseth in *Dent* and falleth in tle beneath *St. Emden*, *An* man City in the

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us *Stift* &

City of *Poreugal*,
em of *Castile*;
River *Guadiana*,
om *Merida* to
les from *Porto*
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to the North
See, under the
ora, and is well
belonging to it
the *Spaniards*
is City to their
here routed by

the *Portuguese*. *Paul IV.* in the
year 1555. raised this City to the
honor of a Bishoprick.

Elvino, a Fountain near *Aguin*,
a City of the *Terra di Lavoro*, in
the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Ely, *Helia*, a City and Bi-
shoprick in *Cambridgeshire*, which
stands in an Island, surrounded on
all sides by Fens and Marshes,
yet here was anciently one of the
richest Monasteries of England,
the See was taken out of that
of *Lincoln*, and Constituted by
Henry I. in the year 1109. and
Hervey Bishop of *Bangor*, was
made the first Bishop of it. The
Monastery out of which this Bi-
shoprick sprung, was first Foun-
ded by *Ethelreda*, Wife to *Egfred*,
King of *Northumberland*, and was
at first a Nunnery. The *Danes*
having ruined this first Foundation,
Ethelwold, Bishop of *Winchester*,
re-founded it, and stocked it with
Monks. The Cathedral was a
Work of time, and built by parts,
but yet is great and beautiful,
though the Town of *Ely* is not
great, nor the Air of it Healthful.
The Bishop of this Sea, had hereto-
fore Palatine Rights, which were
taken off by the 27. H. 8. c. 25.
but yet the Revenue of this Sea is
great, and the Bishops of it have
ever been in great esteem, and
much employed. The present Bi-
shop is *Dr. Francis Turner*, the
forty third Bishop of this Diocess.

Elwary, a small River, which
riseth in *Denbighshire*, in *Wales*,
and falleth into the *Clwyd*, a lit-
tle beneath *St. Asaph*.

Emden, *Amasia*, *Emda*, a Ger-
man City in the Circle of *Westpha-*

E M

lia. It was anciently called *Amasia*, or *Amisia*, as *Cluverius* saith,
from the River upon which it
standeth. It is the Capital of *East-*
Friesland, which is from this City
often called the Principality of
Emden; it is not great, but
strong and well fortified. The
Trade or People of this City, are
neither of them considerable, the
Hollander having sometime since
possessed themselves of it. This
City stands fifteen Miles from *Bre-*
men to the South-West, and se-
ven from *Groningen* to the North.

Emboli, *Empoli*, *Amphipolis*,
Christopolis, an Archiepiscopal
City, in *Macedonia*, under the Pa-
triarch of *Constantinople*, upon the
Confines of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*.
It is seated upon the Bay and Ri-
ver of *Strimon*, which did almost
surround the City, standing in the
Confines of these two Countrys or
Kingdoms; it is sometimes ascribed
to the one, and sometimes to the
other; it lies thirty Miles from
Philippos to the East, and as many
from *Apollonia* to the West, and
seventy five from *Thessalonica* to
the East, and is now under bondage
to the *Turks*. Long. 50. 00. Lat.
41. 30.

Emcleey, *Auna*, *Emelia*, a small
City in the County of *Tipperary*,
in the Province of *Mounster*, in
Ireland, in the Confines of the
County of *Lymerick*, upon the
River *Eslason*, which falls into the
River *More*, or *Broadwater*. This
City was heretofore great and po-
pulous, and is a Bishops See, un-
der the Archbishop of *Cassile*,
which lies in the same County.
This City lies fifty five *Irish*
Miles

Miles from *Foughall* to the North, and twenty four from *Lymersick* to the East.

Ems, Eems, Amasius, Amisus, Amasia, Amasis, a River of Germany, which ariseth in the Diocess of *Paderborne*, near *Wrie*, in a very deep Valley, from a slow, but plentiful Spring, two Miles and an half from *Paderborne* to the North, then running Westward, and taking in the *Wrie*, the *Dalke*, and the *Luter*, three small Rivers; it entereth the Bishoprick of *Munster*, (having first passed by *Resburgh*, the Capital of a small County) and watereth *Widenbrug*, or *Warendorp*, and receives the *Hessel* from *Rauensberg* on the South, so passing *Eme*, and *Tillegt*; it receives from the North, the *Werse*, and a little lower the *Aa*, which watereth the City of *Munster*, then turning N. he passeth *Rbene*, and takes in another *Aa* on the East, and so by *Linge*, he proceeds to *Meppen*, where he admitts the *Hase*, a considerable River, on the East too, then passing by *Landegge* on the West, and *Nienbus* on the East, he entereth *East-Friesland* at the Port of *Oorr*, and takes in *Softe* from the East, and by *Oldersum* and *Nendorp*, passeth by *Emden*, (which takes its present, as well as ancient name from him) and the Bay of *Dullart*; into the German Ocean.

Enchusen, Enckusen, Ancusam, Enchusa, is a small City belonging to the United Provinces in *Holland*, in that part of that State which is called *West-Friesland*, which has a large and a safe Haven

upon the *Zuyder Sea*, and affords excellent Pilots, it is not above three Miles from *Horn* to the East, six from *Alcmaer* to the East, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the North; it stands on the Western Shoar, at the entrance of *Zuyder Zee*, and was one of the first Towns that revolted, and turned out the *Spaniards* in 1572.

Encre, Litra, a River in *France*, with a Fort, the same name upon it, which falls into the *Some* at *Corvie*.

Enderen. See *Adrianople*.

Endromis, Adramyttium, a City of the Lesser *Asia*, in *Phrygia*; a Sea-Port Town or City, seated upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Island of *Metellino*, (*Mitilene*) called by the Europeans, *Andromiti*, by the Turks, *Endromit*, *Leunclavius* affirms, and it is called by others *St. Dimitri*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishopric of *Ephesus*. It lies North of *Smyrna*, South of *Troas*, between *Affum* to the North, and *Pertamus* to the South, and I suppose that which is called *Landi metri* in the later Maps, which is seventeen German Miles North of *Smyrna*. The Bay upon which it stands, is called by the same name, and is sometimes extended to all the space of Sea, which lies between this Town and the Island of *Metellino*, and sometimes contracted to that only, which entereth the Shoars of *Asia*. *Hofman* confirms my conjecture, and shews that this City has a *Phanician* name from *Bochart*, that it stands in a rich and fruitful Soil, and is mentioned by *Livy*, lib. 37. By *Serrato*, lib.

Britaus

E N

Britans against the *Picts*. (Those Nations that had never been subject to the *Romans*, in the North of *Britain*.) And in 455. *Hengist* set up the Kingdom of *Kent*, and began the Conquest of the *British*. By the year 819. the Heptarchy, or seven Kingdoms of the *Saxons*, United in one, under *Egbert* King of the *West Saxons*; which Union received its utmost perfection under *Alfred*, about 873. But the *Danes* who had given occasion to this Union, pursuing their depredations, at last Conquered the *Saxons* in 1018. and set up a Prince of their own, *Sveno*. In 1042. *Edward* the Confessor restored the *Saxon* Line, which was broken again by *William* the Conqueror in 1066. But the blood was again restored by *Henry II.* in 1155. *Edward I.* United *Wales* in 1246. King *Henry II.* began, and King *John* finished the Conquest of *Ireland*, about the year 1184. In the Reign of *Richard I.* his Brother. And in the year 1602. *James I.* King of *Scotland*, succeeding Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, United *Scotland* to *England*. And the late Rebellion in 1640. ended in 1660. by the Restitution of *Charles* the Merciful and Just. So that the Common-wealth the Factious would have erected here in the State, and the Anarchy they settled in the Church, were of no great duration, though the Miseries that brought them in, the Calamities that attended them, and the Judgments that have followed them; may be eternal Monitors to *English* Men to be Loyal

to the King, and steadfast to the Church.

Engur, *Aselsus*, A River of *Asia*, which springeth from Mount *Caucasus*, and watering *Mengrolia*, falls into the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, between *Charus* and *Hyppus*, twenty Miles North of *Chobus*, another River of the same Country.

Engury, *Angora*, a City of *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Parthenius*, now *Sangari*, which falls into the *Black Sea* at *Cangary*. This was the Metropolis of *Galatia*, yet seated in the Confines of *Papalagonia*, on an advanced ground, and made famous by the Council here held in 314. and another in 357. It is called by the *Turks*, *Enguri*, or *Engouri*, and *Angouri*, or *Angurs*, it stands fifty Miles to the East from *Scutari*, and sixty from *Smyrna* to the North-East. It is now considerable, and the Capital of one of the *Turkish* Provinces in *Asia*. *Mithridates*, the famous King of *Pontus*, was overthrown by *Pompey* near this City. And *Bajazet* the Turk, in the year 1403. was in the same place taken Prisoner by *Tamerlane* the *Scythian* Conqueror. Long. 62. 10. Lat. 42. 30.

Eno, *Enos*, a City of *Thrace*, called by the *Turks*, *Tenos*, by the *Greeks*, *Eno*. It stands on the *Archipelago*, at the mouth of the River *Hebrus*, now *Mariza*, which runs a little South of *Adrianople*, and here falls into the Sea over against the Isle of *Samandracchi*, an hundred and forty Miles South of *Constantinople*, forty miles from

from the North, Miles from it is now Patriarch *Bai*, *Anisus*, of *Austr* Bishopric *Rachisrad* East as far in the River North-W *Seeyr* East the North side of the German M into the D West of East of there is a E on the Ne Town.

Enssuet City in *M* ill, two M barch, and of *Mulbau* West from the Capital and the Sea or Chamber it is now i

Freshch. *Episus*, ancient and Lesser *Asia*, *Causter*, *Ca* of *Ioma*, *Archipelago* *Samos*, which of the great Cities fell into the pulsating *San*

from the New Dardanelis to the North, and sixty five *English* Miles from *Adriampole* South. It is now a Bishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*.

Eni, Claudionum, Claudionum, Anisus, is both a River and a City of *Austria*, the River riseth in the Bishoprick of *Salisburgh*, near *Rachstad*, and running North-East as far as *Newmarke*, it takes in the River of *Cesthal*, and turning North-West it meets the *Sreyr*, at *Sreyr Castle*, and there it turns to the North, and washeth the East side of the City of *Eni*, half a German Mile; beneath which it falls into the *Danube*, twenty three Miles West of *Vienna*, and three Miles East of *Liniz*. Near this City there is a Bridge over the *Danube*, on the North-West side of the Town.

Ensfloheim, Enslohemum, a small City in *Alsacia*, upon the River *El*, two Miles West of *Newenburgh*, and something less North of *Mulhausen*, five Miles North-West from *Basil*. This was once the Capital of the Higher *Alsacia*, and the Seat of the Parliament, or Chamber of that Province; but it is now in the Hands of the *French*.

Epiesus, Efeso, one of the most ancient and noble Cities of the Lesser *Asia*, seated upon the River *Causler*, *Caystus*, in the Province of *Ionia*, on the Shores of the *Archipelago*, North of the Isle of *Samos*, which was heretofore one of the greatest, and most Celebrated Cities of *Asia*, before it fell into the Hands of the depopulating *Saracens*, and *Turks*, who

seem to have been designed by Heaven for the scourges and destroyers of ancient Cities, or rather of mankind; there is so much desolation where ever they have long Ruled. This City is so ancient, that it is generally believed to have been built by the *Amazons*. It was built at first on too low a ground, and therefore suffering much by Inundations, *Lysimachus*, one of the Successors of *Alexander the Great*, removed it into that place where it now stands, and called it *Arfinoe*, by the name of his Wife; but after his death, it resumed its ancient name. *Pliny* calls the Temple of *Diana* here built, *Admiracionem Græcæ magnificentiæ*, The wonder of the Grecian magnificence, and reckons it amongst the wonders of the World, this was burnt that night *Alexander the Great* was born. *Xerxes*, though he ruined many of the *Asiatick* Temples, yet he spared this. The *Romans* Conquered this City under *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, an hundred and eighty years before the birth of our Saviour, and in their first *Asiatick* War. *Nero* plundered it, and the *Goths* under *Gallienus* destroyed it. *St. Paul* first Planted the Christian Faith here, and wrote one of his Epistles to this Church. *St. John* the beloved Apostle, lived, and wrote, and in probability died here. And *St. Timothy* was its first Bishop after *St. Paul*. The third General Council was held here in the year 431. under *Theodosius junior*, against *Nestorius*. There was a smaller Council here, in 198. concerning the Celebration of *Ea-*

fler : and another in 400. for the quieting the disturbances of *Asia*, and some others. When this City came first into the Hands of the *Turks*, I cannot now assign ; but it is certain they call it *Biasaloue*, and that it is a poor desolate Village, though it hath a fine Haven, and an old ruined Castle. This City lies forty Miles from *Smyrna* to the South. Long. 55. 45. Lat. 39. 00. All the Inhabitants of this City now are about forty or fifty Families of *Turks*, without one Christian amongst them, living in a knot at the South side of the Castle, and it is called *Asia Sabuck*.

Epideno, *Apidanus*, a River of *Theffalia*, called sometimes *Epedonia* ; it ariseth from Mount *Bormio*, and washing *Pharsalia*, (famous for the overthrow of *Pompey* the great, by *Cæsar*) falls into the River *Onocoro*, (*Peneus*) above *Larissa*, with a very swift Current.

Epirus, is a Kingdom in *Greece*, which was anciently much Celebrated, and had first Kings of its own, till the *Macedonians* subjected it ; it is bounded on the North by *Macedonia*, now *Albania*, on the East by *Theffalia*, on the South by *Achaia*; now *Livadia*, and on the West by the *Ionian Sea*, or Gulph of *Venice*. This Province is now sometimes called the *Lower Albany*. It is most famous for its ancient King *Pyrrhus*, who invaded *Italy*, and beat the *Romans* in the year of the World 3669. two hundred seventy nine years before the birth of our Saviour. See *Florus*, lib. 1. cap. 18. This Kingdom was reduced to the

Macedonian subjection, by *Philip*, and *Alexander* the Great, but *Pyrrhus* not only recovered it, but Conquered, and for some time kept *Macedonia*. The *Romans* subdued it next, and *Paulus Æmilius* laid it desolate, Sacking in one day seventy Cities, and Captivating an hundred and fifty thousand *Epirots*, without any provocation. In the Division of the Empire, this Country fell to the Eastern, and continued so till the taking of *Constantinople*, after which it had Princes of its own again, till the year 1466. when by the death of *George Castriot*, commonly called *Scanderbeg*, it was reduced under the Dominion of the *Turky*, under whom it still is, excepting *Corfu*, and some other small Islands, which are under the *Venetians*.

Episcopia, *Curium*, once a City of the Isle of *Cyprus*, now a great Village, which is yet a Bishops See amongst the *Greeks* : it lies on the South side of the Island, East of *Paphos*, and not far from the South-West Cape, in a Bay, called heretofore *Curia*.

Epte Illa, a River of *France*, in the *le Beauvaisis*, in the Isle of *France*.

Erasino, or *Rasino*, a small River of the *Mores*, in *Acarnania*, the most North-Eastern Province, near *Napoli di Romania* ; it ariseth out of a Lake, anciently called *Symphalis*, and having buried it self under the earth, ariseth again, and falls at last into the *Golfo di Napoli*.

Eresma, *Areus*, a River of Old *Castile* in *Spain*, it ariseth from Mount *Fonsfria*, in the borders of

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New *Castile*, and passing by *Segovia*, receiveth the small Rivolet of *Clamores*, and another at *Coca*, called the *Valdria*, and a little lower it takes in the *Cega*, and then falls into the *Duero*, over against *Tordesillas*. *Baudrand*. This River seems to be called *Zarpardiel*, and another that falls into it from the West, here called *Cega*, to be the *Areva*, or *Eresma*, but in the ancient Maps that which falls by *Segovia*, is called *Areva*.

Erfurd, *Erfurt*, *Erford*, *Bicurgium*, *Erfordium*, *Hercinophordia*, a City in *Thuringia* in Germany, the Capital of that Province. It stands upon the River *Iera*, three miles from *Weimar* West, fifteen from *Francfort* to the South-West, seventeen from *Halberstad* to the South, and the same distance from *Bamberg* to the North, and eighteen from *Waldeck* to the East, in Long. 31. 00. Lat. 51. 00. It was of old called *Herbigsburg*, from *Meroveus* the first Christian King of France. There was a Monastery built here by *Dagobert* another King of France, in the Year 637. after which it was called *Petersberg*; and there is now here a famed University. There was a Council held here in 932. for the keeping the Festivals of the Apostles, in 1074. for the promoting Celibacy amongst the Clergy which had no good success. *Rudolphus* the First extinguished here a great Sedition in 1289. And in 1514. *Luther* found here *Jerom* of Prague his Works, and published them. The French put this place in 1664. under the Bishop of *Metz*; having taken it from the Duke of *Saxony*,

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who had yet seventeen of ninety Villages which did belong to it, assigned to him by the Treaty of *Leipsick* in 1665. for, and in lieu of his Right and Pretences to the whole.

Erzel, *Heraclea*, a ruined City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, between Mount *Cadmus* to the South, the River *Lycus* to the East, and the *Meander* to the West, directly East of *Ephesus*, and *Ptolemy* placeth it about an hundred English miles from it.

Erma. See *Herma*, a City of the Lesser *Asia*.

Erin. Ireland.

Eriff, *Eriffus*, a Town in the Isle of *Lesbia*.

Erlaph, *Erlaps*, a River of the Lower *Austria*, which falls into the *Danube*.

Erpach, *Erpachum*, a County in *Franconia* in Germany, which is under its own Count, and lies between the *Rhine*, the *Mayn*, and the *Necker*; having the Territory of *Gerau* or *Grawer*, on the West.

Erne, *Ravius*, a Lake and River in the West of Ireland, in *Ulster*.

Erneo, a Mountain in *Spain*. *Irneo*.

Errif, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fex*, and a Mountain called of old *Atlas Minor*.

Erzerum, a City of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*.

Ezaro, a River of *Calabria*.

Eschandon, *Scando*, a River of *Touraine*.

Escualt, a River arising in *Picardy*, which makes one of the principal Rivers of the Low Countries. See *Schelde*. O 3 *Escu-*

Eſcurial, a Village in New Caſtile, upon the River *Guadarna*, ſeven Leagues from *Madrid* to the Weſt, and twenty four from *Toledo* to the North; in which *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, built a moſt Magnificent Monastery, and a ſtately Church in honour of *S. Lawrence*, as a grateful Memorial of the Victory obtained againſt *Henry II.* King of *France*, at the Battle of *S. Quintin* in *Picardy*, in the Year 1557. in which he ſpared no Expence that might contribute to the Magnificence and Ornament of it; inſomuch as he is ſaid to have ſpent twenty Millions of Gold on this Structure. And ſince that time the Kings of *Spain* have been buried in a Noble Chappel here called the *Pantheon*; but this noble Fabrick ſuffered much by Fire in the Year 1671. in which a vaſt Library periſhed.

Eſſagues, *Ruſſa*, a ſmall City in the Kingdom of *Tunis*; it was a Biſhops See, but it is now ruined.

Eſino, *Æſis*, *Eſis*, a River in the *Mæra Anconitana* in *Italy*. It ariſeth from the *Apennine*, and running Eaſt, waſheth *Feſi*, and then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, one mile North of *Ancona*. This was once the Northern Boundary of *Italy*.

Eſſedale, *Eſſia*, a County in *Seotland*, bounded by *Cumberland* on the South, *Annandale* on the Weſt, *Tweedale* on the North, and *Trivedale* on the Eaſt; it takes its Name from the River *Eſk*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tees*.

Eſkibiſſar, *Laodicea*, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, upon the River *Lycus*, near its fall into the *Meander*. It was built by *Antiochus* the Son of *Syracana*, whole Wife was called *Laodicea*, and from her he gave this Name to the City. It is now totally ruined, and not inhabited, though it was once an Archbiſhops See, who had ſixteen Suffragan Biſhops under him. This *Turkiſh* Name it now has ſignifies the *Old Caſtle*. The Ruins of this Place ſhew it to have been a very great City, ſituate upon fix or ſeven Hills, encompassing a large ſpace of ground twenty miles diſtant from *Coloſi* to the North-Eaſt, and five from *Hienapolis*, and about a mile and a half diſtant from the River *Lycus*, which here watereth a fruitful Plain. It hath three Theatres of White Marble, as beautiful, and intire as if they were lately built, and a Circus as ſtately. But then the Town is totally deſolate, and inhabited by nothing but Wolves, Foxes and Chacals, a Den of Dragons, Snakes and Vipers; neither hath it the Title of an Archbiſhops See, as *Seignior Phrya*, and others have affirmed, God having ſpit it out of his Mouth as threatened in the *Revelation*, and made it an Example of his Juſtice and Vercacity. See *Mr. Wheeler*. p. 264. See *Laodicea*.

Eſla, *Eſtola*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*. It waſheth *Leon* and *Bonovento*, and taking in the *Orbico*, falls into the *Duero*, between *Samora* to the Eaſt, and *Miranda* to the Weſt.

Eſling, or *Elſing*, *Eſlinga*, a ſmall Imperial and Free City, in the Dukedom

Dukedom of *ben* in *Germ* Necker, near the South-Eaſt ſtance from Weſt. This tection of the and is ſmall, and much in t

Eſne. See *Eſpinal*, S in the Duke the *Maes*, ſ Confines of North, and a mont.

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Dukedom of *Wirtzburg* in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Necker*, nine miles from *Spier* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Ulm* to the North-West. This is now under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtzburg*, and is small, ill built, and has suffered much in the late Wars.

Esne. See *Aisne*.

Epinal, *Spinalium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lorain* upon the *Maes*, four Leagues from the Confines of *Burgundy* to the North, and a little less from *Remirmon*.

Esseck, *Mursa*, a Town and Castle in *Sclavonia*, at the confluence of the *Drave* and the *Danube*, where great Actions have been done. The Town stands low, and the Streets are Planked with Trees, as *Dr. Brown* assures us who hath seen it. Upon one side of the Gate is part of a *Roman* Inscription, *M. ELIAN*: and on the other a Maids Head of Stone. In or near this place *Constantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Usurper, and Murtherer of *Constantin II.* in the Year 359. The Town is great and Populous, by reason of the great Trade and Commerce on the account of the Passage. But then it is not strong, and therefore the *Turks* have of late bestowed much cost and pains in fortifying it. This Town being in the Year 1537. in the time of *Solyman* the Magnificent, assaulted, proved too strong, or was too well defended for them to have any good success against it. But that which is the great wonder is the Bridge over the *Drave*, and the *Marshes* on both sides; this

Bridge is five miles over, having Rails on both sides, and Towers of Wood at every quarter of a mile. It was built by *Solyman* the Magnificent in 1521. so soon as ever he had taken *Belgrade*: it is so broad that three Wagons may go a breast, and is all built of Oaken Timber. Count *Nicolas Serini* burnt part of this Bridge in 1664. This necessitated the *Turks* to build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, because they could not without great Charges and difficulty pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preserved from the fire. By this Bridge all the *Turkish* Armies use to pass between *Hungary* and *Constantinople*, and it was near this place that the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary* in the Year 1526. was defeated, in attempting to stop *Solyman's* passage into his Kingdom. Count *Lesly Aug.* 15. 1685. burnt this Bridge the second time, and possessed himself of the Town of *Esseck*, but the Castle holding out, he burnt the Stores of War, and blew up their Magazines, and Plundered the Town and left it. In the Winter of the Year 1686. the *Turks* began to build this Bridge after another way, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the space with Earth, that so it might not be so subject to be ruined by fire: but the Duke of *Lorain*, *June* 15. 1687. put an end to this Work, drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days intirely ruined what Eight thousand men had been many Months in building. But pursuing his design, and passing the *Drave* to take that

important Place, he found the Prime Visier there Posted with all the Forces he could raise, lodged in a very advantageous Post, with the Danube on the left, a Wood on the right hand, the Town and Drave behind him, and a Morass before him, between which and his Camp was a Dike twenty foot deep and forty broad, and two miles long, strengthened with Palisadoes and Redoubts, with Sixty thousand Men within it, and one hundred Cannon, whereupon the Duke of Lorain retreated June 20. and repulsed the Drave at Siclos. See *Moharz*.

Essekebe, *Essequebia*, one of the principal Rivers of South America. It ariseth in *Guiana*, near to the Lake of *Parime*, and running Eastward, and improving its Streams by addition of many smaller Rivers it falls into the North Sea, near *Meapuer*, in Long. 318. The Dutch who have many Plantations upon it, call it by this Name.

Essex, *Essexia*, is a County in the East of England, Inhabited heretofore by the *Trinobantes* in part. It is bounded on the North by *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*: on the West by *Hartford* and *Middlesex*, on the South by *Kent*, and on the East by the German Sea; the principal City in it is *Colchester*. This County is very fruitful, full of Noble men, and Gentlemens Houses. The principal Rivers which Water this County are the *Stour*, which divideth it from *Suffolk*, the *Thames* from *Kent*, the *Ley* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little Stour* from *Hartfordshire*, which besides their fruitful Mea-

dows, and the convenience of Carriage afford it plenty of Fish; and besides these, there is the *Ill*, the *Crouch*, the *Chelme*, the *Blackwater*, and the *Colne*, which arise and fall within this County, and many of them are great Rivers. Beside there are many smaller ones, whose Names cannot be taken in here: *Robert d' Eureux* Viscount Hereford, General of the Parliaments Army against *Charles I.* dying Septemb. 13. 1646. and his Son *Robert* an Infant before the Restitution of *Charles II.* *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hudham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Vicount *Malden* April 20. 1661. and made Lord Lieutenant in *Ireland* in 1672. He perished miserably in the Tower. His Son an Infant, succeeded him in this Honour.

Esslingen. See *Essling*.

Essone, *Exona*, a small River and Village in the Isle of France. The Town stands five miles from *Paris* to the South-West, and one from *Corbeile* to the West.

Estampes, *Stampæ*, a Town and Duchy in *Beauvais* in France. The Town stands upon a River of the same Name, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and thirteen from *Chartres* to the East, and sixteen from *Orleans* to the North. It is mentioned in *Georgius Tironensis*, *Aimonius* and other French Historians. It is placed on the *Somme*, at the Confluence of an other small River, which is sometimes called *l' Tone*, and sometimes *La riviere d' Estampes*.

Estaple, a Sea-Port Town in France, in the County of *Boulogne*, sixteen miles North of *Dieppe*, and ten from *Calais* South, *Este*,

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Este, Ateste, a Town in the Do-
minion of the State of *Venice*, men-
tioned by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, and
which was once a Bishops See, un-
der the Patriarch of *Aquileia*. It
stands in the District of *Padua*,
upon the little *Medoacus*, or the
River *Bachiglione*, which washing
the Walls of *Vicenza*, and then *Este*
falls into the *Venetian* Gulph,
twelve miles from *Padua* to the
South, and forty from *Verona* to
the Ealt. The Dukes of *Modena*
in *Italy* (of which Illustrious
House *Mary* the present Queen of
England is) take their Name from
this Place; they were before a great
while Dukes of *Ferrara*.

Estella, a small City in the King-
dom of *Navarr*, upon the River
Ega, where it receives the *Vreder*
eight miles from *Pampelona* to
the South, and the same distance
from *Calaborra* to the North. See
Ega.

Esten, Esthonia, a considerable
Province in the North of *Livonia*,
which was heretofore under the
Poles, but is now under the *Swedes*.
It lies between the *Sinus Finni-*
cus, a part of the *Baltick* Sea
to the North, and *Lettonia, Lie-*
land to the South, and the Bay of
Riga to the West, and *Ingria* a
Province of *Russia* to the East, the
chief City in it is *Revel* which is
the Capital of this Province, which
is sometimes called *Eastland*.

Estepa, Astapa, A City or great
Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*, seat-
ed upon an Hill in the Confines of
the Kingdom of *Granada*, about
five miles from the River *Singulis*,
now *Xenil*, seventeen miles from
Loxa, upon the same River to the

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West, twelve from *Malaga* to the
North, and seventeen from *Sevil* to
the South-East. This sprung out of
the Ruins of *Astapa*, an old *Iberian*
City, or *Phœnician* Colony; which
being besieged by *Marcellus* a Ro-
man General, the Inhabitants burnt
themselves with their Wives and
Children, and all they had, that
they might not fall into the hands
of the *Romans*, as *Luvy* saith.

Estotiland, Estorilandia, a great
Tract of Land in the North of *America*
towards the *Arctic* Circle,
and *Hudsons* Bay, having *New*
France on the South, and *James's*
Bay to the West. This is a part of
Canada, and is now commonly
called *New Britain* and *Terra*
Laboratorum. It was the first of
the *American* Shoars which
was discovered, being found by
some *Friseland* Fishers, which
were driven hither by a Tempest,
and cast upon these Shoars almost
two hundred years before *Colum-*
buss his discovery. And after this
in the Year 1390. *Nicolas* and *An-*
tonius Zeni, two Brothers that
were *Venetian* Gentlemen, at the
Charges of *Zichini* King of *Frie-*
sland, Sailed thither, and took a
view the second time of these
Shoars. After which *John Skeluo*
a *Polonian* in the Year 1456. about
eighty six years after the first di-
scovery, Sailing past *Norway*,
Greenland, and *Friseland*; and en-
tering into the Streight beyond the
Arctic Circle, arrived at this Coun-
try. This whole Country is Moun-
tainous, overgrown with Woods,
and full of all manner of Wild and
Savage Beasts, and is only known
as to the Shoars, but yet the Soil is
fruitful. *Hofman.* *Este-*

Estremadura, *Extremadura*, is a Province of the Kingdom of Portugal, which lies at the Mouth of the *Tagus*, upon the Western Ocean. It is bounded on the North by *Beira*, on the West and South it has the Ocean, and on the East the rest of Portugal. The principal City of this Province is *Lisbon*, which is also the Capital of this Kingdom, and it is divided into six Counties, which they call *Comarcas*.

There was anciently another Province called *La Estremadura de Castilla*, which took its Name because it was *Extrema Duriis*, for that on the North it was bounded by the *Durius*, or *Douero*, a great River of Spain, on the West it was separated from the Kingdom of Leon, by the Rivers *Heban*, and *Rigamon*, and from thence it extended by the Rivers *Guadarrama*, which washeth *Madrid*, and *Somo-serra*, to the Fountains of the River *Douero*; so that it was one hundred Spanish Leagues in Compass, and *Segovia* was the Capital of this Province: but as *Ximenes* saith, after it was united to *Castile*, it lost this Name, which yet in after times was given to other Provinces.

Etsch, *Athesis*, a River of Italy called by the *Italians*, *Adige*; by the *Germans* *Etsch*. It springeth out of Mount *Brenna* one of the highest of the *Alpine* Mountains in *Tyrol*, and passing through a Territory of *Etschblender*, which takes its Name from it; it leaves *Meran* and *Bellana* (considerable Towns) on the East; and turning South it takes in the Rivers *Eisack* (which falls by *Brixen*) *Neve*, and *La-*

visun, and then watereth the famous City of *Trent*, beneath which it admits *Perzene*, and so goes on to *Verona*, which it divides in its passage; so passing *Legnano*, *Revigo* and *Anguilara*, it falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by *Pa. di Fossone*, in later Maps called *Porto de Padig*, eighteen miles South of *Venice*, and three North of the Mouth of the *Pa.*

Etna, *Atna*, a Mountain in the East of *Sicily*, which perpetually belcheth out Fire and Smoke. It is called by the *Italians* *il Mongibello*; by the *French* *Le Mont Gibel*; by the *Arabians* *Gibel*; that is the Mountain. It is the greatest as well as the most known Mountain in all *Sicily*: It stands in the Diocess of *Catanea*, and is nine miles high, and fifty in compass. The South side of it is Planted with Vines, the North overgrown with Woods, and on the East side from the Top of it to *Catanea*, it is all Cultivated, and employed to one use or another. At some times it rageth more than at others, and particularly in the Year 1169. 1329. when it had not flamed of many years before, in 1408. 1444. 1447. 1536. 1566. 1579. At which time it damaged *Catanea*, and its Fields more than was usual. But the greatest Rage was in the Year 1669. when it sent out four Rivers of melted Earth, Stones, and Rocks, which passing from the top of the Mountain, descended down its sides, and through the Fields into the Sea, and there they maintained their Torrent a mile in the Waters, before they were able to tame these raging and furious Sons of *Vulcan*.

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hole Rock upon which this Island
founded; however, it destroyed
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esides. Yet after all, the top of
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now and Ice, and the two most
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riterque favillis.*

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u, a considerable Town on the
east of *Normandy*, near the Con-
nes of *Picardy*, six miles North
of *Dieppe*. Here of old were the
Issui, a People of *Gaul*.

Euphrates, though I have dis-
coursed shortly of this River al-
ready in the word *Aferat*, yet be-
cause I then wanted some Books
at were necessary to give a full
ccount of it, I will here enlarge
pon what I there omitted. The
st City of note it washeth, is *Ba-*
erd, the second *Exrum*, so far it
uns West, then it turns South,
nd passeth by *Arxingan*, and
Maaraz, where it takes in *Coba-*
nuch, and over against *Urpha*, it
rceives a River which comes from
Alleppe, so passing *Bir*, *Rasseca*,
Belis, *Chabuca*, as far as *Alchabar*,
nd there it takes in from the East
Quaid, and a little lower at *Waset*
nd *Olim*, falls into the *Tygris*;

thus our latest Maps describe the
Course of this vast River. The
Learned *Bachartus* saith out of *Pli-*
ny, Lib. 5. Cap. 26. that Eighty
three miles beneath *Zeugma*, at
Massigen, the *Euphrates* is divided,
and on the left hand (the East) it
goes into *Mesopotamia* by *Selucia*,
a little beneath which it entereth
the *Tygris*. *Ptolemy* Lib. 5. Cap.
18. agrees with *Pliny* in this; then
he mentions another Branch by the
Name of *Baidan* & *warupa*, the
Kings River, or *Cut*: which by
the *Arabians* is called *Amelic*;
and by *Ammianus Nasr-Malech*;
which he interprets too the *Kings*
River, Lib. 24. which *Abidenus*
saith, was digged by the order of
Nabuchodonosor. *Pliny* tells us
the reason of this *Cut* was to pre-
vent the Drowning *Babylon* in great
Floods. More to the South was a
third Branch which went into the
Tygris too, the Name of which
was *Sux*, upon which the great
Babylon stood by the confession of
Ptolemy, though in his Maps it is
placed on the second. There was
a fourth Branch went to the West
called *Kulpa*, now *Cufa*, about the
Name of which they are not a-
greed, but the use of it was to fill
a vast Lake on the West of *Baby-*
lon. Now as to these Branches, the
Arabian Geographers agree in these
Divisions as still extant. And yet
that Branch which went through
Babylon, *Theodoret* saith in his
time was very small, and perhaps
now is intirely lost. The first and
second of the Eastern Branches are
represented in our later Maps, and
the Western Branch at *Cufa*, which
appear all like Rivers running into
the

the *Euphrates*, when as indeed they are Branches going out of it, the first is that which the Maps call *Zab Major*, the second has no Name, but it ought to pass freight to *Bagdet*; and that which is now the main Stream, seems to have forced its way, and to have made a new Channel, after the other were lost and dammed up by Time; and the Lakes also to the West which were designed to receive the Waters in times of great Inundations are filled up by the Mud and Sand, the River brought down. However that Branch that runs to *Cusa*, never comes to any Sea, but is lost in the Sands of *Arabia*, and has turned the fruitful Plains of *Babylon* into a mere *Morass* or *Bogg* unpassable, and uninhabitable. This is the fust of what *M. Bochart* has related more at large. Both *Pliny* and *Strabo* agree that it yearly overflows as the *Nile* does, and much about the same time; and this Inundation has the same effect as to the fertility of *Mesopotamia*, that the overflowing of the *Nile* has upon *Egypt*. *M. Thevenot* who crossed it at *Bir*, saith it is in *Semur* not bigger than the *Seine* at *Paris*, though its Bed is twice as big. And the Waters of it run very slowly and are Navigable, as far as to the place where it joyns the *Tigris*.

Eugubio, Eugubium, a City of *Italy*. See *Gubio*.

Evisse. See *Ivica*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea near *Spain*.

Evora, Epora, is a very considerable City in *Portugal* in *Alentejo*, a Province of that Kingdom be-

yond the *Tagus* (*Táio*) it lies twenty miles from *Lisbon* to the South-East, in Long. 69. 00. Lat. 38. 11. This was anciently a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Merida*, and afterward of *Compostella*. But Pope *Paul III.* in 1540 raised it to the Honour of a Metropolis, and *Henry* who of a Cardinal became King of *Portugal* made it an University.

Evora Monte, a small place five Leagues from the former *Evora* to the North-East, where the *Portuguese* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in the Year 1663.

Eure, Ebura, Autura, a River of *France*, which is sometimes called *Yeure*. It ariseth in *le Perche*, in a Wood called *Logni*, and running Eastward through *Beaussie*, it waters etc *Charvres*, and turning Northward *Nogent le Roy, Dreux, Jarry*, (famous for the Victory of *Henry IV.* over the *Leaguers*, in 1590) *Passy, Eureux*, and at last entereth the *Seyn* at *Ponte de L'arche* ten miles above *Caudebec*. The rich and fruitful Valley *D' Eure* has its Name from this River, and also *Eureux* in *Normandy*, and from one of these three, the Noble Family of *d' Eureux* lately Earls of *Essex*; and now Viscounts of *Hereford*, take their Names.

EUROPE, Europa, is the least, but most Celebrated of the four general parts of the World as to Arts, Commerce, Religion, Government and War. It was the Prediction of *Noah*, the second Founder of Mankind, that *Japhet* (the Father of the Europeans) should dwell in the Tents of *Shem*. And although the first Church, and

the two first Churches, fell to the share of *Shem*, yet the two best and the best and the Church, fell to the share of *Japhet*. And at the posterity of *Shem* were buried in idolatry and superstition. *Japhet* is innocent and the best Ensign of Learning, the Tents or dwellings, and the Ships of *Eber* and *Asshur*, their Trade, but *Rame* their Seas; and the Envy of *Japhet* his Riches, than by martial valor, that too.

Europe, is bounded by *Asia*, on the North, by the *Frozen Sea*, on the East, by the *Atlantic Ocean*, on the West, by the *Mediterranean*. The only difficulty is to determine its bounds: but to the South, it is plainer, it is bounded by the *Archipelago*, the *Strait of Euxine*, the *Black Sea*, the *Eastern Bay of Persia*, called by the *Arabs* *Zabacche*, the *Don*, the *Volga*, the *Tofda*, and the *Obb*, are the true bounds on the Eastern side. In the *Strait of Tartary*, were scarce at the present time, *Volga*, (as far as the *Don* and South

Táio) it is
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Tents of Shem
ft Church, and
the

the two first General Monarchies
fell to the share of *Shem's* posterity, yet the two last Monarchies,
and the best and noblest state of
the Church, fell to *Japhet's*; by
which that ancient Oracle was ful-
filled. And at this day whilst the
posterity of *Shem*, (the *Asiaticks*)
lie buried in ignorance, slavery,
and superstition, the posterity of
Japhet is innobled; the chiefest
and the best Empires, the best Re-
gion, Learning, and Arts, adorn
the Tents or dwelling of *Japhet*:
and the Ships of *Chittim* afflict
Eber and *Asher*, they do not only
Trade, but Ride Sovereigns in
their Seas; and afflict them more
by the Envy of their Wealth and
Riches, than by their power and
martial valor, though they have felt
that too.

Europe, is bounded on the East
by *Asia*, on the North by the
Frozen Sea, on the West by the
Atlantic Ocean, and on the South
by the Mediterranean Sea. The
only difficulty is in stating the Ea-
stern bounds: beginning therefore
at the South, where the bounds
are plainer, it is agreed that the
Archipelago, the Black Sea, or
Euxine, the *Palus Mæotis*, or
Eastern Bay of *Crim Tartary*,
called by the French, *la Mer*
de Zabacche, the *Tanais*, now
the *Don*, the *Volga*, the *Rooswa*,
the *Tofda*, and the vast River of
Obb, are the truest bounds on the
Eastern side. In those vast Coun-
tries of *Tartary*, and *Russia*, which
were scarce at all known to the
Ancients; however the *Tanais*, the
Volga, (as far as its Course is
known) and the *Obb*, are

the best and most visible bounds,
but there is a great distance be-
tween the *Tanais*, and the *Volga*,
and a yet much greater between
the *Volga* and the *Obb*; but be-
tween the *Rooswa* and the *Tofda*,
the distance is very little; but in
this every man must be left at li-
berty. *Europe* is now divided into
the Kingdoms of Great Britain
and Ireland, *Bohemia*, *Bulgaria*,
Denmark, *France*, *Germany*,
Greece, *Holland* or the Low-
Countries, *Hungary*, *Italy*, *Mosco-
vy* or *Russia*, *Poland*, *Portugal*,
Savoy, *Spain*, *Sweden*, *Switzer-
land*, *Tartary*, the Turkish Em-
pire, and the State of *Venice*, and
some few considerable Islands de-
pending upon these. It lies in
length from Cape *St. Vincent* in
Spain, to the mouth of the River
Obb, one thousand three hundred
English Miles, or nine hundred
German; from Cape *Marapan* in
the *Morea*, to North Cape in *Fin-
mark*, eight hundred and fifty, or
five hundred and fifty *German*
Miles, as *Baudrand* reckons it.
This Country is called by the *Euro-
peans*, *Europe*, by the *Turks*, *Ru-
meli*, and *Al-Franck*, and by the
Georgians, *Franckistan*.

Ex, *Isca*, is a River of Eng-
land, it ariseth in *Somersetshire*,
and passing by *Winesford*, it takes
in *Dunsbrook River*, or *Creden*
from *Dulverton* on the West, then
entring *Devonshire*, it runs di-
rectly South to *Tiverton*, where
it takes in *Loman River* from the
East, at *Stoeke* it takes in *Columb*
on the same side, and a little lower
Credy from the West, and then
incompassing a great part of the
North,

North, West, and South of *Ex-
eter*, a little lower it admits
Clyst on the East, and *Ken* on
the West, and then entereth the
British Sea by a large mouth.

*Exeter, Hca, Hca Dunmonio-
rum, Exonia*, is the principal Ci-
ty of *Devonshire*, it is called by
the *Wells, Caerish, Caerrioth*,
and *Penceaer*, that is the *Principal
City*. It is seated on the Eastern
Bank of the River *Ex*, in a barren
Soil, upon the advantage of a
small Hill, declining East and
West, having a Dike, and a strong
Wall for its safety, in compass a-
bout a Mile and a half, with ex-
tended Suburbs besides. There are
in it fifteen Churches, and in the
highest part of the City near the
East Gate a Castle, which of old
was the Seat of the West Saxon
Kings, and afterwards of the
Earls of *Cornwall*; and near this
the Cathedral built by King *Arche-
lstan*, in honor of St. *Peter*. *Ed-
ward* the Confessor settled the Bi-
shops See here, which he re-
moved from *Kirton*. It fell not
into the Hands of the Saxons till
four hundred sixty five years after
their first coming over, viz. *Anno
Christi*, 914. when *Arche-
lstan* banished the *Britons*, and fortified
the City, and built the Cathedral.
This City joyning with the Rebels
in 1640. was taken for the King
by Prince *Maurice*, *Septemb.* 4.
1643. And being Garrisoned for
the King, was again surrendered
to the Parliament upon Terms,
April 13. 1646. The Honorable
John Cecil, is Earl of *Exeter*, and
is the fifth of this Family, he suc-
ceeded *John Cecil* his Father, in

1667. Doctor *Thomas Lamyng*
is the present Bishop of this De-
cess, he was Consecrated *Novemb.*
12. 1678. and is the forty fifth
Bishop since the removal of
See from *Kirton*, about the year
1149. the fifty seventh from *Bis-
phus*, who about the year 903. he
made the first (at least *Saxon*)
Bishop of *Devonshire*.

Extremadura. See *Estremu-
ra*, a Province of the Kingdom
Susa in *Africa*, near the *Atlantic*
Ocean, and the Mountains of
las, in the Southern Borders of
Morocco.

Eychstat. See *Aichstadt*.

Eyder, Eidera, Egidora, a River
of *Denmark*, which arises
above *Rendsburgh*, and divideth
Holstein, and *Dithmarsh*, from
the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, it
into the German Ocean, at *Ten-
ning*.

Eyerlands, Eierlands. See
land, an Island of the *Baltic*
Sea.

Eysenach, Isenachum, a fine
City in *Thuringia*, upon the River
Nesja, eight Miles from *Erford* on
the West. The River *Nesja*, a
little below this City, is taken into
the *Werra*, above *Creutzburgh*. The
name of this City is written some
times nearer the Latin, *Isenach*,
and it is under the Dominion of the
Prince of the House of *Saxony*,
with a small Territory to it be-
longing.

Eye or Eaye, Insula, a fine
Corporation in the County of *Suffolk*,
near the borders of *Norfolk*, be-
fo called, saith Mr. *Cambden*, be-
cause it is an Island, where are to
be seen the ruins of an old Castle
which

which belonged
Norman Barons
changes in this
York *Cornwall*
ly from Sir 7
was Steward of
Edward VI. and
Halls, who was
councillors to
Comptroller of
April 20, 1661
Halls of *Eye*,
whose interest
ever been intire
sort of times
now the honor
Coronation Bar-
ceeded *Charles*,
his Son, who
Charles, the first
nily, his Son
now living. By
family (as I have
Corporation ob-
and the Honor
burgesses to the
sons, and they
loyally, and
crown, which
them; otherwise
small and inconsi-
twelve Miles from
North, and seven
which to the So-
load between the
Eyndhoven,
Town in the *T*
en, upon the
our Leagues from
South, and al-
distance from *Hel-*
had a Colledge
belonged to the
This is the Capit
Tempen, which
whic

which belonged to Robert Mallet, a Norman Baron. After many other changes in this honor, Sir Frederick Cornwallis (descended lineally from Sir John Cornwallis, who was Steward of the Household to Edward VI. and Sir Thomas Cornwallis, who was one of the Privy Counsellors to Queen Mary, and Comptroller of her House) was

April 20, 1661. made Baron Cornwallis of Eye, by Charles II. to whose interest and service he had ever been intirely addicted, in the worst of times, and therefore had now the honor to be the second Coronation Baron; to whom succeeded Charles, Lord Cornwallis, his Son, who dying in 1673.

Charles, the second of this Family, his Son succeeded, and is now living. By the favour of this family (as I have heard) this small Corporation obtained its Charter, and the honor of sending two Burgesses to the House of Commons, and they have hitherto stuck loyally, and Gratefully to the Crown, which has thus honored them; otherwise the place is very small and inconsiderable. It stands twelve Miles from Ipswich to the North, and seventeen from Norwich to the South, and in the Road between those two places.

Eyndhoven, Endova, is a fine Town in the Territory of Kempen, upon the River Bommele, four Leagues from Boisleduc to the South, and almost the same distance from Helmont to the West. It had a Colledge of Canons, and belonged to the Count de Buren. This is the Capital of that part of Kempen, which lies in Brabant,

and fell into the Hands of the Hollanders in the year 1629, after they had taken Boissleduc, by a Siege of four months continuance, and they are still in the Possession of it.

Faenza, Faventia, a small City of Romandiola, in Italy, upon the River Lamone, [Anemo] which falls into the Adriatick Sea, three Miles South of the mouth of the Po: between Imola to the North, and Forli to the South, twenty Miles from Ravenna to the West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Ravenna, and is under the Dominion of the Pope, and is only famous for Earthen Ware. The French call this City Faience.

Faial, one of the Azores: in the Atlantick Ocean, under the Portuguese, little but fruitful.

Faience, Faventia, a small City in Provence in France, upon the River Benzon, three Leagues from Grasse to the West, and six from the Mediterranean Sea, and the mouth of that River to the North. The French call Faenza in Italy, Faience.

Fatre-Fopeland, Rhobodigum, the most North-East Cape of Ireland, in the County of Antrim, in the Province of Ulster.

Fatre-Isle, a Rock in the Caladonian Sea, between the Orkneys and Shetland, in which is the Castle Duma.

Falaife, Falefia, Falefia, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Aure*, (which falls into the *Dive* at *Morteaux*.) Seven Leagues from *Caen* to the South, and four from *Argentan* to the North-West, *William* the Conqueror was born here; this place was taken by the English from the French in 1417.

Falkenburg, or *Valkenburg*, a small Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Geule*, two Leagues from *Maestricht* to the East, and four from *Aquisgrane*; it was under the Dominion of the *Hollanders* till the year 1672: when it was taken by the French, and disman- tled, but in 1678. returned under them again, with *Maestricht*. This Town is called by the French, *Fauquemont*, and in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* *Corioval- lum*.

Falconara, Affinarius; a River of *Sicily*; it flows by the Town of *Noro*, and falls into the *Ionian* Sea, between the Cape of *Passaro*, *Pachynum*, and the City of *Syracuse*, ten Miles from the Cape to the North, and twenty five from the City to the South. This River is made famous by the defeat of the *Athenian* Forces here, by the *Syracusans*, in the year of the World 3537. which Victory being gained by the assistance of the *Lacedemonians*, they took the advantage of it, and at last in 3546. took *Athens*, under *Alexander*.

Falmouth, Voluba, a noble Haven on the South of *Cornwal*, which is as great as *Brundisum* in *Italy*, and as safe, an hundred Ships may ride in it, out of sight each

of other, secured by two Castles its entrance, built by *Henry VII.* In the year 1664. *Charles II.* created *Charles Lord Barkley*, Earl of *Falmouth*, who was slain at *Sea*, June 2. 1665, and *George Fitz-Roy* now Duke and Earl of *Northumberland*, was created *Vicount Falmouth*, by the same Prince, Oct. 1. 1673. The old *Roman* Town *Voluba*, from which it has its name is now totally ruined and gone, which stood higher up into the Land upon the River *Valle*, on against *Tregony*.

Falster, Falstria, Insula Dian an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, on the South of the Isle of *Zetland*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel, called *Groen Sund*; it has one Town, called *Nykoping*, and it gives name to a good Family in *Denmark*.

Faluga diabete, a small Island belonging to *Sardinia*, and on the West of that Island.

Famagosta, Fama Augusta, called by the French, *Famagouste*, a very strong City in the Island of *Cyprus*, on the Eastern Shore, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Nicosia*, and was old called *Arfinoe*. This City has a large and a safe Port or Haven, and was taken by the *Genouese* in 1370. by the *Venetians* about 1470. and by the *Turks* from the *Venetians*, in the year 1571. after a Siege of ten months.

Famar, or Fanar, a Town at the entrance of the *Black* Sea in *Thrace*, four German Miles North of *Constantinople*.

Famar, Aricta Frons, Crinme- repon, the most Southern Cape of

the Little or *Aricta*; which is fifty Miles from the North-Ea-

Famagosto, on the *Euxine* on the East *Partheni*, *Paphla*, fifty Mil- and the same *North-We* of the ruins of Cities, to a val- *Cape Falco* *Weit of Oran*

Fanar, Ac *Spirus*, and a *Fano*, *Fam* *iscopal City* in *church*, in the *ino*, but not of *Miles from U* *nd thirty seve* *ne North. T* *ry of Cleman* *Florentinus*, *mile.*

Fanshore, a *Madagascar*. *Fantin*, a *Guinea*, in *English* and *D* *les.*

Fanu, an Ill- *ne North-West* *Fara, Phar* *Mountain in t* *upon the Red* *rom Sues Sou* *rom Eltor N* *Dacata in Egy* *Farfar, Fabr* *he State of th* *near a Castle s*

by two Castles the Little or *Krim Tartary*, *Tauricia*; which lies an hundred and fifty Miles from *Constantinople* to the North-East.

Famastru, a City upon the *Euxine* or *White* Sea, upon the East side of the River *Danubius*, *Parthenus* in the Province of *Reni*, *Paphlagonia* in the Lesser *Asia*, fifty Miles from *Scutari* East, and the same distance from *Amasra* North-West. It grew up out of the ruins of four neighbouring Cities, to a vast greatness.

Cape Falcon, a Promontory, West of *Oran*, in *Barbary*.

Fanar, *Acheron*, a River of *Epirus*, and a Town also.

Fano, *Fanum fortuna*, an Episcopal City in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, but not of it; it stands twenty Miles from *Urbino* to the East, and thirty seven from *Ancona* to the North. This was the Country of *Clement VIII.* his Father

Florentine, living here as an exile.

Fanahere, a River in the Island of *Madagascar*.

Fantin, a small Kingdom in *Guinea*, in *Africa*, where the *English* and *Dutch* have some Castles.

Fanu, an Island near *Corfu* to the North-West.

Fara, *Pharan*, a City and a mountain in the *Stony Arabia*, upon the *Red* Sea, twenty Miles from *Sues* South, and as much from *Elbor* North, over against *Oacata* in *Egypt*.

Farfar, *Fabris*, a small River in the State of the Church, it riseth near a Castle called *Capo Farfar*,

and running to the North-East, it watereth a Monastery of the same name, and then falls into the *Tiber*.

Farfar, *Farfaro*, *Fer*, *Orontes*, a River of *Syria*, which ariseth from Mount *Libanus*, and running Northward, it watereth *Apamia*, and the great *Antioch*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Faribo, *Helicon*, *Haliarkmon*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Bay of *Thessalonica* from the West; it is one of the most considerable Rivers of *Macedonia*, which rising out of the Mountains of *Albania*, and traversing the whole breadth of that Kingdom, from thence falls in the said Bay, thirteen *German* Miles from *Thessalonica* to the South.

Farima, a City of *Japan*, eighteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Meaco* to the West, which is under the King of *Japan* now, but had heretofore a Prince of its own.

Farne, an Island on the Coast of *Northumberland*, in the *German* Ocean, where *St. Cuthbert* built him an Hermitage, in which he took care to see nothing but Heaven, as *Bede* saith.

Faro, a City of *Spain*, in *Algarva*, upon the Ocean between *Cape St. Vincent* to the West, and the mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, near the Cape of *St. Mary*, seven Miles from *Silves* to the South-East.

Faro di Messina, *fretum Messanicum*, the Strait between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

F A

Farfa, *Pharsalus*, a City of *Theſſalia*, where the fate of the Empire of the World was determined, between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, by a Battel. In ſome later Maps it is called *Farfato*.

Farſi, *Persia*, a Kingdom in *Asia*.

Farſo, a Town in *Carmania*, over againſt the Eaſtern Cape of *Cyprus*, ſeven German Miles from the *Mediterranean Sea*, in *Asia* the *Leſs*.

Faſſo, *Phaſis*, a River in *Meſſellia*.

Fatigar, a Kingdom in *Africa*, which belonged formerly to the King of *Ethiopia*; it lies between the great Lake of *Arpen* to the Eaſt, and the Mountains of *Felles* to the North, and the Kingdom of *Olabi* to the Weſt, and that of *Bara* to the South, between 60. and 70. and the Line, and 10. North Latitude.

Favagnana, *Ægathos*, *Æguſa*, *Æbuſa*, an Iſland on the Weſt of *Sicily*, near Cape *Trepano*, which is under the King of *Spain*.

Felin, *Felinum*, a City of *Livonia*, upon the River *Felin*, in *Eſthonia*, an hundred and fifty Miles North of *Riga*, which has a ſtrong Caſtle in it. In this place *William* of *Furſtenburgh*, Maſter of the *Teutonick Order*, was betrayed by his own ſubjects to the King of *Sweden*, in the year 1650. who has ever ſince poſſeſſed the place.

Fella, *Carnicum Julium*, a Caſtle in *Friuli*, but on the Conſines of *Carniola*, under the *Venetians*.

F E

Felles, a Ridge of Mountains in *Africa*, extending from the North-Eaſt, to the South-Weſt, on the North of *Egypt*. See *Fatigar*.

Fello, *Phellos*, a City of *Lycia*, Eaſt of the River *Xanſus*, or *Lycus*, and Weſt of the *Chelidonia Scopuli*, on the Shoars of *Asia* the *Leſs*.

Feltri, *Feltria*, a City in the *Marchia Tarviſina*, under the Commonwealth of *Venice*, upon the River *Aſona*, which ſoon after falls into the *Piave*, forty two Italian Miles from *Trent* to the Eaſt, and *Brixen* to the South. This is a Biſhops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and has been under the *Venetians* ever ſince 1404. it is ſometime written *Feltre*.

Femerer, *Femera*, *Fimeria*, a ſmall Iſland in the *Baltick Sea*, on the Shoars of *Holſtein*, and *Wolgria*, from which it is diſtant only four Miles. This Iſland was made famous by a Naval Victory, obtained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* and *Hollanders*, in the year 1643.

Feneſia, *Pſillis*, a River of *Bythynia*, in the *Leſſer Asia*.

Ferden, *Verda*, a City of the *Lower Saxony*, called alſo *Verden*, which is the Capital of a Duchy of the ſame name, and is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, by the inſtitution of *Charles the Great*; it ſtands upon the River *Aller*, ſix Miles from *Bremen* to the Eaſt, and twelve from *Hamburgh* to the South, and was of old a Free Imperial City, afterwards it was ſubject to

its own Biſhop of *Weſtphalia*, *Swedes*, who ſeized it; the Biſhop ſurrendered the City in 1568. The *Hamburgh* ſeized it but were forced to reſtore it in 1679. to the *Danes*.
La Fere, a City upon the River *Somme*, from *St. Quentin*, and four from *Paris*. It ſtands in a plain, taken by *Hollanders* having *French*.

La Fere Champaigne is a ſmall town in the *Seyne* to the North of *Paris*, from *Chalons* twenty two from *Paris*, and twelve from the North. This is a Province too, between *Melun* and *Paris*. It is ſometimes to the *Ferentina*, *Ferentina*, a City of *Campagna* in *Italy*, which is a ſmall Archbiſhopric, lies forty Italian Miles from the South of *Rome*. The Conſines of *France* to the North of *Italy*, a ſmall place built by *Fermanagh*, in *Ireland*, in the greateſt part there is never a ſtone in this County, need be no ſtone.

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its own Bishop, but in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, it was given to the *Swedes*, who are still possessed of it; the Bishop of this City embraced the *Augustane* Confession in 1568. The Dukes of *Lunenburg* seized this City in 1676. but were forced to restore it in 1679. to the *Swedes*.

La Fere, Fara, a strong City upon the River *Oyze*, five Miles from *St. Quintin* to the South, and four from *Laon* to the North; it stands in a Morass, and was retaken by *Henry IV.* the *Spaniards* having gained it from the *French*.

La Fere Champenoise, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, between the *Seyne* to the South, and the *Marne* to the North, eight Miles from *Chalons* to the South, and twenty two from *Melun* to the East, and twelve from *Troyes* to the North. There is another called *La Fere en Tardenois*, in this province too, in the middle between *Melun* to the West, and *Reims* to the East.

Ferentino, Ferentinum, a City of *Campagna* in *Italy*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under no Archbishop but the Pope; it lies forty *Italian* Miles from Rome to the South, and eight from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Naples* to the North, and is a small place built on an Hill.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, in which lies *Earne*, the greatest Lake in *Ireland*. There is never a City or Town of note in this County, and therefore need be no further considered.

F E

Ferrandina, a Town in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Basilicate*, upon the River *Basiento*, eighteen Miles from the Sea to the West, and twelve from *Matera* to the South-West; it was built by *Ferdinando*, Duke of *Calabria*, Son of *Alphonfus II.* King of *Naples*, and has since been honored with the Title of a *Duke*-dom.

Ferrara, Ferraria, a City of *Italy*, under the Dominion of the Pope, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, which under the Family of *Este*, was so improved and augmented, that it was one of the best Cities of all *Italy*. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *Vitaliano*. This City was so small in the time of *Theodosius* junior, that it was called *Ferrariola*, the little *Ferrara*; it stands on the smallest branch of the *Po*, called *Po Morio*, from which there is a cut of six Miles, as far as *Francolino* Westward, for the promoting Trade; but since in the year 1598. when it came into the Popes Hands, this City has been decaying, and the Castle built there by Pope *Clement VIII.* has not been able to prevent the Consumption of it, though this Pope placed there his Image, with this Inscription, *Ne recedente Pado, Ferraria Fortitudo recederet, Mariem Neptuno substituit*, that is, lest the recess of the *Po* should weaken *Ferrara*, he has brought Mars to supply the want of *Neptune*. His Holiness was however mistaken, as the event has shewn; for that *Neptune* and *Mercury*, tending equally to the wealth and

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welfare of a City, are much more Auspicious Patrons, than *Mars*. There was a League made here against the Protestants in 1586. The Council of Florence was begun here in the year 1438. And an University settled by Frederick I. in aversion to *Romania*, about the year 1316. The Dukedom of *Ferrara*, is a part of *Romandiola*, and is bounded by the Peninsula of *Rodigbina*; (which formerly belonged to this Dukedom, but was taken from it by the *Venetians* in the year 1500.) on the West, by the Dukedom of *Mantoua*, on the South by *Romandiola*, properly so called, and on the East by the *Adriatick* Sea. It was under the Family *de Este*, from the year 1336. to the year 1598. when upon the death of *Alphonfus II.* without Heirs Males, it was seized by Pope *Clement VIII.* who was Lord of the Fee, against the pretensions of that Branch *de Este*, which are now Dukes of *Mantoua*, which Dukedom was then a dependent on the Dukedom of *Ferrara*.

Ferrete. See *Pfirt*.

Ferriers, Ferrara, a small Town in the Territory *de Gastinois*, towards the Confines of *Senois*, two Leagues from *Montargis* to the North, and twenty three from *Paris* to the South, which has a very famous Monastery in it.

Ferro, Calycadnus, a River in *Cilicia*.

Fertach, Syagros, Sapphar, Fartachium, a City and Kingdom on the South of *Arabia Felix*, which lies about eighty German Miles from *Aden* to the South, in al-

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most Long 85. Lat. 15. 24. an hundred and thirty Miles from the entrance of the *Red Sea* to the South.

La Ferté sur Aube, Firmita ad Albulam, a Town in *Champagne*, four Miles from *Bar* to the South, and twenty from *Dijon* to the North.

La Ferté sur Grogne, a Town in *Burgundy*, two Leagues from *Challon* to the South.

La Ferté Aleps, or Alais, a Town in the Isle of *France*, three Leagues from *Eftampes* to the E. and eight from *Paris* to the South, as this word *La Ferté* signifies a Fort or place of Strength, so it frequently occurreth in the Maps of *France*.

Fervaques, Aqua fervida, a small Town which has *Bathes* of warm water, in *Lieuoin* in *Normandy*, two Miles and an half from *Lisieux* to the South, and three from *Roan* to the South-West, and almost four from *Argentan* to the North-West, it is a very small place.

Ferventia, Fons Agri Carnensis, a Bath in *Portugal*, in a Village, called *Cadima*, two Miles from the Ocean, and the same distance from *Coimbra* to the West, this Fountain is mentioned by *Pliny*.

Feschamp, a Town in *Normandy*, on the *British* Sea, four Miles from *Le Haure*, and the mouth of the *Seyne* to the North.

Fetu, a small Kingdom in *Africa*, which lies in *Guinea*.

Feurs, Forum Segusianum, a Town in the Forest, in *Lionnois*

in *France* on to the *enne* to the *Robanne* *Loire*.

Fez, a City in *Africa*, it is the same as the same *Barbary*; built by *786*. It is parts, *Bel*, *Old Fez*, *thousand* *F*, *perly* so *ca*, *hundred* *F*, *which* has *Families*: *most* *West*, *Valleys* into *Mosques*, *ful*, and *fi*. *The New* *stant* *Plain*, *which* is *ver*, *stands* near *a Mile* from *Orrelius* *tel*, *bick* *Tongu*, *the City* is *the Kingdo*, *greatest* *pan*, *upon* *Mou*, *that* there *is* *middle* of *ic*, *tereth* into *only*, and *th*, *self* into *inn*, *Channels*, *private* *Hou*, *of the River*, *that* the *ref*, *through* the *cleane* the

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in France, five Leagues from *Li-*
on to the West, six from *St. Esti-*
enne to the South, and six from
Robanne to the North, upon the
Loire.

Fez, one of the greatest Cities
in Africa, but now declining;
it is the Capital of a Kingdom of
the same name, in the West of
Barbary; this is said to have been
built by the *Moors* in the year
786. It is divided into three
parts, *Beleida*, which is a part of
Old *Fez*, which contains four
thousand Families; Old *Fez*, pro-
perly so called, in which are eight
hundred Families, and New *Fez*,
which has about eight thousand
Families: Old *Fez* which is the
most Western, lies upon Hills and
Valleys intermixed, and has fifty
Mosques, which are very beauti-
ful, and six hundred small ones.
The New *Fez* lies in a most plea-
sant Plain, and has a double Wall,
which is very high and strong, and
stands near the River *Union*, above
a Mile from Old *Fez*. The learned
Ortelius tells us, *Fez* in the Ara-
bic Tongue signifies Gold. That
the City is built in the middle of
the Kingdom of *Fez*. That the
greatest part of the City stands
upon Mountains and Hills; so
that there is no Plain but in the
middle of it. That the River en-
tereth into the City by two ways
only, and then that it diffuseth it
self into innumerable Branches and
Channels, so that there is scarce a
private House that has not a Branch
of the River belonging to it, and
that the rest of the water passing
through the Common Sewers, do
cleanse the City. The greatest

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part of the Houses are built of
Stone or painted Brick. That each
House has a Tower for their di-
vertisement, that the great Mosque
called *Carruen*, is half a Mile in
compass, and has thirty one Gates
of vast height. The Territory
belonging to it extends from the
River *Burgrage* to the River *Gnave*,
and on the N. from the River *Suba*,
to the foot of Mount *Atlas* South,
which is called the Province of
Fez, and was called by the *Romans*,
Volubilis. This Kingdom of *Fez*
was erected by *Abdulack* in the
year 1212. and was long since
united to the Kingdom of *Morocco*.
This Kingdom was a part of *Mau-*
ritania Tingitana, and has for
a Century of years and more, suf-
fered great and frequent Mutati-
ons, and Insurrections. They are
the greatest Bigots of all that
imbrace the *Mahometan* Faith,
and the most bitter and implacable
enemies of the Christian Religion,
and have totally extirpated it in
those Regions, where there were
once many great and flourishing
Churches. The Kingdom of *Fez*
is bounded on the North by the
Streights of *Gibraltar*, and the
Mediterranean Sea, on the West
by the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the
South by the Kingdom of *Moroc-*
co, from which it is divided by the
River *Azamor*, and on the East by
the Kingdom of *Algier*. It is now
by reason of their great intestine
Wars, much depopulated and
ruined.

Fezzen, a Province of *Biele-*
dulgerida, which is a Desert.

Fiano, a Castle upon the *Tu-*
bur, fifteen Miles North of *Rome*,

which is ennobled with the Title of a Dukedom.

Fidari, *Lycormas*, a River of *Etolia*, which washeth *Calidon*, now *Galata*, a Village on the Bay of *Theſſalonica*, on the *Archipelago*.

Fidonisi, *Achillea*, an Island in the *Euxine Sea*: and also a Peninsula called of old *Dromos Achillis*, at the Mouth of the *Boryſthenes*, on the Eastern ſide. It ſeems to be the ſame with *Zagori*.

Fiechtelberg, *Sudeti* & *Hercinii Montes*, a Ridge of Mountains which incircle *Bohemia*, dividing it from *Franconia* to the Weſt, out of which ſpring theſe great Rivers called *Menus*, the *Mayn*, which entereth the *Rhine* at *Menez*. 2. *Sa-la*, the *Saal*, which falls into the *Elb* at *Bernberg*. 3. *Egra*, the *Eger*, which falls into the *Elbe*, at *Leuſmeritz* in *Bohemia*. 4. *Nab*, the *Nah*, which falls into the *Danube* above *Regibone*.

Fieſca, a City of *Caria*, called anciently *Phieſca*, in the later Maps *Fieſbio*, a little more North than the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and on the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Fife, *Fifa*, a County in *Scotland*, between the *Fyrth of Tay* to the North, and that of *Edinburg* to the South, and the *German Ocean* to the Eaſt, and *Strathern* and *Menteith* to the Weſt. It is one of the greateſt in *Scotland*, as being eighty four *Scotch miles* in Circuit, and is alſo one of the moſt fruitful and beſt inhabited parts of all that Kingdom, and full of conſiderable Towns and Places; the principal of which is *S. Andrews* the Metropolitan See of that Kingdom.

Figalo, *Aëtium*, a moſt celebrated Promontory of *Epirus*.

Figeac, *Figeacum*, a ſmall City of *France* in *Quercy*, a Southern Province of that Kingdom upon the River *Sele*, nine Leagues from *Caors* to the Eaſt, ſeventeen from *Allis* to the North, twenty eight from *Tbolouſe* to the North-Eaſt.

Figenia, *Epheſus*, a City of *Ionnia*.

Filadelphia, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Leſſer *Asia*, at the foot of Mount *Imoli*, upon the River *Cayſtrus*, now *Chias*, thirty two German miles Eaſt of *Smyrna*. It is called by the *Turks* *Allachars*, or *Alla-Scheyr*, that is the City of God. It was of old an Episcopalian See, under *Sardus*, but it's now the Metropolis, and is in a tolerable Eſtate under the *Turks*, being built amongſt the Hills and Mountains, it has in all times been much ſubject to the violence of Earthquakes. This is one of the ſeven Churches of *Asia*, mentioned in the *Revelations*, Long. 37. 41. Lat. 40. 15. There is here now about two hundred houſes of Chriſtians, and four Churches. This City preſerved it ſelf againſt the *Turks*; after all the reſt of *Asia* was Conquered, under *Orchanes*, and the two *Morats*, till the time of *Bajazet I.* who began his Reign in the Year 1387, and Reigned nine years, and then was taken by *Tamerlane*. And as they held out longer, ſo they ſubmitted on better terms, and God has preſerved them, as he promiſed he would, even from the perſidy and rage of the deſtroying *Turks*. See *Revel.* 3. 8. 10. *Wheeler's Travels* p. 265.

Fillech, *Fillech*, Upper *Hungary* from *Agria* ſame diſtance the Weſt, which leads Cities in the *Transylvania* the River *G* the *Danube* the County here alſo a being a Fron very ſtrong. *Turks* in 156 *Imperialiſts* gain taken b *Waradin* in he and the *Te* about it, H ſerted it.

Filippo, *Philippopolis*, on the *cedonia*, on the ſeated on a f German miles go to the We *Conſeſſa*, Nor which was eith by *Philip K* from whom it was afterward and mentioned of the Apoſtles the Chriſtian F one of his Epif It is alſo famous near this City *Cesar*; and ar *guſtus* and *Caff* tive times it v See, but it is own Ruins now *Acts* 16. 12.

Filippopoli, *Fillech* by the *Turks* *F*

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Fillech, Fillecum, a City of the Upper Hungary, five German miles from *Agria* to the North, and the fame diftance from *Caffovia* to the Weft. It ftands on the Rode which leads from *Presburg*, to the Cities in the Mountains, and to *Transylvania*, and *Caffovia*, upon the River *Gayen*, which falls into the *Danube* over againft *Gran*, in the County of *Zabel*. There was here alfo a Caftle, and the Town being a Frontier, was Walled and very ftrong. This was taken by the *Turks* in 1560. and retaken by the *Imperialifts* in 1593. It was again taken by the *Baffa* of Great *Waradin* in 1632. And becaufe he and the *Tekelites* could not agree about it, He difmantled and deferted it.

Filippo, Philippi, a City of *Macedonia*, on the Confines of *Thrace*; feated on a fteep Hill, about five German miles from the *Archipelago* to the Weft, on the *Golfo de Conceffa*, North of the *Agios Oros*, which was either built or repaired by *Philip* King of *Macedonia*, from whom it has its Name. It was afterwards a *Roman* Colony, and mentioned as fuch in the *Acts* of the *Apoftles*. *S. Paul* Preached the Chriftian Faith here, and wrote one of his *Epiftles* to this Church. It is alfo famous for a Battel fought near this City between *Pompey* and *Cesar*; and another between *Augustus* and *Cassius*. In the Primitive times it was an *Archbifhops* See, but it is almoft buried in its own Ruins now, and defolate. See *Acts* 16. 12.

Filippopolis, Philippopolis, called by the *Turks* *Filibe*, and *Presrem*,

is a City and *Archbifhops* See in *Thrace*, upon the River *Hebrus*, now *Meriza*, between *Sardica* to the Weft, and *Adrianople* to the Eaft, one hundred miles from *Constantinople*, ninety from *Philippi* to the Weft. Here was an *Arrian* Synod held in the Year 349. And here *Julian* the *Apoftate* was when he received the news of the Death of *Constantius*; and thereupon difcovered his concealed *Apoftacy*. *Frederick Barbaroffa* the Firft, in the Year 1189. took this City and *Adrianople* from the *Turks*, which was again retaken from the *Chriftians* by *Amurath* in 1359. This City was built by *Philip* the *Roman* Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition; and the Seat and refidence of a *Turkifh Sangiack*, or Governor, under the *Pacha* of *Romania*.

Finichia, one of the prefent Names of *Cilicia*, a Province of the *Lefler Asia* next *Syria*.

Finland, Finlandia, Fenni, Finnia, Fionnonia, is a very fpacious Country, which was heretofore a diftinct Kingdom, but is now fubject to the Crown of *Sweden*. It is bounded on the North by *De-farts* or unknown Countries from which it is feparated by the Lake and River *Ula Tresk*: on the Weft it has the *Botner Sea*, a Branch of the *Baltick*; on the South the Bay of *Finland*, another Branch of it; and on the Eaft it is bounded by the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Mufcovy*. It contains feveral very great Provinces, as *Cia-nia*, *Tavafthia*, *Nylandia*, *Carelia*, *Savolaxia*, and *Finland*, properly fo called; which is the moft Sou-

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thern and most Noble. *Aboa* a Town seated upon the River *Autorjoki*, over against the Isle of *Åland*, is the Capital of this Kingdom, and the Seat of the *Swedish* Viceroy. This Kingdom was first Conquered to the Crown of *Sweden* in the Year 1384. by *Erick* one of their Kings. In 1571. the *Muscovites* intending a Conquest fell into it with a Savageness and Cruelty hardly to be expressed, or believed; but were recalled by an Irruption of the *Tartars* upon their own Countreys. This Country is called by the Inhabitants and *Swedes*, *Finner*; by the *Danes* *Finnder*; by the *Germans* *Fennien*; by the *Dutch* *Finlander*. *Cluverius* saith, that it is a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; and that it is fruitful, and affords excellent Pasturage.

Finmark, *Finnmarchia*, called by the Inhabitants *Taakemarch* and *Finmark*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the Western Ocean. The Southern part of this Province is subject to the *Danes*; the Northern to the *Swedes*. This Country is barren, rocky, and covered with dreadful Woods, full of Bears and Wolves, and other ravenous Beasts: the Inhabitants till of late lived in the Summer like the *Nomades*, wandering from place to place, as the convenience of Water and Pasture invited them. The Princes under whom they now are, to reduce them from this vagrant way of living, granted the Lands to the first Occupant, by which means some parts of it are Improved, but the more barren can be used no other way, and there-

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fore are left still in common. The Inhabitants are a mongerel sort of Christians, extremely ignorant, and barbarous; infamous for Witchcraft, revengeful beyond belief, and as rugged as the Country they inhabit.

Fionda, a small Village on the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the Confines of *Lycia*, and *Pamphylia*, which in the *Roman* times was called *Phaselis*, and before *Pityussa*; it lies East of the *Chelidonian* Rocks, and West of Mount *Masicum*, two hundred and twenty *English* miles from the most Western Cape of *Cyprus*, and two hundred and seventy from the most North-East Cape of *Rhodes*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*, now *Seramita*, but so very small, that little notice is taken of it in the later Maps.

Fionia. See *Fuinen*.

Fionissi, *Lyssus*, a Town in *Crete*, *Candia*, on the Western Shoar; but near the most Southern Cape of that Island.

Fiore, *Ossa*, a River of *Italy*, in the Dominions of the Great Duke of *Florence*, which falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Telemon*, a small Sea-Port belonging to *Sienna*.

Fiorenza. See *Florence*.

Firando, a City and Kingdom of *Japan*, in that part which is called *Ximbo*, to which there belongs an Island of the same Name, on the Western Shoar also.

Firi, *Maxera*, *Mazeras*, a River of *Hyrkania*, which falls into the *Hyrceanian* Sea.

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Firmiana, a small Castle in the East of the Mount *Ita*. It is now *Fermo*, and is from *Ancona*.

Fischio, *Phis*, a small Castle in the East of the Mount *Ita*. It is now *Fermo*, and is from *Ancona*.

Flaix, *Flai*, a small Castle in the East of the Mount *Ita*.

Flanders, a small Castle in the East of the Mount *Ita*.

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Firmiana, Firmanorum Castrum,
small Castle on the *Adriatick*
ea, in the *Marca Anconitana*,
near the Mouth of the River *Tin-*
a. It is now commonly called
Fermo, and is thirty *Italian* miles
from *Ancona* to the South.

Fischio, Phusca, a Maritim City
of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over-
gaintt the Isle of *Rhodes*, about
eighty four *English* miles from
Ephesus to the South. In the later
Maps, it is placed much more to
the East, than the Isle of *Rhodes*.

Flagania, Paphlagonia, a Pro-
vince in the Lesser *Asia*. See *Paph-*
lagonia.

Flaix, Flaicus, an Isle of *France*,
belonging to *Saincoigne*.

Flanders, Flndria, is the grea-
test and Noblest of those Seventeen
Provinces, commonly called the
Low Countries. It is bounded on
the East with *Hainault* and *Bra-*
bant, on the West with the *Brit-*
ish Ocean, on the North with the
Seas of *Zealand*, and on the South
in part by *Arton*, and in part by
Hainault and *Picardy*; of which
Arton was at first a part, and after
five or six descents, was reunited
again to it. This Province, saith
Ortelius, is most excellent Pasture,
especially to words the West. It af-
fords excellent Kine, and Warlike
Horses, and abounds in Butter and
Cheese, and excellent Wheat. The
people are much given to Mer-
chandize, and Cloathing; their
Linnen (they having plenty of Flax
and Hemp) exceeds all other
Countries; and as to Woollen, they
having the Wool from *Spain* and
England, improve it by their sup-
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ply all the World with the Pro-
duſt. But in this the Zeal of *Phi-*
lip II. King of *Spain*, has altered
the ſtate of things in a great de-
gree. This Province has twenty
eight walled Towns or Cities; Ele-
ven hundred and fifty Villages, be-
ſides Forts, Caſtles, and Noble
mens Houſes. The principal of
which in *Ortelius* his time was
Gaunt. This great Province was
divided into three Parts. 1. *Flan-*
ders Flammigant, which was
bounded on the Eaſt by the Im-
perial *Flanders*, and the *Scheld*;
on the Weſt by the *Britiſh* Seas,
on the North by the Seas of *Zea-*
land, and on the South with *Ar-*
ton and *Flanders Gallicant*; the
principal City of which was *Gaunt*:
2. *Imperial Flanders*, ſo called, be-
cauſe it was a Fee of the Empire.
It is divided from *Brabant*, on the
Eaſt by the River *Dender*, and from
the *Gallick Flanders*, on the Weſt
by the *Scheld*, on the North it has
the River *Dender*, and on the South
Hainault, the principal Town of
this is *Aloſt*, whence it is now
commonly called the County of
Aloſt. 3. *Flanders Gallicant*, is
ſo called, becauſe the *French*
Tongue was heretofore moſt ſpo-
ken in it. This has *Hainault* on
the Eaſt, *Arton* on the South, the
Britiſh Sea on the Weſt, and *Flan-*
ders Flammigant on the North,
from which it is parted by the Ri-
ver *Leye*; the chiefſt Town is
L' Iſle, Inſula. This Province was
firſt United to *France* by *Dago-*
bert one of their Kings, by whom
about the Year 621. it was Granted
to *Liderick de Buque*, with the Ti-
tle of *Foreſter*. In the Year 864.

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it was Granted to *Baldwin* first by the Title of Earl of *Flanders*, the Sovereignty being reserved to *France*, whose Homagers these Earls were. This Earldom by the Marriage of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* with *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis de Malain* Earl of *Flanders* in the Year 1369. came into the House of *Burgundy*, and so to the House of *Austria*, by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Charles* the Hardy, to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*, in the Year 1476. in which Family it still is. This though the Prime Earldom of all *Europe*, yet was a Homager to the Crown of *France* till *Charles V.* having taken *Francis I.* his Prisoner in the Battel of *Pavy* in *Italy*, by a Treaty at *Madrid*, enfranchised this Noble Earldom from that Servitude. This Province since the time of *Philip II.* has been extremely curtailed and Harassed; many of the Inhabitants fleeing then into *England*, not only depopulated but impoverished this Country by carrying away its Trade. And the *Hollanders* Revolting, not only added to this Calamity by a War of forty years continuance, but took from them several Towns in the Northern parts. And of later times, the *French* have made the same devastations on the Southern parts: so that not above half *Flanders* is now left to the *Spaniards*, and that in a weak and declining condition.

Fleensburg, *Flensburgum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, on the South of *Jutland*, upon the Bay of *Flens*, on the *Baltick* Sea, in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, four

German miles West of the Isle of *Alsen*, nine from *Odense* to the South-West, and six from *Fredrichstad* to the North-East. It is but small, seated on high Hills with a large Haven, and a strong Castle. The City is under the King of *Denmark*, but the Territory which belongs to it is under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. *Christian V.* King of *Denmark* was born here in the Year 1646.

Fleury, *Floriacum*, a small Town which has a Noble and an ancient Monastery of the Order of *S. Benoit*; seated upon the *Loir*, nine Leagues from *Orleans* to the East, three from *Gergeau*, and thirteen from *Montargis*. It stands according to some in *Le Gastinois*, and to others in the Dukedom of *Orleans*; and deserves to be remembered for the sake of *Hugo Floriacensis*, a Learned Monk of this House, who wrote a Loyal and a Christian Discourse concerning the Origine of Monarchy, which he dedicated to *Henry II.* King of *England*, Published by *Baluzius* in his Fourth Tome of *Miscellanies*. There is another *Fleury* in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Ouse*, three Leagues from *Dijon* to the West, a third in *Biere*, which has a Priory; and a fourth in the Isle of *France*.

Flicz, *Phligadia*, a Mountain in *Sclavonia*. *Lazius* placeth it in *Liburnia*, upon the *Adriatick* Sea.

Flie, *Flevo*, an Island at the Mouth of the *Rhine*, which has a fine Haven, and a rich Town. It stands at the entrance of the *Zuidersee*, near the *Texel*. The *Eng-*

lish Fleet entered this Haven and burnt the Sail of Ships in the Town of chief Town of

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glisb Fleet under Sir Robert Holms, entered this Port in the Year 1666. and burnt one hundred sixty five Sail of Ships, and took and burnt the Town of *Schelling*, which is the chief Town of that Island.

Flintshire, one of the twelve Shires in *Wales*, is bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts it from *Cheeshire*, which lies also on the East of it; and on all the other quarters it is bounded by *Denbighshire*. It is Hil-ly but not Mountainous, and fruitful in Wheat and Barly, but especially Rie; upon the Northern Shoar stands *Flint* Castle, which gives Name to the whole Shire; begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I. Wherein Richard the II. renounced the Kingdom of England. Whereupon Henry Duke of Lancaster claimed the Crown, and Intailed a War on the *English*, Nation, that bid fair for its ruin. There is now no Earl of *Flint*, it being one of the Titles belonging to the Prince of *Wales*.

Flix, a strong Castle upon the River *Ebro* in *Catalonia*, supposed to be the old *Ibera*.

S. Florensin, a Town of France in *Senois*, in *Champagne*.

Florence, *Florentia*, one of the principal Cities of *Italy*, which is called by *Pliny* *Fluentia*. It was built by *Sylla's* Soldiers in the Year of *Rome* 675. seventy six years before the Birth of our Saviour, upon the River *Arno*, which passeth through it, and is covered by four stately Bridges within the Walls. It is five, or as others say, seven miles in compass, Paved with Stone, adorned with large Streets,

and stately and Magnificent Buildings, both publick and private; to the beauty of which the natural ingenuity of the Citizens has contributed very much, no place having afforded more excellent Architects, Painters and Carvers, than this, as *Schottus* observes. It is seated in a gentle and healthful Air, upon a great and a Navigable River, surrounded with a delicate Plain, pleasant Hills, and high Mountains, and abounding in whatsoever is valuable or useful; and is said to contain above Seven hundred thousand Souls. This Noble City may justly own *Charles the Great* for its Founder, who in the Year 902. enlarged it, and new Walled it, adding one hundred and fifty Towers, which were an hundred Cubits high; and from thenceforward it began to flourish, though it suffered very much from the Factions called the *Guelphs*, and *Gibbellins*, that is the *Imperial* and *Papal parties*. This City purchased its Liberty of *Rodolphus* the Emperor about the Year 1285. after which they subjected many of their Neighbours; but then they were never quiet from foreign Wars, or intestine Divisions, till they fell under a second Monarchic Government; but in the interim Pope *Martin V.* advanced the Bishop of this City to an Archbishop, in the Year 1421. Nor is it less remarkable for a Council held here for uniting the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches, which began in 1439. and ended in 1442. nor is the death of *Ferome Savanarola* to be forgotten, who was burnt here in 1494. for reproving the Vices of those

those who love them too well to part with them. This City surrendered it self to *Charles V.* in the Year 1529. Who granted it the Year following to *Alexander de Medices* his Son in Law, with the Title of a Dukedom, under which Family it still is; enlarged in Bounds, but perhaps diminished in Wealth and People. Besides the Council I mention, there have been many other held here, which for brevity I must omit, as also the vast number of excellent men have here been born; the Noble Library, which is one of the best in the whole World; the excellent pieces of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting (of which sort this City shews some pieces drawn by *John Cimabue*, who about the Year 1200. began to restore and revive the Art of Painting in Italy, before which this Art was only exercised by *Greeks*;) and many other Rarities which are plentifully enough here to be found. Long. 34. 03. Lat. 43. 15.

Florenfac, a Town in *Provence*, seated on a River, nine miles from *Neybonne* to the North-East, and six from *Frontignan* to the West.

Florida, a very large and fruitful Country in the North America; so called because the *Spaniards* discovered it first on *Palm-Sunday*, which in their Language they call *Paruca de Flores*, in the Year 1512. But the *English* had before this discovered this part of *America*, *Sebastian Cabot*, being sent by *Henry VII.* in the Year 1479. to find a way to the *East-Indies* by the West, being the very first *Europeans* that Landed here. But the

Spaniards went further, searched thoroughly, and took Possession of it for the King of *Spain*, but however, the *English* have since renewed their old Claim, and taken Possession of the more Northern part by the Name of *Pensilvania*, of which I shall speak in due time. The Inhabitants call *Florida*, *Jaguasa*, which lies Parallel with *Castile* in *Spain*, and is said to be of the same temper both for Air, and Soil, but abundantly more fruitful. It is bounded on the North-East with *Virginia*, on the East with *Mar del Norte* on the South, and some part of the West with the Bay of *Mexico*, and on the rest of the West with *NewGallicia*, and some Countries not yet discovered. It extends from the River of *Palms* 25 deg. of Lat. to *Rio de Secco*, in Long. 34. which evidently shews, that it is a large Country. The *Spaniards* have only two Castles in the Southern parts, *S. Matthew*, and *S. Augustin*. It lies in breadth where it is narrowest thirty miles, and in other parts an hundred: towards the North beyond *Florida* is *Canada*. The whole Country is flat, and abounds with Rivers, which make it overmoist, but towards the Sea it is more Sandy. In 1520. and 1524. *Lucas Viques* Invaded this Country to find men to work in the Mines. In the Year 1528. *Pamphilus Narviesius* Travelled over it. In 1528. *Ferdinandus Soto* went thither after *Peru* was Conquered, with three hundred Horse, and four hundred Foot, to look for Gold, but finding none, returned empty and discontented, bestowing only the Name of *Florida* upon the

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Country. In the Year 1549. *Charles V.* sent some Priests thither to Convert the Natives, but they destroyed them. Under *Charles IX.* of *France*, in the year 1562. *Charles Ribald* sailed thither, made a League with the Inhabitants, and built *Charles Fort*, settling there a *French Colony*. And in 1564. *Renatus Laudonerius* went thither, and was kindly treated by the Natives, which the *Spaniards* observing, and fearing, they surprized the *French*, and hanged not only the meaner sort, but many Gentlemen too. In 1576. *Dominic Gurges*, a *Gascoign*, manned out a Ship at his own cost and charge, and retook *Charles Fort*, repaying the *Spaniards* in their own kind. But yet the *Spaniards* (who were then much in the favour of the *French*) had like to have been too hard for him at his return. The Soil is very fruitful, and may have rich Mines, but the Inhabitants take no pains to find them, and not much to Till the Earth, which yields them two Crops of Maize in each year, one in *March*, and another in *June*, this is the natural Bread of this Country, by which, and Hunting only, the Natives subsist. They are of Olive Complexions, great of Stature, go Naked, except what they are more concerned to hide; naturally Lovers of War, out of a revengeful and unquiet temper.

Flumica, *Crimisa*, a River of *Calabria Citerior*, which falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Capo dell' Alice*, four Miles from the Promontory of *Santa Maria di Leuca*, which is the most South-

Eastern Cape of *Italy* and *Europe* to the West, ten from *Cariatito* to the South, and six from *Strangoly* to the North, the Cape, the Village, *dell' lo Zeiro*, and *ill Capo dell' Alice*, were by the ancient Geographers called *Crimisa*, as well as the River, though they have now three several names.

Flushing, *Olissinga*, *Flissinga*, is a Maritime Town in the Province of *Zeeland* in the *Low-Countries*, seated on the mouth of the *Scheld*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*, upon the most Southern point of that Island, which has a very convenient Haven, and the intire Command of the *Schelde*, without whose Licence no Ship can pass up the River to *Antwerp*. And which was one of the first Towns the *Hollander* took by surprize from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1572. by the diligence of *Vorst* a Seaman, and one *Monsieur de Berland*, the then Bailiff thereof. This was then a mean place, of no great strength or consideration, but is since fortified by the *Hollanders*, to the utmost degree of human Art. This and the *Briel*, and Fort of *Ramekins*, were in the year 1685. put into the Hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, as Cautionary Towns for the repayment of such monies as she should expend in their Protection against the *Spaniards*, and the famous *Sir Philip Sidney* was made by her the first Governor of it. But in the year 1616. *King James I.* resigned all these places up again into the Hands of the *Hollanders*. The Prince of *Orange* is the Proprietor of this Town.

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Fluvian, Clodianus, a River of *Catalonia*, commonly called *El Llobregat*; it ariseth from the *Pyrenean Hills*, near *Junquera* in the borders of *France* and *Rouffillon*, and it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Empures*, or *Poret*, almost seven Miles from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from *Narbonne* to the South.

Fochien, or *Fokien*, a Province in *China*, which is bounded on the North by *Chekiam*, on the West by *Kiamsi*, on the South by *Quamrum*, and on the East by the *Chinian Ocean*; it lies between 24. and 27. deg. of Latitude. It is said to contain eight Cities, whereof *Fochen* is the chief, forty eight Walled Towns, and 509100 Families.

Fogie, Phocæa, a Town in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Metelino*, seated upon the River *Lobat*, (*Hermus*) called anciently *Phocæa*, and now *Fochia*, or *Foja Nova*; it is a very considerable place, and made more so by a Naval Victory, obtained here by the *Venetians* over the *Turky*, in the year 1649.

Foglia, Isaurus, Pisaurus, a River of *Italy*, it springeth from the *Apenine*, and running through the Dukedom of *Urbino*, falls into the *Adriatick Sea* at *Pesaro*.

Foix, Fuxum, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Lauriegne*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, from which the adjacent Country is called the County of *Foix*; it stands six Leagues from the borders of *Spain* to the North,

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and twelve from *Toulouse* to the South.

Le Comte de Foix, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Conrado de foix*, is a County in *Aquitaine* in *France*, which was heretofore a part of *Le Conserans*, but it is now contained in *Languedoc*; there are sixteen *Castellanies* or *Prefectures* in it, and the Cities of *Pamiers*, (*Apmæa*) and *Tarascou*, besides the Town of *Foix*, from which it has its name. This gives a Title to a Noble Family of *France*, which is frequently mentioned in all their Stories.

Fondi, Fundi, a small City in *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of *Naples*, seated upon the borders of *Campagna di Roma*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, from whence it stands almost forty English Miles to the North-West, and about fifty five from *Rome* to the South, in a fruitful Plain, about six Miles from the *Ionian Sea*.

Il Lago di Fondi, is a Lake that lies between the former City, and the Sea, which was heretofore very great and equal to that called the *Pomptina Paludes*, by the *Romans*, but is now reduced to a circuit of about four Miles, as *Baudrand* saith, who saw it in the year 1667.

Font Aforuge, Orge, a small River in *Provence*, commonly called *Sorgue*, in the County of *Vendosme*, which falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*.

Fontain-bleau, Fons-bellaqueus, or the Fountain of fair water; is a most delicious Village in the Isle of *France*, and in the Territory

de *Gastinois*, from the *Seys* to the North from *Paris* to *Francis I.* b Palace, or R which was Henry IV. fore built a C 1169. and to was added by were born th France, Fran 1544. Henry and *Lewis XI Philip the fa this Town, in in the year Peace conclude Crowns of mark, by wh covered whate from them by Fontanelle, maffery in Ne Seyne, twelve the East.*

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de Gastinois, not above one Mile from the *Seyne*, four from *Melun* to the North-East, and fourteen from *Paris* to the South. In which *Francis I.* built a most stately Palace, or Royal Country House, which was much improved by *Henry IV.* *Lewis VII.* had before built a Castle here in the year 1169. and to it this Noble House was added by his Successors; in it were born three of the Kings of France, *Francis II.* in the year 1544. *Henry III.* in the year 1551. and *Lewis XIII.* in the year 1604. *Philip the fair* was also born in this Town, in the year 1266. and in the year 1679. there was a Peace concluded here, between the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, by which the Swedes recovered whatever had been taken from them by the Danes.

Fontanelle, a Village and Monastery in Normandy, upon the *Seyne*, twelve Miles from *Roan* to the East.

Fontana Bianca, *Naustathmus*, a Sea-Port on the Eastern Shoar of Sicily, at the mouth of the River *Tacyparis*, twelve Miles from *Syracuse* to the South.

Fontarabie, *Fons Rapidus*, called by the Inhabitants *Fuenteravia*, and sometimes *Ondarrivia*, and *Ondar Ibaya*, by the French, *Fontarabie*, by the Italians, *Fontarabia*; is a very strong Town in *Guipuscoa* in Spain, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Biscay*, upon the River *Vidosa*, *Bassages*, in the confines of France, and Spain. It was built by the *Goths* in the year 625. it belonged as is pretended heretofore to France, and was a

part of the Territory of *Bayonne*, and subject to that Bishop till *Philip II.* King of Spain, in the year 1571. caused it to be taken from that Diocels. It is so seated that at a low water it is easily entered, but at a high water surrounded with the Sea, and so fortified besides, that a few men may defend it against a vast Army, so that it is the Key of the Kingdom of Spain; it is also a convenient Haven. The French have ever had an Eye upon this place. And in 1638. under the Prince of Conde, and the Duke of *Espernon*, attempted to reduce it, and were beaten off with great shame and loss, the two Generals mutually blaming each other after the ill success, when as in truth their Master was to blame to send two, when one would have done better. I have read that *Charles V.* after he had fortified this place, called it his Pillow, upon which he could securely sleep, and it has proved so.

Fontenayle Comte, *Fontenacum*, the chief Town of *Poitou*, upon the River *Vendee*, seven Miles North-East of *Rochel*; it is a fine Town, seated at the foot of an Hill, and made rich by a great Fair kept here.

Fonteurals, *Fons Ebraldi*, a little Town in *Anjou* in France, which has a very much Celebrated Nunnery, the Abbess of which is Head of the Order, and governs all the men of that Order. It stands about one League from the *Loyre*, and three from *Salmur* to the North East.

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Fossigny, or *Foucigni*, *Fociniacus Tractus*, a Province in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Geneva*, between the *Vallays* to the East, and the State of *Geneva* to the West. This was heretofore a dependent of the *Dauphinate*, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*. There are in it thirteen *Mandements*, or Districts, and the chief Town in it is *Bonville*.

Fossombruno, *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the State of the Church, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*; it stands near the River *Metto*, [*Metaurus*] which falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, four Miles from *Senogalla*, about half a Mile from the place where the Old City stood, and is ten Miles from *Urbino* to the East. It was sold to the Duke of *Urbino*, by *Galeatius Malatesta*, the Lord of it, for thirteen thousand Florins of Gold, in the time of Pope *Sixtus VI.*

Fossone, *Fossa*, one of the mouths of the River *Po*.

Fossat, *Memphis*, the first name of *Grand-Cairo*, and a small part of it.

Fougeres, *Fugeria*, *Fulgerium*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Coeñon*, towards the borders of *Normandy*, eight Miles from *Auranches* [*Abrincæ*] to the South, and as many from *Dole*. This was heretofore a place of considerable strength, but is now neglected. It was seized by the *English*, in time of Truce, in the year 1448. in the Reign of *Hen. VI.*

Fraga, *Fragues*, *Flavia Gallica*, a strong Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River [*Cinca*] or *Cinga*, which falls into the *Segne*, and with it into the *Ebro*, in the borders of *Catalonia*, it stands three Leagues from *Ilerda* to the South-West. Near this place *Alphonfus VII.* King of *Arragon*, was overthrown and slain by the *Moors*, in the year 1134.

Fraives, *Fratres*, *Nesides*, two small Islands on the Coast of *Bretagne*, called the *Brothers*, or *les Isles de Vannes*, they lie between the mouth of the *Loire* and the *Calonefus*, or *Bel-Isle*, of the Southern Coast of that Province.

Framlingham, a small Market Town in the County of *Suffolk*, upon the River *Ore*, called by others *Winchel*, where was anciently a Castle belonging to the *Bigotts*, by the bounty of *Henry IV.* To this Castle in the year 1551. *Queen Mary* retreated, and by the assistance of the *Protestant* Gentry of that County, recovered the Crown of *England*.

Franc, *Pagus Francus*, is a Jurisdiction, extending seven Leagues about *Bruges*, which exerciseth its Authority without the Walls, and is the fourth member of the Earldom of *Flanders*; *Gant*, *Bruges*, and *Ipres*, being the other three. This Government, or College, was erected in 1223. to curb the insolence, and diminish the power of the City of *Bruges*, which was over-troublesom to the Earls of *Flanders*.

FRANCE, *Francia*, *Gallia*, is at this day one of the most potent

tent King the difficult it dayly something whose div equal to yet I sh description stood abo then in p since adde then bound divide the edmont, a xerland, O the Nether with the British Sea Aquitain with Spain vided by and with t It was the six hundred and in bre seventy, th being two Miles. In Caesar, this on the East Rhine, and of that Riv Hills; so th greatest part now call the parts of the lie West of land, and S design of th seems to ha again to the purpose he h nor Treasur and perhaps over-reached

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Flavia Gal-
 yn in the King-
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 I. King of *Ar-*
 nown and slain
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ss, *Nesides*, two
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 h of the *Loire*
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Francus, is a Ju-
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Francia, *Gallia*,
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tent Kingdoms in *Europe*, and
 the difficultest to limit and bound,
 it dayly like the Ocean, gaining
 something from its Neighbours,
 whose divided strengths, are not
 equal to her united Forces; but
 yet I shall give you a general
 description of its bounds, as it
 stood about forty years since, and
 then in part shew what has been
 since added. On the East it was
 then bounded by the *Alpes*, which
 divide the *Dauphinne* from *Pi-*
edmont, as also with *Savoy*, *Swit-*
zerland, *Germany*, and a part of
 the *Netherlands*; and on the North
 with the *Netherlands*, and the
British Seas; on the West with the
Aquitain Ocean; on the South
 with *Spain*, from which it is di-
 vided by the *Pyrenean Hills*,
 and with the *Mediterranean Sea*.
 It was then accounted in length
 six hundred and sixty *Italian Miles*,
 and in breadth five hundred and
 seventy, the whole circumference
 being two thousand and forty
Miles. In the times of *Julius*
Caesar, this Country was bounded
 on the East by the *Alpes*, and the
Rhine, and extended to the mouth
 of that River from the *Pyrenean*
Hills; so that it took in the far
 greatest part of that Country we
 now call the *Netherlands*; all those
 parts of the *German Empire* which
 lie West of the *Rhine*, *Switzer-*
land, and *Savoy*. And the great
 design of the present *French King*,
 seems to have been the dilating it
 again to the same extent, to which
 purpose he has spared neither Blood
 nor Treasure, Arts nor Labour:
 and perhaps if he had not been
 over-reached by the *Jesuits*, and

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put upon the design of uniting
 all his Subjects in one Religion by
 force, he might have succeeded
 when he was so near his point; for
 whereas *Picardy* was heretofore
 his Northern Province, he has taken
 in *Artois*, the greatest part of
Flanders, the greatest part of *Han-*
naule, and a part of *Namur*; and
 of the four Ports that did belong
 to *Flanders*, he has two, *Graveling*
 and *Dunkirk*: so that his Domini-
 ons extend on the Sea shoar from
Dunkirk to *St. Jean de Luz* in
Spain, without any interruption,
 and on the Eastern side he has
 possessed himself of the Dukedom
 of *Lorain*, the Earldom of *Bur-*
gundy, so much of *Alsacia* as lies
 on this side of the *Rhine*; and
 what his intentions towards the
Switzers are, may be guessed at,
 nor has *Savoy* passed without con-
 tributing his share to aggrandize
France; on the South he has
 gained from *Spain*, *Roussillon*;
 and *Catalonia* hardly missed him;
 and all the World may remember
 how narrowly the *United Pro-*
vinces escaped him in 1673. and
 1674. and he has not only been
 a gainer in his Wars, but even in
 times of Peace, by erecting Courts
 of Dependences, Forts, and other
 Methods; so that considering the
 Weakness and Divisions of his
 Neighbours, and the great Acces-
 sions he has already made, if so
 many thousands of his Subjects,
 had not been driven out, or made
 useless to him, who can tell what
 this great Prince might not have
 effected before his death? This
 vast Country or Kingdom is called
 by the Inhabitants and *Englisht*,
France,

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France; by the *Spaniards Francia*; by the *Italians Franza*, *Franzam* by the *Portuguese*; *Frank*-*retch* by the *Germans*; by the *Dutch Francryck*; by the *Poles Franca* and *Francukazemta*; by the *Illyrians Fracgnack*; by *Turks Franza*; and by the *Indians Frankistan*. All which Names are derived from its present Conquerors, and Inhabitants the *Franks* or *French*. It is divided into sixty Counties, and twelve Provinces, which are these. the *Isle of France*, *Burgundy*, *Normandy*, *Aquitain*, *Bretagne*, *Champagne*, *Languedoc*, *Picardy*, *Dauphine*, *Lyonnois*, and *Orleans*. To these may be added four more, which are a kind of Conquest. *Lorraine*; the Earldom of *Burgundy*, or *Franche Comté*, the Conquest of the *Netherlands*, and *Alsatia*. This King having added to *France* by his Arms, the *Comte de Bourgogne*, both the *Alsatia's*, the greatest part of *Flanders*, and *Henault*, part of *Luxemburg*, and all *Artois*; which last is now annexed to *Picardy*. The Capital of this Kingdom is *Paris*, and besides these, he has *New France* in *America*, and the greatest part of *Hispaniola*, and several Plantations and Colonies in *Africa*, upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and some Islands in the North Sea. Thus *Baudrand* reckons up his Masters Dominions. This Tract of Land was heretofore inhabited by the *Gauls*, of which I shall give an account in its proper place. The *Franks* were Originally a German Nation, inhabiting *Franconia*, which is still called *East France*, to distinguish it from this Coun-

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try. This Nation joyning with many other, upon the declining of the *Roman Empire* under *Pharamond*, about the Year 413. obtained that part of *Belgium*, which contained *Zurphen*, *Utrecht*, and *Over-Yssel*, both the *Friselands*, and so much of *Holland* as lies on the same side of the *Rhine*; but whether ever he crossed the *Rhine* is uncertain: But however in 420. he became their first King, and formed this Potent Monarchy. *Clodius* his Son in 433. crossed the *Rhine*, and took *Cambray*, *Tournay*, and all *Belgium* to the River *Some*. But he dying whilst his Children were young, commended them to *Meroveus*, who dispossessed them, and made himself King of the *Franks*, in 441. or thereabouts; he was the Author of the *Merovingean Line*, and is by some made the first that seated in *Gaul*. His Son went further, and took all the *Netherlands*, and *Picardy*, *Champagne*, and the *Isle of France*, with *Paris*, which he made the Seat of this Empire. This Race under nineteen Princes continued to the Year 742. when *Pipin* Son of *Charles Martel*, usurped upon *Chilprick V.* Son of *Theodorick*, and deposed him. The second or *Carlovinian Line*, under thirteen Princes, lasted till the Year 977. when *Hugh Capet* put an end to it, and set up the Third. *Charles IV.* the Fourteenth of this Race, dying in 1328. without Issue, *Edward III.* of *England*, Claimed that Crown as Son and Heir of *Isabel*, the Daughter of King *Philip* the Fair, and Sister to the three last Kings. Against him *Philip de Valois* set up a Title by colour of the

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Salick Law, which had excluded all Females. The whole Reign of this Prince, and John his Son, was double-died in Blood by the *English* Valour; but Charles V. by means of the *English* Divisions, at last expelled them. Yet under Charles VI. the *English* returned with more vigour and rage, and were under Henry V. in a fair way of reducing France. And he dying young, Henry VI. his Son, was Crowned at Paris in 1422. The Minority at first, and Weakness afterwards of this Prince, gave Charles VII. of France, an opportunity totally to expel the *English* the second time about the Year 1449. The House of Valois ended in Henry III. slain before Paris in the Year 1589. to whom Succeeded Henry IV. the first of the House of Bourbonne, and Grandfather of Lewis XIV. now King of France, who Succeeded Lewis XIII. his Father in the Year 1642. This is the shortest account I can give of the Bounds and History of this Kingdom.

The Isle of France. Insula Francie. This was one of the first Provinces the French Possessed themselves of in Gaul. It is now bounded on the East with Champagne, on the North with Normandy and Picardy, on the West, and on the South with la Beausse and Orleans. A Country it is that is not great, when compared with the other Provinces, but yet it has given Name to all the rest which is not unfaul. It is generally so fruitful and delightful that the Hills are here better than the Valleys, in most places of Europe. But then the Vale

of Montmorency, in which Paris stands, has scarce another which is its equal in all the World. This was anciently a part of *Belgica Secunda*. The principal City of this Province is Paris, and there are in it nine other, which are very considerable.

Franche Comté, Burgundie Comitatus, called by the French *Le Comte de Bourgogne*, and sometime the *Franche Comte*; by the Italians *La Franc Comtea*; and by the Germans *Das Ober Burgund*, that is, the Higher Burgundy; is now a Province of France, and a part of the Eastern Burgundy, taken more largely. It is bounded on the East by Switzerland, and the Diocess of Basil, on the North by Loraine, and part of Champagne, on the West by the Dukedom of Bourgogne, or Burgundy, and on the South by La Bresse, and Beugey. The Capital of it is Dole, and after it came into the hands of the Spaniards, Besançon. The Country where it is Mountainous, affords excellent Wines, and is as to the rest full of pleasant and fruitful Valleys: and has also great plenty of fresh Streams, and delightful Rivolets. This Country by Rodolph the last King of Burgundy, was given to Conrad II. Emperor of Germany, and was ever after esteemed a part of the Empire. In the Year 1101. it was given to Ordo of Flanders, Son to a Sister of the Emperor Conrad, and by the Family of Burgundy, came together with the other Territories belonging to that Family to the Crown of Spain; in which House it continued till in

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the Year 1674. the present King of France got the Possession of it, which was Confirmed by the Treaty of Nimeguen.

Frankendal, Franchendalia, Francodalia, a new and well fortified City of Germany, in the Lower Palatinat, not above one mile from the Rhine, and four from Heidelberg to the West. It was taken by the Spaniards, but restored again in 1652. by the Treaty of Westphalia. It was built by Frederick III. Elector Palatin in 1371. and stands four miles from Spire to the North.

Frænckenlande. See *Franconia*.

Fræncker, Sicambri, Sigambri, Franci, the French People.

Frænckford, Frænckfort, Frænckfurt, Francofurtum, Trajeetum Francorum, a great and a fine City of Germany. It stands in the Wetteraw, towards the Northern Borders of *Franconia*, upon the Mayn, or Mein, [*Mænus*] over which it has a Bridge five miles from the Rhine and Mentz to the East. It is often called for distinction, *Francofurtum ad Mænum*: and was more anciently called *Helenopolis*, (as appears by an ancient Inscription) till the French gave it this Name, one *Francus* a Son of *Marcomirus* a King of the Franks, having rebuilt it. In very ancient times it was an Imperial and Free City, and appointed for the Election of the Emperors. *Arnulphus* was the first Emperor that was Elected here in 887. The Mayn which passeth through this City is a great and a Navigable River which takes in many other great and noble Rivers, and it self falls into the

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Rhine, which makes this City a fit Centre of Trade for many parts of Germany, to which their two great Marts in every year contribute very much. This City was called thus before the Reign of Charles the Great, upon the account of the Passage the Franks had here over the Mayn, though it was a City long before under another Name. But then the Suburb of it was called *Saxenhausen*, the Dwelling of the Saxons. The Bridge is a splendid and a noble Work, and is supported by many Arches. This City was also the Seat of the Eastern Franks or *Austrasia*. In the Suburbs or *Saxenhausen*, is St. Bartholomew's Church, built by Pepin King of France; this City obtained the removal of the Mart from Mentz (where it was at first) hither from Frederick the Second. The greatest part of the Citizens are Lutherans, though Roman Catholics, and Calvinists, are tolerated. There was a great Council held here under Charles the Great, in 797. in which the Worship of Images, and the second Nicene Council were Condemned; this Council consisted of three hundred Bishops, and since there have been several others.

Frænckfort upon the Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam, is another German City, in the middle Marquilate of Brandenburg upon the River Oder, called so because it pays no Tolls. It is thought by some to have been built by Simon the second Son of Cleodomir Ne-
phew of Simon the First, Duke of the Franks, under Antoninus

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Pius the Emperor: by others it is said to have been built in 1253. by *Gedinus ab Hertzburg*, by the Order of *John* the First Marquess of *Brandenburg*. This City is famous for an University settled here by *Joachim* the First, Marquess of *Brandenburg*, in the Year 1506. which *Maximilian* the first Empepor of *Germany*, Illustrated with many Privileges. And it has also two Marts in every year, as well as the other. It stands on the Borders of *Silesia* and *Lusatia*, four German miles from the Confines of Great Poland to the West, ten from *Berlin*, and four from *Custrin* to the South, and was heretofore an Imperial Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Franco-castro, Stratonica, a Town in *Macedonia*, at the foot of Mount *Athos*, on the North Shoar of the Bay of *Singo*, in the Archipelago, which is also called *il Golfo de Fasfo*, and *de Monte Santo*; by the *Latins* *Singiticus Sinus*.

Franco-chorium, Sordisci, That part of *Hungary*, which lies between the *Save*, and the *Danube*, and *Zeguntum*, where *Sclavonia* now is.

Francolin, Tulcin, a River of *Catalonia*; it is small, and falls into the *Iberian Sea*, near *Tarragona*.

Franconia, called by the Germans *das Francken*, and *franckenland*, is a large Province in *Germany*, which in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Francia Orientalis*, though it be but a small part of it. This is now the first Circle in the Empire, and lies

upon the River *Mayn*, between *Misnia*, and *Thuringia* to the North, and *Nortgow*, or the Upper *Palatinat* to the East, and *Bavaria* the Circle of *Schwaben* and the Bishopricks of *Wurtzburg*, *Bamberg*, and *Aichstad* to the South, and *Mentz* to the West. *Wurtzburg* is the Capital City of this Circle; the other Cities are *Bamberg*, *Nuremberg*, *Rotenberg*, *Schweinsfurt*, *Weissemburg*, and *Weinsheim*. This Country which was anciently Inhabited by the *Sicambri*, in the times of *Valentinian* the Emperor; having subdued the *Alani*, took the Name of *Franckenland*, that is *freedland*. But in after times these People being perpetually exagitated with the Incurfions of the *Goths*, resolved to seek a new Habitation, and under *Marcomir* their King or Duke, settled about the Year 433. in *Frise-land*, *Guelderland*, and the adjoining Countries; before which time (saith my Author) the Name of *Francks* was scarce known. This Country is partly Level and partly Mountainous, yet the Mountains in it are not high, nor is the Soil over-fruitful, it being Sandy for the most part, yet the Hills produce grateful Wine, especially about *Wurtzburg*. Of the Dukes of *Franconia*, these obtained the Empire; *Conradus* I. in 912. *Conradus* II. in 1026. *Henry* III. in 1039. *Henry* IV. in 1056. *Henry* V. in 1108. besides the Cities before named, *Hoffman* reckons *Coburg*, *Culembach*, *Francfort*, *Mentz*, *Anspach*.

Franco-ville, a Village in the District of *Pays* in the Isle of *France*.

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Franecker, Franequera, a small City in *Friseland*, two Leagues from the Sea, and from *Leuwarden* the principal City of that Province; which was made an University in the Year 1585.

Franci, the common appellations of all European Christians, amongst the Turks.

Frascati, Frascata, Tusculum, a City of *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope; seated at the foot of an Hill, as *Holstenius* proves at large, 12 miles from *Rome* to the East; in which were many of the Country Houses of the Roman Princes, and it is now a Bishoprick by the title of *Episcopus Tusculanus*, which always belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals. This ancient Roman City being ruined in the time of Pope *Celestinus III.* *Frascati* was built in the same place. Towards *Rome* there is a small Theatre, which seems to have belonged to some private Roman, and not to the City. Near this place is the *Tusculanum*, or Village which belonged to *Cicero*, in which he wrote his *Tusculan Questions*.

Frascolari, Oamus, a River of *Sicily*; it falls into the *Lybian Sea* on the South side of the Island, a little below *Camarina*.

Frat. See *Euphrates*.

Fravenburg, Fravenburgus, a Town in *Prussia Regalis*, belonging to *Poland*, upon the Bay of *Frisio Haff*, where it takes in the River *Schon*, which has also a Noble Haven belonging to it, and stands not above three German miles from *Elbing* to the South-East. In this place *N. Copernicus* the great Astronomer and Mathe-

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matician died in the Year 1543. There is also a Cathedral Church, with a College of Canons.

Freddano, Egelidus, Frigus, a River in *Tuscany*, in the Valley of *Aretino*.

Freddo, Aci, a River in *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount *Aetna*, and is received by the *Ionian Sea*, between *Catana* to the South, and *Tavormina* to the North. This River which ariseth from so warm a Bed as Mount *Aetna*, is yet so remarkably cold, that its Name is taken from thence; *Freddo* in *Italian*, signifying Cold.

Freiburg, Friburgum, is a German City in *Brissgaw*, upon the River *Threisem*, at the foot of the Mountains, four German Miles from *Brissack* to the South, and six from *Basil*. It was built in the Year 1120. by *Albert Duke of Austria*. Here was an University opened by *Beroaldus Duke of Zeringen*, in the Year 1450. It was taken by the *Swedes* and *French* in 1638. And when in 1644. the *Spaniards* attempted to regain it, they received a great defeat here. Yet it was afterwards restored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677. and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679.

Freiburg, Friburgus, a Town and Canton in *Switzerland*, which stands seven German miles from *Solothurn*, or *Soleurre*, as the *French* call it, to the South, and six from *Lausanne*, and three from *Berne* to the North-East. It was once an Imperial Free City, but in the Year 1481. was exempted; the Bishop of *Lausanne* resides here. It stands upon the River *Sana*, and

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was built by *Bernhard Zeringen*, in the Year 1134. The site that was towards the North is encompassed by craggy Rocks on the Western side of the Rhine, and has a fine view of the Rhine, and the Mountains of *Switzerland*. It was subject to the Emperor *Maximilian I.* in the Year 1493. by the Nobility of *Austria*, till they were admitted into the League of *Austria*, in the Year 1548. In the Year 1638. the *Swedes* and *French* took it, and it was afterwards restored to them, and retaken by the *French* in 1677. and left to them again by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679.

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was built by *Bercholdus IV.* Duke
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wards the North, East, and South,
re encompassed with steep and
raggy Rocks and Mountains; the
Western side is defended by a deep
dike, and has a district of three
hours Riding annexed to it. *Fre-*
erick Barbarossa, made it a Free
City in the Year 1218. after the
death of the Founder, it became
subject to the Count of *Kyburg*.
It was sold afterwards to *Rodol-*
phus I. Emperor of Germany, by
one of these Counts, it was after
his two hundred years under the
House of *Austria*, till about the
Year 1403. being much oppressed
by the Nobility, This City entred
League with that of *Bern*, but
yet continued still under the House
of *Austria*, till the Year 1481. when
they were admitted into the gene-
ral League of the *Swiss*, and made
the Tenth Canton. And when
many of the Cantons embraced the
Reformed Religion, this stuck to
the *Roman Catholics*; they use the
German and French Tongue, but
the former most.

Freinwalt, or *Fridwalt*, *Colan-*
orum, a City in *Brandenburg*; it
stands seven miles from *Berlin* up-
on the confluence of the *Fubre*,
and the *Oder* to the North-East,
twelve from *Steetin* to the South,
and six from *Franckfort* upon the
Oder to the North.

Freising, *Freisingen*, *Frisinga*,
Fruxinum, a German City in the
Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Sal-*
zburg, near the River *Isara*, *Isar*.

It was an Imperial Free City, but
is now exempt, and under the Ju-
risdiction of its own Bishop. It
stands upon the confluence of the
Isar and *Mosack*, partly in a Plain,
and partly on a Hill, four German
miles from *Munich* to the North,
and ten from *Ratisbon*.

Freslingfield, a Country Town
in the County of *Suffolk*, six miles
from *Halsworth* to the West, and
four from *Harlison* to the South;
Dr. William Sancroft, the present
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was
born in this Town, and has since E-
rected a Free-School here.

Frejus, *Forum*, *Julium*, *Forum*
Voconis, a City of *Provence* in
France, built in a Valley amongst
Marshes, half a League from the
Mediterranean Sea, 13 Leagues
from *Toulon* to the East, at the
mouth of the River *Argens*.

Friul, *Friu'i*, *Regio Carnorum*,
Forum Julii, *Carnia*, called by
the French *Frioul*; is a Province of
Italy, inhabited heretofore by the
Carni; it is bounded on the South
by the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Gol-*
fo di Trieste; on the West with
the Marquifate of *Trevigia*, and
the Earldom of *Tyrol*; on the North
by *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*, and
on the East by *Carniola* and *Istria*.
This Province is under the State of
Venice, and has the title of a Duke-
dom. The chiefest City in it is
Udina; and the Fort of *Palma* is
the place of greatest strength. The
Emperors gave this Province here-
tofore to the Patriarchs of *Aquile-*
ja. But afterwards the Dukes of
Austria, and *Carinthia*, took part
of it from the Patriarchs, and the
States of *Venice* after many Wars,
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at last in the Year 1455. forced the Patriarch by a Treaty to Relinquish the rest to them; the Cities of this Province are *Aquileia*, ruined, but under the House of *Austria*; *Pieve di Cadore*, under the *Venetians*; *Cividar di Friuli*, under the same; *Gorizia*, under the House of *Austria*. *La Palma* and *Udina*, under the *Venetians*.

Friberg, Friberga. See *Freiburg*.

Fricenti, Frequentum, a small City in the Province of *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, which Bishoprick has for the two last Centuries, been annexed to, or united with that of *Avellino*. This City is also sometimes called *Fricentum* by the later *Latin* Writers, and is almost reduced to a Village. It stands upon the River *Tripalto*, *Tripaltum*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen miles from *Benevento* to the North-East, and twelve from *Avellino*, and is in the Possession of the Prince of *Venosa*.

Fricento, Æculanum, Eclanum, the same with *Fricenti*.

Fridberg, Fridberga, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony*, upon the River *Mulz*, towards the Mountains of *Bohemia*, four German miles from *Meissen*: [*Misnia*] the Capital of *Misnia* to the South. This City was besieged with very ill success by the *Swedes*, in the great German War in 1642. though they were then Possessed of all the other Towns in *Misnia*. It is also honoured with the Tombs of the Electors of *Saxony*.

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Friedberg, Fredberga, a small Town in *Bohemia*, in the Dukedom of *Zawer Queiss* [*Quissus*] towards the Mountains, in the Borders of *Bohemia*, eight German miles from *Zawer* towards the West, and five from *Gorlitz* to the North-East.

Fridberg, Frideberga, a small City in *Germany*, in the Province of *Weteraw*, which is Imperial and Free. It has its Name from *Fredrick II.* and is as much as *Friedrichsburg*, and by contraction *Fridberg*. There belongs to it a Castle of the same Name, which stands four German miles from *Franckfort* to the North.

Fridricks, or Friderica, a small but very strong City in *Brasil* in *America*, upon the Coast of *Paraiaba*, or *La Capitania de Paraiaba*, which was built by the *Dutch*, and taken from them by the *Portuguese*, to whom both this City and Province are now subject.

Fridrick-Ude, a Fort in *Friesland*, upon the Streight of *Middlefar*, built by *Frederick III.* King of *Denmark*, taken and ruined by the *Swedes* in 1658.

Fridricksburg, a strong Fort in *Germany*, by the City *Manheim*, upon the union of the *Neckar*, and the *Rhine*, in the Lower *Palatinat*, so called from *Frederick IV.* Elector Palatin, who built it in 1610. After this it was taken and demolished by the *Spaniards*, and since rebuilt by *Charles Lewis* Elector Palatin; it is scarce three miles from *Heidelberg* to the West, and as many from *Spire* to the North.

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Frederberga, a small City in the Duke of Mecklenburg, in the Province of Pomerania, in the County of Rügen, in the Borgeby, eight German Miles towards the West, and towards the North.

Frederberga, a small City, in the Province of Pomerania, which is Imperial and has the Name from *Frederick* as much as *Friedrich*, and by contraction it belongs to it the same Name, which is eight German Miles from the North.

Frederica, a small City in *Brasil* in the Coast of *Paraguay*, it is by the Dutch, and them by the Portuguese both this City is now subject.

Frederick, a Fort in the Straight of *Midtland*, *Frederick III.* King of Denmark and ruined by the Swedes in 1658.

Frederick, a strong Fort in the City *Manheim*, on the Neckar, and in the Lower Palatinate, in *Frederick IV.* who built it in 1693, it was taken and the Spaniards, and by *Charles Lewis* in 1703; it is scarce three Miles to the West, from *Spire* to the

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Fridericksburg, the Castle and Royal Palace of the Kings of Denmark in Zealand, three Miles from *Croonenburg* to the West, and five from *Copenhagen* to the South-West. It is famous for a Congress of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, in these later times. This was heretofore called the Castle of *Belholt*, and was the Monastery of the Holy Ghost, of which *William Wislizenus*, who is since Canonized as a Saint, died Abbat in the year 1201. *Frederick II.* built this Castle. *Christian IV.* his Son was born in it April 22. 1577. who afterwards very much beautified, and adorned it. There is also a Fort and Town of the same Name in Guinea, built by the Danes in late times.

Friderickstad, a small Danish City in South Zealand, in the Dukedom of Sleswick, built by *Frederick Duke of Holstein and Sleswick* (under whom it is) in 1622. It stands upon the River *Eyder*, where it takes in the *Trenna*, two German Miles from *Tonning* to the East, five from *Sleswick*, and four from *Sottorp* West. There is another City of the same Name in Norway, upon the *Baltick* Sea, fifty German Miles from *Christianstad* to the North-West, in the Province of *Agerhuis*, which is under the King of Denmark, and twenty one Miles from the Cape of *Skagen* in Zealand to the North.

Friesach, *Friescum*, *Friesakum*, *Frimum*, a small Town in the Upper *Carnethia*, but under the Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*; seated upon the River *Murz*, with a Castle on a Rock not

far from

Fria, *Frigida*, a City in Old Castile, in the Valley of *Tobalina*, upon the River *Ebro*, which is called *Phrygia* in the Roman Martyrology, and by *Lactantius*.

Friesinger, the People of Bavaria.

Frigido, *Boacius*. See *Verra*, a River dividing between *Genoa*, and the Dukedom of *Florence*.

Frignana, *Frimiana*, a Territory in the Dukedom of *Modena*, at the foot of the *Apennine*; the chief Town of which is *Sestula*, towards the Borders of *Bononia*, or *Bologna*.

Frisch, *Narung*, an Island of Prussia, at the Mouth of the *Vistula*.

Frischaff, a long Bay in the same place, upon which stand *Elbing*, *Frawenburg*, *Brawnsberg*, and *Koningsperg*.

Friseland, *Frisia*, called by the Dutch *Witelandt*; by the French *Frise*; by the Italians *Frisia*; is the Name of three several Countries.

1. *Friseland*, properly so called, one of the States of *Holland*.
2. East *Friseland*, a Province in Germany.
3. West *Friseland*, which is properly the North part of the Earldom of *Holland*; and sometimes there is a fourth added, which is North *Friseland*, or *Friesland*.

1. *Friseland*, *Frisia*, *Witelandt*, *Frieslandt*, *Friesland* in Dutch, German, and English: is a Province of the United Netherlands, which was heretofore much greater than it is now; for it reached from the *Zuyder Zee* on the West, to the Bay of *Dollart*, by *Emden* on the East; and it was then divided by

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by the River *Lavica*, *Lauwers*, into two parts, *Frisia cis Lavicana*, which is now *Groningen*, and *Frisia trans Lavicana*, which is now called *Friesland*, but since that *Omland* has been taken out of this Province too, which has much lessened it; it is now bounded on the South with the *Zuyder Zee*, and *Over Yssel*, on the West and North with the Ocean, or *German Sea*, and on the East with *Groningen*. The principal Towns in it are *Docum*, *Franecker*, *Harlingen*, *Lecuwarden*, which is the Capital, and *Stavenen*.

II. *West-Friesland*, is a considerable part of the Earldom of *Holland*, to which it has for some Ages been united; it has *North-Holland* on the South, the *Zuyder Zee* on the East and North, and the *German Ocean* on the West; it has been called *Benmar*. The principal Cities in it, are *Alckmaer*, *Amsterdam*, the greatest City in the United Provinces, *Enchuyfen*, *Harlem*, and *Hoorn*. This Country is generally Marshy and Fenny, and unfit for Corn, but very good Pasture, the Air is also foggy and unhealthful, and they want fewel too to rectifie it. *Charles the Bald* gave these Countries (then almost unpeopled by the *Norman Pyracies*) to *Thierry*, Son of *Sigebert*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, with the Title of Earl in the year 863. from whom proceeded a Race of Princes, seventeen in number, which successively Governed it till the year 1300. from which time they were subject to the Earls of *Holland*, and with it came to the House of *Austria*, and with *Hol-*

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land they also Revolted from *Spaniards*, and in 1580. joined in the League against them.

III. *East-Friesland*, called by the Germans, *Ost-Friesland*, by the Inhabitants, *Ost-Frise*, a part of *Westphalia*, a Province of *Germany*, which heretofore was also called the Earldom of *Emden*, from a City in it, which, though not great, is yet much celebrated. This Earldom is under a Prince of its own now; and is bounded on the North by the *German Ocean*, on the East by the Earldom of *Oldenburg*, on the South by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and on the West it is separated from *Groningen*, by the Bay of *Dollers*; it contained heretofore the Earldom of *Oldenburg* also. In this Province are three Cities or great Towns, *Embsay*, *Aurick*, and *Norden*. The earth is exceeding fruitful yielding great plenty of Corn and Cattle, Butter and Cheese. This Country being conquered by *Charles the Great*, continued subject to the Emperors till the year 1453. when it was granted by *Frederick III.* to *Ulricus*, Son of *Enno*, whose Posterity still enjoy it. The Seat of these Earls, is *Aurick*.

Frisingen, *Frisinga*, a City of the Upper *Bavaria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salisbury*, near the River *Iser*, twenty Miles from *Landshut* to the West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted, and put under the Dominion of its own Bishop.

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Frislar, Bogadium, Fuglaria, a

city in *Hassia*, upon the River

der, under the Archbishop of

lentz, four Miles from *Cassel* to

the South, and the same distance

from *Zigenheim* to the North; it

commonly called *Fritzlar*.

here was a Council Celebrated

this City, in the year 1118.

Fromigni, a Village in Nor-

mandy, where the English were

defeated by the French in 1450.

Frome or *Fraw*, a River in

the County of *Dorset*, which rising

by *Canmerls* in the borders of

Somersetshire, washeth *Frampton*,

Dorchester, *Woodford*, *Morlen*,

and at *Wareham* falls into *Bruck*

Haven; taking in this passage

many smaller Rivers.

Fronsac, Franciacum, a Castle

in *Aquitain*, near *Bordeaux*,

built by *Charles* the Great, and

made the Title of a Dukedom;

it stands upon the River *Dordogne*,

Duranus, about five Leagues

from *Bordeaux* to the East;

it is called *Frontiacum* in the

writers of the middle Age.

Frontignan, Forum Domitii,

Frontiniacum, a small City in the

Lower *Languedoc*, upon the Lake

of *Magellone*, fifteen Leagues from

Narbonne to the East, and four

from *Montpellier* to the West, upon

the *Mediterranean* Sea. The

Wines of this place are much com-

ended.

Fruenove, a Town in the Duchy

of *Parma*, where *Charles* VIII.

of *France*, obtained a signal Vi-

ctory over the Princes of *Italy*,

in the year 1494.

Frusione, Frusio, a City hereto-

fore, now a small Village in *Cam-*

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pagnia de Roma, upon the River

Casa, which falls into the *Gariliano*,

Lirin, nine Miles from *Alatro*, and

the same distance from *Ferentino*,

and forty eight from *Rome* to the

East; it is now commonly called

Frosione.

The *Fryth*, or *fyth*, or

Forth of *Edinburgh*, called by

Protony, *Boderia*, by *Tacitus*,

Bodotria, is an Arm of the Sea,

that from the East penetrates al-

most quite through the Kingdom

of *Scotland*, to meet another such

Arm from the West, which is cal-

led the *Fryth* of *Dunbristain*;

and it receives into its bosom

many of the great Rivers of *Scot-*

land; on the South it has *Lo-*

thaine, in which is *Edinburgh*,

Linlithgo, *Glasco*, and *Steerling*,

the principal City of which stands

at the Western point of it; upon

the North side it has the County

of *Fife*. These two great Bays

divide *Scotland* into two parts,

the Southern, and the Northern.

Fuenterabia. See *Fontarbie*.

Fuld, Fulda, a City of Ger-

many, in *Buchaw*, or *Buchen*, a

Territory in the Upper Circle of

the *Rhine*, near *Hassia*; but from

this City it is more frequently called

Stift von Fuld, The Territory

of the *Abby* of *Fuld*. The City

is built in a Plain, and there is in

it an *Abby* of the Order of *St. Ben-*

net, which is one of the noblest

in all *Europe*, which has the Civil

Government of the City, and of

the Territory about it. This *Abby*

was built by *Pepin* King of *France*,

in the year 784. It stands twelve

Miles from *Coburgh* to the West,

and ten from *Cassel* to the South,

and

Frislar

and eleven from *Wurtzburgh*. The Territory of *Fuld* is of a great extent, and is more properly called *Buchen*; it is bounded on the North by *Hassia*, on the East by the County of *Henneberg*, on the South by *Franconia*, and on the West by the Upper *Hassia*.

Fuld, *Fulda*, a River of *Germany*, which gives name both to the City and Territory last mentioned; it ariseth in this Territory towards *Franconia*, and running Northward, watereth *Fuld*, and *Hunfschfeld* in *Hassia*, and then entertaining the *Eder*, he passeth by *Cassel*, and at *Minden* in *Westphalia*, being united with the *Wersz* and *Verra*, they two form the *Weser*, *Visurgis*, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*, which dividing the Dukedom of *Breme* from the Earldom of *Oldenburgh*, falls into the *German Ocean* at *Carlestad*, between *Emden* to the West, and *Hamburgh* to the North-East.

Fuligno, *Fullinium*, or *Fulliginium*, a small but pretty City in the Duke of *Spoleto*, seated in a Valley, at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the East, and ten from *Affiso*; it is divided by the River *Tinna*, *Topino*, and is under the Pope. The Inhabitants boast much of the antiquity of their City, and not without good reason, it being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Pliny*, *Appianus Alexandrinus*, and *Silius Italicus*. This City was rased by those of *Perugia*, in the year 1281. for which the Inhabitants of the latter were Excommunicated by the then Pope *Martin II*.

or IV. But it recovered its former or a greater beauty, and is now Bishoprick, and much enriched by its Fairs or *Marts* every year, and their excellent Comfits. The Learned *Leandro* is of opinion that this City is not the ancient *Fulgina*, but that *Forum Flaminii* stood in or near this place, and that it being ruined by the *Lombards*, the *Todi* rebuilt it, and called it by this name, for which he cites several Authorities.

Funchal, the chief Town in the Island of *Madera*.

* *Funf Kirken*. See *Quinquaginta Ecclesie*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*.

Fungie, a Kingdom in *Africa* in *Nubia*.

Fuoa, *Nicii*, a City of *Egypt*; it lies in the *Egyptian Delta*, an Island made by the branches of the *Nile*, forty Miles from *Grand Cairo* to the South-East towards *Alexandria*.

Furnes, and *Wuerne*, *Furna*, a City of *Flanders Gallicant*, which is not great, but well built, and not above one Mile from the Shoars of the Ocean; it has belonging to it a large Jurisdiction, and an Abby. It was three times taken by the *French*, and at last by the Treaty of *Aquisgrane* given up to them, it lies two Miles from *Newport*, and three from *Dunkirk*, between which last, and this place the *Spaniards* were defeated by the *English* and *French*, in 1658.

Fusseneir, *Bodiontii*. See *Fossignii*.

Fynnen, *Hemodun*, one of the *Orcades*.

Fynnen

Fynnen, *Fynland*, long to the *Danish* Sea, between *West*, and *East*, from both ways only by two narrow straits, the first called *Middle Passage*, the second *Die Belt*; the Capital is *Newburgh*, one of this Island has a great length from *East* to *West*, and breadth. It is a part of *Denmark*, much of late *Swedes*, who in 1659. the *Danish* possession of the same time the *Danish* and many *Swedes* could retake, were as much as this accident pleasant, and for the Climate.

Fynland, heretofore a now only a part (one) of the *Danish*. It is seated over against *See Finland*.

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Fuynen, Fionia, an Island be-
longing to *Denmark*, in the *Baltick* Sea, between *Fusland* to the
West, and *Zeeland* to the East,
from both which it is separated
only by two narrow Channels;
the first called *Middelfart*, or
Middle Passage, the second called
Die Belt; *Osttonia, Odensee*, is
the Capital of this Island, and
Newburgh, or Nuborg, on the East
of this Island, is well fortified,
and has a good Haven. This
Island is ten German Miles in
length from West to East, and
eight from North to South in
breadth. It is now under the King
of *Denmark*, but suffered very
much of late years from the
Swedes, who in 1658. took this
Island and plundered it, but in
1659. the *Danes* recovered the
possession of it; though at the
same time they lost much Cannon,
and many Ships, which they never
could retake, and the Inhabitants
were as much impoverished by
this accident. It is a fruitful,
pleasant, and well seated Island,
for the Climate it is in.

Fynland, Finland, Finia, was
heretofore a Kingdom, but it is
now only a part (though a great
one) of the Kingdom of *Sweden*.
It is seated in the *Baltick* Sea,
over against *Sweden* to the East.
See *Finland*.

G Abaca, Thospites, a vast Lake
in *Armenia*, in the Con-
fines of *Mesopotamia*, made by
the River *Tigris*.

Le Gabardan. See *Le Gave*.

Gabin, Gabinium, a Town of
Poland, between *Waldistaw* to the
North, and *Warskaw* to the South,
three *Polish* Miles from *Ploczko* to
the West, in the Palatinate of
Rava.

Gadara, a Town belonging to
the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, be-
yond *Jordan*, afterward to the
Region of *Trachonitis*, seated up-
on an Hill by the River *Gadara*,
which falls into the Lake of *Genesareth*, which is sometimes called
the Lake of *Gadara* too, as *Serab*
saith; it is six Miles from *Sycopoli*
to the East, and the same di-
stance from *Tiberias*, and is fre-
quently mentioned in the New
Testament. This City was hereto-
fore thought to be invincible, and
it is certain *Alexander Jannæus*,
King of the *Jews*, did not take
it under a Siege of ten months,
and then more by Famine than
Force, and in revenge he ruined it,
but it recovered again, and *Pompey*
the Great, in favour to *Deme-
trius*, one of his Freemen, who
was a Native of this City, bestowed
great Privileges upon it. *Philodemus* the *Epicurean*, *Meleager*, and
Menippus that pleasant Philoso-
pher, and also *Theodorus* the Ora-
tor, were all of them Natives of
this Country. In the revolt of
the

the *Jews* under *Nero*, this City had its share, and was taken by *Vespasian* in the year of Christ 66. upon which the *Gadarens* submitted the year following.

Gad, one of the Tribes of *Israel*, which had their Portion assigned them by *Moses*, beyond *Jordan*, whose borders to the North were the half Tribe of *Manasseh*, to the East *Arabia*, to the South the Tribe of *Reuben*, and to the West the River *Jordan*, by which they were separated from the rest of the Tribe of *Manasseh* and *Ephraim*. This Country was in the *Roman* times called *Ituraa*, and is now by the *Turks* called *Beukenane*, it is almost equally divided by the River *Scheriat Mandour*, as it is now called, as *Michael Nau*, a *Jesuite*, writes, who surveyed very exactly these parts. This Country is now under the *Turks*.

Gademes, *Gademessa*, a Territory in *Africa*, in *Biledulgerida*, between the Desarts of *Fez* to the East, and *Gurgala* to the West, which has a City or great Town of the same name, near the Head of the River *Cassi Capes*.

Gadura, *Plycus*, a River of *Rhodes*.

Gago, *Gagum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, in *Africa*, which has a City of the same name, great, but thinly Inhabited. This Kingdom lies between the *Niger* to the North, and *Guinea* to the South, and is possessed also by a Prince, who is Sovereign of the Kingdom of *Tombuti*.

Gaiazzo, *Calathia*, *Galathia*, a City of *Campania* in *Italy*, which is mentioned by *Cicero*, as a Co-

lony; it belongs now to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and is in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on an Hill near the River *Volturno*, *Vulturmus*, almost over against *Caserta* at the distance of four Miles to the North, and eight from *Capua* to the East, and although it is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Capua*, yet it is in a declining condition, and very mean.

Gajetta, *Gaeta*, *Cajeta*, a City in the Terra di Lavoro, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is well fortified, seated at the foot of an Hill, in a Peninsula, made by the Sea. It has two Castles, a large Haven, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, but now exempted. The City of *Formium* lies not far from it, buried now in ruins by the *Saracens*, to which the City of *Gajetta*, succeeded in the Bishoprick. It lies upon the *Tyrrhenian* See, four Miles from *Naples*, fifty five from *Rome*, and fourteen from the Popes Dominions; it has heretofore been subject to great variety of fortunes, but has now a strong Spanish Garrison to secure it. This was also the birth place of Pope *Gelesius II.* who was therefore called *Cajetanus*. This City is mentioned by *Virgil*. *Æn.* 7. The Haven of it was repaired by *Antoninus Pius*. *Spart.* *Ferdinando* King of *Arragon*, fortified the Castle of it, before this it was Sacked by the *French* in 1494. who put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, but it is most famous for its Learned Cardinal, *Cajetanus*, who died in 1534. and is frequently mentioned in the Story of *Henry VIII.*

Gaino,

Gaino, of *Thrace*, three *Gern* to the *So* *Gallipoli* *d* *nineteen* *Sa* *ple by* *Sea*.

Gaiola, upon the *e* *oro*, *bet* *scali*.

Gaivo, *Phrygia*, *in* *is* *also* *a* *name*.

Galazo, *River* *whic* *Apennine*, *druntum*, *near* *Oria*; *falls* *into* *the* *Miles* *South* *not* *taken* *Maps*.

Galata, *an* *Isle* *Numidia*, *Bay* *of* *the* *over* *again* *lunis*, *and* *riers*, *West* *is* *about* *t* *ference*.

Galata, *Corru* *urb* *on* *the* *people*, *town* *which* *is* *stre* *North*. *Th* *built*, *yet* *be* *Mr. Wheeler* *thus* *describ* *quare* *(saith* *side* *of* *a* *com* *etting* *out* *i*

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Gaius,

Gaius, Gongo, Gannum, a City
of Thrace upon the Propontis,
three German Miles from Rudisto
to the South, and twelve from
Gallipoli to the North, and about
nineteen South from Constantino
ple by Sea.

Gaiola, Euplœa, a small Island
upon the Coast of Terra di La
voro, between Naples and Pu
teoli.

Gaivo, Gagecome, a River of
Phrygia, in the Lesser Asia. There
is also a Town of the same
name.

Galazo, Galefus, Eurotas, is a
River which ariseth from the
Apennine, in the Province of Hy
druntum, La terra di Otranto,
near Oria; and running West, it
falls into the Bay of Taranto, five
Miles South of Taranto, but is
not taken notice of in our latter
Maps.

Galata, Gallita, Calatke Ga
lata, an Island upon the Coast of
Numidia, almost opposite to the
Bay of the same name. It lies
over against Sardinia, West of
Tunis, and East of Algier or Ar
ziers, West of Cape Negro, and
is about ten Miles in Circum
ference.

Galata, or Galatta, Chrysece
ras, Cornu Byzantii, a noble Sub
urb on the North of Constanti
nople, towards the Black Sea,
which is strongly fortified to the
North. This was first, if not
built, yet beautified by the Genoeſe.
Mr. Wheeler, our Countryman,
thus describes it. Galata is si
tuate (saith he) upon the South
side of a considerable steep Hill,
setting out into a Promontory on

the North side of the Harbour,
and comprehending the Suburbs,
on the East, West, and North sides
of it, may be counted a good
large City, and very populous, yet
the circumference of the Wall
takes up no great space of ground,
but the Houses are thick, and the
Streets narrow, and the whole ve
ry populous. On the top of the
Hill is a round Spired Tower co
vered with Lead, and on the
Walls are some Arms, and mo
dern Inscriptions, which belonged
to the Genoeſe, who before the
taking of Constantinople were
Masters of this place. It is more
Inhabited by Christians and Jews,
than by Turks. Here is the Scale
of the Merchants, who have a
good Kan covered with Lead,
for the Sale of their Woollen
Cloaths, and other Merchandise.

Galatia, is a Province of the
Lesser Asia, which is called by the
ancient Geographers, Gallo-Græcia,
from the Galls, which are called
Galatæ by the Grecians, who went
thither and possessed it, and the
South part of it was called Galatia
Salutaris. This Province is bound
ed on the North by Paphlagonia,
which is sometimes taken for a
part of it, on the East by Cappa
docia, on the South by Pisidia,
and Liconia, and on the West
by Phrygia Magna, Bithynia, and
Asia, properly so called. The Turks
call this Province now Chian
gare, under whom it is. The
principal Cities are Ancyra, which
is even now in a more flourishing
State than any of the rest, and Pef
sinus. This Colony of the Galls
is said to have settled here under

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Bren-

Brennus, A. M. 3671. they were subdued by the *Romans*, under *Cn. Manlius Vulso*, in the year of the World 3750. an hundred eighty and seven years before the birth of our Saviour, but not made a *Roman* Province till the year 3925. but twenty three years before Christ. They were Converted to Christianity by *St. Paul*, who honored them with an Epistle. They did not fall into the hands of the *Mahometans* till the year 1524. when *Solyman* the Magnificent took *Alsbeq*, Prince of the Mountains of *Armenia*, by Treachery, and possessed himself of *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, and *Galatia*.

Galati, *Galata*, once a City, now a Village in *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Demona*, twenty Miles from *Patti* South-West, thirty five from *Catania* North-West.

Galaure, *Galaber*, a small River in the *Dauphinate*, which falls in the *Rhofne* at *St. Valerie*, six Miles beneath *Vienne* to the South.

Galera, *Gallera*, *Gallora*, a Village, and a River near *Rome*.

La Galevisse, *Ager Valicassi*, a Region upon the *Marne*, a River of *France*.

Gafanacar, *Gicbehi*, a Town in *Mauritania*.

Galgala, *Meroë*, an Island made by the *Nile* above *Egypt*. See *Meroë*.

Galicia, *Gallacia*, is a Province of *Spain*, called by the Natives *Galizia*, by the Portuguese, *Galiza*, by the French, *Galice*, and by the Italians, *Galicia*; it is of a large extent, and

was once a Kingdom, but is now a part of the Kingdom of *Leon*; it is bounded on the North and West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South by *Portugal*, but parted from it by the River *Douero*, and on the East by *Asturia*, and the Kingdom of *Leon*. *Compostella* is the Capital of this Province. *Orensi*, [*Auria*] *Baiona*, *Corusia*, *Lugo*, *Mondoesfedo*, and *Tuy*, are the other Cities and principal places. This Province is Mountainous, and enclined to barrenness, destitute of Water, but abounding with Mines of Silver, Gold, and Iron, and well stored with Wood, and good Wines; it hath also great plenty of Cattle, and Game and excellent Horses. The Iron they dig out of these Mountains, is thought the best in the World, especially for edge-Tools: nor are their Seas less stored with Fish. This Country was never Conquered by the *Moors*, though they at times made some Progress into it; but after in the year 985. they had repelled *Almanassor*, with the loss of seventy thousand of his *Moors*, they were never in any danger of Conquest from that Nation.

New *Galicia*, is a part of New *Spain*, in South *America*, towards the South Sea, which was called of Old *Xalisco*. This is not much unlike that in *Spain*, as to the nature of the Soil, and the Inhabitants were Canibals, and exceeding wild and fierce when the *Spaniards* settled there, and not easily reduced from eating Mans Flesh.

Gallia,

Gallia, best known the Ancients present *France*, little of people, French, Nations and after *Grecians* possessed Land which in *Italy*, *Rhine*, a Ocean, or *Adriatick* into *Gallia*, *Cisalpinia*, was who first part of it, *Vincia Roma* or *Gallia*, *Belgium*, different *Tribes*, and *Gallia Romana* on the North of *Gebenna*, *nus*, on the South near *Sea*, and which divided on the West the *Rhodanus* almost in the to the South boundary. *Tiber* led the *Rhoda* had on the the *Garumna* on the West the South *Spain* Hills, and was

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Gallia,

Gallia, one of the greatest and best known Regions of *Europe* to the Ancients; I have considered its present State under the Word *France*, and here I am to say a little of its ancient bounds and people, before the *Francks*, or *French*, entered into it. These Nations were at first called *Celtæ*, and after that *Galli*, and by the *Grecians*, *Galatæ*. This people possessed all that vast Tract of Land which lay between *Ancona* in *Italy*, and the Mouth of the *Rhine*, and from the Western Ocean, or Sea of *Aquitain*, to the *Adriatick* Sea, which was divided into *Gallia Transalpina*, and *Gallia Cisalpina*. 1. *Gallia Transalpina*, was divided by *Julius Cæsar*, who first Conquered the greatest part of it, into four parts, *Provincia Romana*, *Aquitania*, *Celtæ* or *Gallia*, properly so called, and *Belgium*, *All which he saith had different Tongues, Laws, Manners, and Governments*. *Provincia Romana*, was then bounded on the North with the Mountains of *Gebenna*, and the River *Rhodanus*, on the East with the *Alpes*, on the South with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the *Pyrenean* Hills, which divided it from *Spain*, and on the West with the *Garumna*; the *Rhodanus* cutting this Province almost in the middle, after it turned to the South, and ceased to be a boundary. This River is now called the *Rhofne*. 2. *Aquitania*, had on the North and East the *Garumna*, now the *Garonne*, on the West the Ocean, and on the South *Spain*, and the *Pyrenean* Hills, and was the least of all the

four parts. 3. *Gallia Celtica*, was likewise the greatest; and was bounded on the North with the River *Sequana*, now *Seyne*, *Matrona*, now *Marne*, and the Mountain *Vogesus*, now *Mont de Vauge*, which parted it from *Gallia Belgica*, on the East it had also the *Matrona*, now *Marne*, and the *Rhine* and *Alpes*, on the South it had *Provincia Romana*, and *Aquitania*, and on the West it had the *British* and *Aquitain* Ocean. *Gallia Belgica*, which was the fourth part, on the North and East had the *Rhine*, on the South *Gallia Celtica*, and on the West the *British* Ocean, from the mouth of the *Seyne*, to the South of the *Rhine*: This vast Tract was divided into various Nations or Tribes, and they had sent their Colonies into the *British* Islands, and peopled all these Tracts. Yet such was the increase, or restlessness of this people, that at times they broke over all those bounds which nature had set about them, and invaded the Neighbour Nations. Thus they Conquered that part of *Italy*, which from them was called *Gallia Cisalpina*, being invited over the *Alpes* by the sweet Wines were carried from thence to them, about the times of *Tarquinius Priscus*, in the year of *Rome* 162. five hundred eighty eight years before Christ, *Bellovesus*, Son of *Ambigatus*, King of the *Celtæ*, being their Leader, General, or Prince. This *Gallia Cisalpina* was the Northern part of *Italy*, and extended from *Arfia*, now *L' Arsa*, a River of *Istria*, to the *Alpes*, which bounded the *Provincia Romana*,

mana, in the *Gallia Transalpina*; and its borders on the North and West were the *Alpes*, on the South the River *Rubicon*, or as others say, *Æsis*, or as *Pliny* assures us *Ancona*, and on the East they had the *Adriatick* Sea. These people were divided into four Potent Nations, viz. 1. The *Insubres*, which dwelt from the *Alpes* to the River *Arno*, now *Arno*, which passeth through *Florence*. 2. The *Cenomani*, which lay next the *Insubres* to the East, and possessed the greatest part of *Trevigiana*. 3. The *Boii*, which took up the rest of *Trevigiana*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, and so much of *Romandiola* as lies on the North-West side of the *Rubicon*. 4. The *Senones*, who passing the *Rubicon*, inhabited all the rest of *Romandiola*, and the Dukedom of *Urbino*, to *Ancona*, according to *Pliny*. Of all these *Italian Galls*, the last were the most considerable; these were the men who under *Brennus*, took and sacked the City of *Rome*, in the year of *Rome* 364. but in the year 470: of this City, they were finally Conquered, and extirpated by the *Romans*. The *Boii* were Conquered by *Flaminius*, about the year of *Rome* 529. and being impatient of servitude, passed over the *Alpes* into *Germany*, and possessed themselves of *Bavaria*. Upon which the *Insubres*, and *Cenomani*, yielded in 431. and became subject to the *Romans*. The *Provincia Romana*, was Conquered in part by *Fulvius Flaccus*, in the year 627. and the remainder in 631. by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and the three

other Provinces were Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, between the year 694. and 697. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour. But this is not all, a part of these *Galls* under *Brennus*, about the year 474. made their way through *Greece*, and settled in *Gallo-Grecia*, or *Galatia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, but it is much more probable this Expedition was immediately after the taking of *Rome*. But now to give an exact account of all the several People contained under this Name, their Laws, Rites, Customs, Governments, and Bounds, would too much exceed the limits set me in this work.

Galilea, a very Celebrated Part of *Asia*, which lay on the North of *Judea*; it was at first the inheritance of four of the Tribes of *Israel*; *Asser*, *Naphthali*, *Zabulon*, and *Issachar*, the two first of which were intermixed with the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians*, and being more Northern and nearer the Fountains of *Jordan*, it was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, or the Upper *Galilee*, and the other the Lower *Galilee*. This Country was bounded on the North by *Syria*, and *Phœnicia*, from which two Nations it was divided by Mount *Libanus*, on the East with the River *Jordan*, on the South with *Samarita*, cut off from it by Mount *Carmel*; and on the West by the *Mediterranean* Sea. This Country was the Scene which our blessed Saviour chose out of all the Earth, to dignify with his Presence, in it he was Conceived, Lived the greatest part of his Time, and Wrought most of his Miracles. It is now called

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called *Belad Elbescara*, that is the
Western Country, and is almost
desolate, under the Dominion of
the *Turks*. To omit so much of
the Story of this Country, as may
be learned from the holy Scrip-
tures; this Country was first
brought under the *Roman Valla-*
lage by *Pompey the Great*, *Anno*
Mundi 3887. sixty one years be-
fore the Birth of Christ. They were
again Conquered, and that not
without great difficulty by *Ve-*
spasian and *Titus*, in the Year of
Christ 66. In all following times
it followed the fate of the Holy
Land, or *Palestine*. The Country
is exceeding fruitful, and in the an-
cient times was extremely populous,
and full of great and noble Cities,
the Inhabitants were Men of Cou-
rage, neither fearing Death nor
Poverty, nor anything but Slavery,
and of that they were infinitely im-
patient. But Wars and the ill Go-
vernment of the *Mahometan* Prin-
ces, which have insulted over these
wretched Countrys ever since the
Year 637. have made it now deso-
late.

Gallipoli, *Callipolis*, a City of
Thrace, upon the *Bosporus*, called
by the *Turks* *Geliboli*; which is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Heraclea*, and the Seat of the
Turkish Admiral, or Captain *Ba-*
sa of his Gallies. It is great, popu-
lous, and well Traded, and has an
Haven, a Castle, and a good Maga-
zin well furnished; this Town
stands on the West side of the *Hel-*
lespont, not over against *Lampsaco*,
but a little more North, and is nei-
ther Walled, nor well Built with-
in; the Houses being all of Earth

and Timber, and low built, the
Streets narrow, and sometimes co-
vered with Boards to keep off the
heat of the *Sun*; said to be six
miles in Compass, and to have four
or five thousand Christian Inhabi-
tants amongst others. There is
little to be seen in it of its ancient
Splendor and Elegance; it stands
upon a Peninsula, having upon the
North and South, two Bays for Gal-
lies and Boats, of which the Sou-
thern seems best for Ships. This
City stands one hundred and ten
miles South of *Constantinople*, and
five from the Shoars of *Asia*. Long-
54. 30. Lat. 42. 16.

Gallipoli, *Gallipolis*, *Anxa*, a Ci-
ty of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in
the *Terra di Otranto*, built on a
Rock, upon the Western Shoar,
in the Bay of *Taranto*, thirty six
miles from that City, and in an
Island which is only joined to the
Continent by a Bridge, supported
by huge massy Stones. It is but
small but well fortified, and popu-
lous, and has a good Haven, a
strong Castle, and good Walls, and
is a Bishops See, but his Diocesis is
bounded by the Walls of this City,
and he is under the Archbishop of
Taranto, Long. 42. 12. Lat. 39.
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Galloway, *Novanta*, *Gallovi-*
dia, is a large County in the South
of *Scotland*, over against *Mounster*
in *Ireland*, from which it is separated
by a Channel of only fifteen *Scotch*
miles in Breadth. It is bounded on
the West with the Sea, and on the
South with *Solway-Fyrth*, which
separates it from *Cumberland*, on
the East with *Niebesdale*, and on
the North with *Carrick* and *Kyle*; it

takes its Name from the *Welsh* who for a long time maintained this County against the *Scots* and *Picts*, and who call themselves *Gaelis*; and in the Writers of the middle Ages, it is accordingly called *Gael-Wallia*; the Country is every where swelled into Hills, and is better for Pasture than Corn, but is well supplied with Fish, both from the Sea and Fresh-Water-Lakes, of which there are many at the foot of the Hills. The principal River is the *Dee*, called *Dea*, by *Prology*. The principal Town is *Wiburn*, *Candida Casa*, which is a Bishops See, and was one of the first Erected in this Kingdom, by *Nina a Britain*, the Apostle of the Nation of the *Picts*.

The *Galliopter Sand*, is a Shallow ten Leagues from the Mouth of *Thames* to the East, upon which the brave Ship the *Prince*, was unfortunately run a ground, and lost, *June 4. 1666.* and *Sir George Ayscue* the Commander, was taken by the *Dutch*, who were then engaged with the *English* Fleet, and carried Prisoner into *Holland*.

Gallway, is a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*. It is bounded on the North by the County of *Mayo*, on the East by the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Roscomen*, and *Kings County*, on the South with *Clare*, and on the West with the *Ocean*; a Country fruitful both as to Corn and Pasture. Within is the Lake of *Corbes*, twenty miles long, and three or four broad. The principal City is *Gallway*.

Galefaro, *Charibdis*, the dangerous Streight between *Italy* and *Sicily*.

Gallway, *Gallsua*, called by the *Irish* *Gallivee*; is the Capital City of the County of *Gallway*, and the third in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, and a neat, strong Place, built almost round, and walled with Stones; it has a Bishops See, and a delicate and safe Harbour, called the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet, and secured on the West by five Islands. The fertility of the County in which it stands affording plenty of Goods for Exportation: the Inhabitants of this City in *Mr. Cambdens* time, had made great improvements by their Navigation, and much enriched themselves. This City being so remote from *England*, and very strong, at first stood a kind of Neuter, and would neither admit the *Irish*, nor the *English*, but when they saw that the *Irish* were Masters of the greatest part of the Kingdom, it joyned with the *Irish* in their Rebellion; and the Popes Legate made this a kind of Seat of his Government, till about the Year 48. he was besieged here by the *Irish*, who began then to favour the Royal Interest, which he opposed to the utmost, and at last, despairing of all Relief, he submitted and left the Island. Not long after which, this was one of the first places that paid its obedience and respect to the Earl of *Ormond* the Kings Deputy. But it was all too late, for in the Year 1651. *Ireton* having taken *Limersick* after a long siege, and a desperate defence, this Town being immediately attacked by those Victorious Forces, under the Command of *Sir Charles Coote* an *Oliverian* Captain, and their Har-
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bour filled with Parliament Ships of War, and no hopes of relief, they yielded themselves to the mercy of the Rebels; who revenged the injuries of a Prince which they themselves had murdered upon this Wealthy, but then wretched City. Thus (saith my Author Dr. Bates) Gallway, the greatest place of Trade in all Ireland, the best fortified, abounding in noble Buildings, riches, and plenty of Inhabitants, which had had such benefit by their Maritim Commerce, was forced to submit to the Yoke of an Enemy, after she had refused her Assistance to her lawful Prince, in denying a Supply to the Lieutenant. And as if War alone had not been a sufficient Chastisement, the Plague followed the Sword, and cut off in the space of eighteen Months, twelve thousand of the Inhabitants.

Gambay, Gambia, a vast River of *Africa*, in *Nigritia*, or rather the most Northern Branch of the River *Niger*, which falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the North of *Cape Verde*, and in its passage gives Name to the Kingdom of *Gambay*, on its Southern Bank, not far from its first Division from the River *Niger*, to the East of the Kingdom of *Jafoft*.

Gamelara, Æthusa, an Island of *Africa*.

Ganabara, Januarius, a vast River in *Brasil*, so called by the Natives; it falls into the *Atlantick* Ocean near *St. Sebastian*, where it makes a good Harbour.

Gand, or *Gant*, *Gandavum*, *Clarinea*, called by the Inhabitants *Ghent*; by the French *Gand*; by

the Germans *Gent*; by the Spaniards *Gante*; is the Capital of the Earldom of *Flanders*, upon the River *Schelde*, which there takes in the *Lyfe* and *Lieue*. It was made a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1559. This is a vast, strong City, and was once as rich and populous, and as unquiet and Seditious a City as any was in the Low Countries. *Erasmus* saith of it in his time, that he did not think there was any one City in Christendom that could be compared to this for Greatness, Power, Government, and the ingenuity of the Inhabitants. But the Wars and other Calamities which have ever since his Death lain heavy upon this Country, have exhausted both its Wealth and Inhabitants, and brought this City particularly into a very languishing condition. But the strength and situation of it, have hitherto supported it. It has a Castle built by *Charles V.* in 1539. who was born here in 1500. But in the Reign of *Philip II.* being injuriously treated by the Spaniards, this City was one of the first that expelled the *Romish* Rites, 1578. admitted the Prince of *Orange* in 1579. and having cast out the Garrison of *Spanish* Soldiers, levelled the Citadel, and fortified the City, though it was then three German miles in Compass. It maintained its Liberty till in the Year 1585. seeing the Prince of *Orange* murdered, and no hopes of succor from the *Dutch*, it submitted to the Prince of *Parma*, who rebuilt the Citadel; but the Inhabitants being wasted, the

French took it in the Year 1678. and after restored it to the *Spaniards*, who are now in Possession of it. This City stands at the equal distance of four Leagues from *Answerp*, *Brussels* and *Mechlin*. There is also a strong Castle called the *Sar van Ghent* or Castle of *Gant*, four miles from this City to the North, built by the *Spaniards*, and taken by the *Hollanders* in 1644. and still in their Possession.

Gandia, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, upon the Coast of the *Mediterranean* Sea upon the Bay of *Valencia*, eight Leagues from *Xativa*, *Serabin*, to the East. It is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, which belongs to the ancient Family of *Borgia*, and has also a College, which bears the Name of an University. *Francis Borgia*, who was lately Canonized, was born here, and was Duke of it.

Ganges, the greatest River in the *East-India*, which divides that Continent into two parts. It is called *Ganga* by the Inhabitants, and the *Gange* by the *Europeans*: and arises from Mount *Imau*, now *Dalanguer*; in the Confines of the Great *Tartary*, in the Province of *Bakerev*, and running Southward through the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, when it has watered *Sirinar*, *Holobassa*, and *Gouro*, and is augmented by the Streams of *Perfelus*, *Sersily*, and *Txorza*, and many other Rivers in the *Moguls* Kingdom. In the Kingdom of *Bengala* it is divided into many Branches, and dischargeth it self by five Outlets into the Bay of *Bengala*, giving its Name to a

Kingdom in its Passage. It is full of Islands, covered with lovely *Indian* Trees, which afford Travellers great delight: The Water of this River is esteemed Sacred by the Inhabitants; and the Great *Mogul* will drink no other Water because it is lighter than that of any other River, but then it causeth Fluxes when constantly used; and therefore the *Europeans* boil it before they drink it. This River receiveth from the North-East, and West, an innumerable number of Brooks, and dischargeth it self into the Gulph of *Bengala*, at the height of 23 deg. or thereabouts. This River is laid by *Pliny*, to be two miles where it is narrowest, and five where it is broadest.

Gangra, an Archiepiscopal City in *Paphlagonia*, in the *Lesser Asia*, in the inland Parts, which is now called *Cangria*, and by the *Turks* *Kiengara*. In this City was a famous Synod, Celebrated in the Year 324. *Dioscorus* the *Eutychian* was Banished to this City, by *Martian* the Emperor in the Year 451. after he had been Condemned by the Council of *Chalcedon*: and *Timotheus Aelurus*, a Monk of that Faction, in the Year 457. by the Emperor *Leo*, this Monk having been chosen Patriarch of *Alexandria*, *Stephanus* saith, there is another City of the same Name in *Arabia Felix*.

Ganna, the *Caspian* Sea.

Gaoga, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, between 40 and 50 deg. of Long. Lat. 20. 12.

Gap, *Vapington*, *Appencensium Urbs*, a City of the *Dauphinat* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*; it stands

stands in the C
cipulity toward
from the *Iser*,
Aeron to the
two from *Aix*
and six from
It is reasonably
by a Castle.

Garamal, G
of *Libya*.

Garanne, Va
the Bay of *Agu*

Garbe, *Isbur*
the South of *Si*

Garda. See
Garde, a Cit

deserted.

Gardeleben,
the old Marquis

upon the River
from *Magdebur*

Gardon, 'Na
of *Languedoc*;

Gardsee, *Bel*
Lombardy, cal

ants il *Lago di*
mans Gardzee

Garde; it li
of *Venice*, betw

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Garda, in the T
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Eels and *Carp*

Gareligare,
in *Africa*. See

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t Aix; it
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stands in the Confines of this Prin-
cipality towards Savoy, two miles
from the *Ifere*, and seven from *Sis-
teron* to the North-East, twenty
two from *Aix* to the same quarter,
and six from *Embrun* to the West.
It is reasonably great, and defended
by a Castle.

Garamal, Garamantes, a People
of Libya.

Garanne, Varenna, an Island in
the Bay of *Aquitaine*.

Garbe, Isburus, a small River on
the South of Sicily.

Garda. See *Gardsee*.

Garde, a City of Greenland, now
deserted.

Gardelenen, a small Town in
the old Marquisate of Brandenburg,
upon the River *Meld*, seven miles
from *Magdeburg* to the North.

Gardon, Nardo, Vardo, a River
of *Languedoc*; see *Guerdon*.

Gardsee, Benacus, a Lake in
Lombardy, called by the Inhabi-
tants *il Lago di Garda*, by the Ger-
mans *Gardzee*; by the French
Garde; it lies in the States
of *Venice*, between the Territory
of *Verona* to the East, and *Brixia*
to the West; watering on the
North the Earldom of *Tirol*, and
from thence is extended to the Ca-
stle of *Pescara* on the South, the
length of thirty miles; but its
greatest breadth is ten miles, as I
have often seen (saith *Baudrand*)
though *Strabo* seems to think o-
therwise. It takes its Name from
Garda, in the Territory of *Verona*;
out of it flows the River *Menzo*,
Mincius, which by *Mantoua*, falls
into the *Po*. And it abounds with
Eels and Carps.

Gareligare, Tripoli, a Kingdom
in Africa. See *Tripoli*.

Gaet, Gaeta, a Province in the
Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Mediterrane-
an Sea*, in the Confines of the
Kingdom of *Argier*.

Gargliano, Liris, a River of
Italy, which heretofore divided
Latium from *Campania*. It aris-
eth in the further *Abruzzo*, by the
Lake of *Celano, Fucinus*, above
Antina, and passing Southward,
watereth *Sora, Aquino*, and *Sessa*,
and then falls into the *Tyrrhenian*
Sea at *Trajeto*, eleven miles South
of *Gaeta*, or *Gaieta*.

Garippo, Gallus, a River of *Asia*,
the *Less*, which springeth from the
Cælesian Hills in *Phrygia Magna*,
and washing *Pessinuntia*, falls into
Sangarius, now *Sacarus*, and *Aca-
da*, which falls into the *Black* or
Buxin Sea at *Cagari*.

Garnesey, Garnia, an Island be-
longing to the Crown of *England*,
on the Coast of *Normandy*. This
and *Gersy*, is all that is left us now
of the Dukedom of *Normandy*; it
is about thirteen miles long, and
near as broad, where it is greatest.

Garonne, Garumna, called *Ga-
rona* by the Spaniards, and *Gar-
ronna* by the Italians; is one of the
great Rivers of *France*, mention-
ed by *Julius Caesar*. It is also
one of the greatest Rivers which
springeth from the *Pyrenean Hills*;
it ariseth in *Arena* a Spanish
Village, in the Borders of the King-
dom of *Aragon*, not far from *Sa-
lardun*, and running Westward by
Bertrant, it turns there North-
East by *Rieux* to *Tolouse*, above
which besides *Touche* from the
West, and several others, it takes in
the *Ariege* from *Foix*, and *Pamier*
on the East, then running North

at

at *Moissac* it is again improved with a number of Rivers brought in from the East by the *Tara*, here again turning West, it passeth by *Agen*, over against which it receives the *Giers* on the South from *Aux*, and a little further on the same side *Beise* from *Condom*, and on the North (*Toninus*) *Treyre* from *Cabors*, and a little further the *Drot*, so leaving *Bourdeaux* on the South, and taking along the *Dordonne* from the North, it makes the vast Bay of *Garonne*; and by the Tower *De Cordovan* on a small Island, passeth with two mouths into the *British* Seas. This River was heretofore the Boundary of *Aquitaine*, but now it divides it into two parts.

Garro, *Gaurus*, a Mountain near *Naples*.

Gurtempe, *Vartimpa*, a small River of *France*.

Garza, *Mela*, a River in the Territory of *Brescia*, in the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, in *Italy*; which washeth the Walls of *Brescia* on the West, and then falls into the *Oglio* at *Ustiano*, which conveys it the *Po* at *Borgo forte*, not much above *Mantoua*.

Gascoigne, *Vasconia*, *Novempopulonia*, a Province in *Aquitaine* in *France*. The Inhabitants write *Guascoigne*; the *Italians* *Gascogna*; the *Spanish* *Gascona*; the *English* *Gascony*. It lies extended between the *British* Sea to the West, and the *Garonne* to the North and East, and *Spain* to the South, and was the ancient *Aquitania*, and afterwards *Novempopulinoa*. It had this Name from the *Gascoignes*, a *Spanish* People which settled here,

and were Conquered by *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, Kings of *France*, but at last totally subdued by *Dagobert* another King of that Nation, (but ascribed by the Chronologists to *Aribert* a contemporary King) in 634. This Name is sometimes taken for all *Gascony*, or the *Generalité de Guienne*, or *de Bourdeaux*; It is divided at present into Eleven Parts, *Bourdelois*, *Bazadois*, *Condomois*, *Armagnac*, *Bearn*, *Gascogne*, *Basques*, *Bigorre*, *Comminges*, *Baïonne*, and *Albret*. This Country for a long time belonged to the Crown of *England* as Dukes of *Aquitaine*. It came in the Year 1152. to *Henry II.* King of *England*, in the Right of *Elleanor* his Wife. Though King *John* was adjudged to have forfeited this and all his other Dominions in *France*, by the pretended Murther of *Arthur*; and thereupon the *French* entered, and in 1203. and 1204. Conquered *Main*, *Angiers*, and *Normandy*, King *John*'s Subjects not well agreeing with him; yet in 1206. he made one Expedition to *Rochel*, and took *Mount Alban*, whereby he preserved *Gascony*. And though his Son lost *Rochel* to the *French* in 1224. yet in 1225. by his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, he reduced the *Rebellious Gascoignes* to Obedience, and in 1242. he attempted to recover *Poitou*, but with no good success; and in 1259. for a Sum of Money given him by *Lewis IX.* he Resigned *Normandy*, *Main*, and *Anjou*, reserving to himself *Gascony*, *Limosin*, and *Aquitain*; in consideration whereof he was to have 50000.

Crowns,

Crowns; and they were *enne*, in the the Kings of till the twen Reign of the year of the weakness the good For deprived the Possessions in which time of the Hands of *Gastinois*, tory in the Isle *la Beauce*, b *Estampes*, an the West, a which separat on the East, *Puyssie*, and South. The *Montargis*, th *Paris*.

Le Gave d'Oloronenfis, which ariseth Hills, from t *de Aspe* to the *de Osseau* to th at the City of C running West *veterre*, it South *le Gave* comes from which it falls in a River of *Aq* in *Bigorre*, m former, but o Hills also at *de Baretege*, s West by *Pau* *Ourges*, it tu taking in *Gav* into the *Adour*.

by Theodebert
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 Crowns,

Crowns; and from henceforward they were stiled Dukes of Guienne, in the Possession of which the Kings of England continued, till the twenty ninth year of the Reign of Henry VI. which was the year of our Lord 1452. when the weakness of that Prince, and the good Fortune of Charles VII. deprived the English of all their Possessions in France, ever since which time Gascony has been in the Hands of the French.

Gastinois, Vastinum, a Territory in the Isle of France, towards la Beauce, between the River of Estampes, and that of Vernison to the West, and the River Yonne, which separates it from Senonons to the East, and the Territory of Pnyaise, and Auxerrois to the South. The Principal Town is Montargis, thirteen Miles South of Paris.

Le Gave de Oleron, Gabarus Oloronensis, a River of Bearn, which ariseth from the Pyrenean Hills, from two Springs, le Gave de Aspe to the West, and le Gave de Osseau to the East, which unite at the City of Oleron in Bearn, and running Westward beneath Sauveterre, it takes in from the South le Gave-del Saison, which comes from Maulcon, beneath which it falls into le Gave de Pau, a River of Aquitain, which arising in Bigorre, more East than the former, but out of the Pyrenean Hills also, at a place called Bains de Bareige, and running North-West by Pau in Bearn, as far as Ourtes, it turns Westward, and taking in Gave de Oleron, falls into the Adour, less than five Miles

beneath Dax, and four above Baionne to the East.

Gavor, a small Territory in Vallais, or Wallisserlandt, one of the Suisses Cantons.

Comte de Gaure, a County of France in Aquitain, in Armagnac, between Lomagne, Gimont, and Condom, the principal Town in it is Verdun, four Miles from Tolouse to the North, and about eight from Aux to the East.

Gazara, Gaza, a City of Palestine in Asia, which belonged anciently to the Tribe of Judah, as appears by the Sacred Scriptures; it was the fifth Sarrapy of the Philistines, seated near the Shoars of the Mediterranean Sea, on the Confines of Idumaea, towards Egypt, Conquered by Judah, Judg. i. 18. but not long enjoyed by them. Made famous by Samson. Pharaoh, King of Egypt, gave it a second fame, Fer. xlvii. 1. But Alexander the Great totally ruined it. In the times of the Machabees a New Gaza arose, which in the times of Christianity was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Casarea. The Grecians finding Gaza signified a Treasury in the Persian Tongue, thought the Persians, under Cambyses, had given it this Name. Alexander, the Son of Aristobulus, took the New Gaza, and demolished it; but no Alexander could so ruine this City, but it would recover again, and Augustus annexed this Gazara, and Hippon to Syria, and in the time of Constantine the Great it was called Constantia, from a Sister of that Prince. The Saracens possessed them

themselves of this City in the year of our Lord 633. three years before they took *Jerusalem*, by whom it is now called *Gaza*, *Gazara*, and *Aza*. But here our Authors divide as to its present State, *Baudrand* saith it is little, yet divided into two parts, the Upper, and the Lower, and that it has a Prince of its own (though he is subject to the *Turks*.) who is called the *Emir*, or *Pacha de Gaza*, who is Master of it, and the Neighbouring Country: but *Jo. Bunon* saith it is great, and twice as big as *Jerusalem*. This City had a Port called *Majuma*. Our *Sands* in his *Travels*, lib. 3. p. 116. saith it is seated upon a Hill, environed with Valleys, and those again well nigh inclosed with Hills, most of them Planted with all sorts of delicate Fruits, the Buildings are mean, both for Form and Matter, the best of rough Stone, Arched within, and flat on the top, &c. but none comely or convenient; yet are there footsteps of a better condition, divers simple Roofs being supported by goodly Pillars of *Parian Marble*, some plain, some curiously Carved, and others are broken in pieces, and serve for Thresholds, &c. of almost every beggerly Cottage. He tells us also *Baldwin III.* King of *Jerusalem*, having in the year 1145. expelled the *Saraceni*, he in the year 1148. built here a Castle. That there lives here a *Sangiack*. That the Port is decayed and unsafe, and of no great benefit to the Inhabitants. There is here one ancient Church, frequented by the *Coptic Christians*; but whether it be great or

small, he saith nothing, but very rich it plainly is not. This City was taken from the Kings of *Jerusalem*, by *Salladine*, in the year 1171. This and all *Palestine* was recovered back to the Christians, by *Frederick*, Emperor of *Germany*, in 1228. but retaken by the *Turks* in 1234. It stands about two Miles from the Sea, and was anciently very illustrious, as appears by its ruins, and *Marble Tombs*, of which there are many. The Castle is near the Town, and has four Towers, at each corner one; it is kept in good order, and has but a small circuit, and iron Gates; hard by it is the *Soraglio*, for the *Bassa's Wives*, and not far off are the ruins of a Roman Castle. The Town is but very little, but has a *Befestein*, (a Market-Place) in good Order, and a pretty large Greek Church. Without the Town are several goodly Mosques, faced without with Marble, which I believe (saith *Mr. Thevenot*) belonged to the Old City. Long 65. 26. Lat. 31. 45.

Gazaria, the Peninsula to the *Crim Tartars*.

Gebel Caph, *Montes Luna*. See the Mountains of the Moon.

Gebel Tarif, *Calpe*, a Mountain in *Andalusia*, which is at the entrance of the Strait of *Gibraltar*, which the Ancients called one of *Hercules's Pillars*.

Gebel Tor, *Melani*; Mountains in *Arabia Petraea*, which are supposed to be the *Sinay*, and *Horeb* mentioned in the Books of *Moses*, they are said to extend from *Petra Elana*, a City of *Arabia*, to the *Red Sea*, at the distance of an hundred

hundred and *Jerusalem* to be called by *Gibel Monfa*, (who see them the *Red Sea*) a City from which name of *Gebel*.

Gebel had *monitorium*, *F* and *Promontory* of *Morocco*, *Cantin*, in *Lat*.

Geertruyden land, which is fortified, called *Guytremberg*.

berg; it stands two Leagues from North, and three South-East, upon This City takes

St. Gertrude, v. of *Pepin*, King of her great Sanct in these Coun

(saith *Guicciard*) ble place, sea Bank of the equal distance from Dort, for the possession of

Prince of *Oran* *bancines* and equally preter of it.

Geichon, *Ox* the Greater, *c* *Ghaion*, *Gibon* commonly *Gid* a River of *Per* the Mountains running North borders of *Bal* Cities of *Terr*

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G E

hundred and eighty Miles from Jerusalem to the South, and they are called by the *Arabians* now, *Gibel Moufa*, by the *Europeans*, (who see them when they Sail upon the Red Sea) *Sinay*. See *El Tor*, a City from whence they have the name of *Gebel Tor*.

Gebelel hadich, *Herculus Promontorium*, *Phocra*, a Mountain and Promontory, in the Kingdom of Morocco, now called *Cape Cantin*, in Lat. 32. 15.

Geertruydenberg, a City in Holland, which is small, but well fortified, called by the Inhabitants, *Guytrenberg*, or *Geertruydenberg*; it stands in South Holland, two Leagues from *Breda* to the North, and three from *Dort* to the South-East, upon the River *Dunge*. This City takes its name from *St. Gertrude*, who was a Daughter of *Pepin*, King of France, and for her great Sanctity in much honor in these Countries. The City (saith *Guicciardin*) is a considerable place, seated on the South Bank of the *Mereuwe*, at the equal distance of three Leagues from *Dort*, *Heusden*, and *Breda*, the possession of it is now in the Prince of Orange, but the *Brabantines* and *Hollanders*, do both equally pretend to the Right of it.

Geichon, *Oxus*, a River of Asia the Greater, called by the *Arabs*, *Ghaion*, *Gibon*, *Tibun*, and now commonly *Gieibum*, or *Giesboun*, a River of Persia; it ariseth from the Mountains of *Badachzan*, and running Northward through the borders of *Balch*, it watereth the Cities of *Termid*, *Zenum*, and

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Chovarzim, it is also sometimes called *Balch*; thus *Gollius* describes in part the Course of this River. Our later Maps make it to arise from the Mountains of *Cai-bocoran*, in the Eastern borders of the Kingdom of Persia, to water *Candabar*, and *Belgis* on the Eastern Bank, and *Meder*, *Tbalan*, and *Badaschian* on the Western, at which last it takes in from the East the great River *Oboengir*, which comes from *Balch* by *Vervalin*, and *Talecan*; then turning Westward, it takes in a River from the South, out of the Desarts of *Bigul*, beneath which it watereth the City of *Bigul*, and so passeth to *Bichend*, above which it takes in a River from the East out of *Zagathay*, and beneath it on the same side another, from the Lake of *Usbeck*, which passeth by *Bochara*, and another on the South side from *Mereuwe*; and at *Deristan*, a great River from the South, called *Margab*, beneath which it falls into the South-Eastern Angle of the *Caspian Sea*, at *Zabaspán*, by four Mouths saith *Gollius*, but our Maps take notice of but one.

Geila, a River of Transylvania, called by *Fernandes*, *Gisfil*.

Geivise, *Astacus*, a Maritime City of Bithynia, in the Lesser Asia, which is now ruined, it lies fifteen German Miles South-West of *Nicomedia*, on the *Helyspon*.

Gelas, the present name of *Gallatia*, in Asia the Less. See *Gallatia*.

Gelderland, *Sicambri*, *Geldria*, one of the Seventeen Provinces in the

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the *Low-Countries*, which has the Title of a Dukedom, the Seat as all agree, of the Old *Sicambri*. This Province has on the North *Friesland*, and the *Zuyder Sea*, on the East *Cleves*, on the South the Dukedom of *Fuliers*, and on the West *Brabant* and *Holland*; it is a flat level Country, without any Mountains, but much beautified with Woods and Forests, abounding with all things, but especially with Corn, and yet as good for Pasturage and Grazing; so that they fetch Lean Cattel from *Denmark*, and Fat them here. Three great Rivers water it, the *Maes*, the *Rhine*, and the *Wael*. *Nimeguen* is the Capital of this Dukedom, besides which it has twenty one Walled Cities and Towns, and three hundred Villages. This Country was first granted by *Henry III. Emperor of Germany*, to *Osbo of Nassau*, with the Title of Earl, in the year 1079. *Rainold II.* the ninth Earl, was Created Duke, by the Emperor *Lewis*, of *Bavaria*, in the year 1339. *Arnold XV.* in the Descent, sold this Dukedom to *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, being offended with his lewd Son *Adolph*, and *Charles* another Son of this *Arnold*, left it at his death in 1538. to *Charles V.* as Heir of the House of *Burgundy*. This Country in the year 1577. (all but a very few Towns) Revolted from *Spain*, and joyned with the States of *Holland*, from which time, till this, they have maintained their Liberty, only they were over-run by the *French* in 1672. but the next year recovered their Liberty. The Country took its Name

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from an ancient Castle, seated upon the River *Niers*, four Miles North of *Venlo*, and six Miles East of *Nimeguen*; in which Castle the ancient Counts, or Governors of this Province, chose their Residence, by which means it grew to a fine City, and being in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, was by them so well fortified, that an attempt made upon it by *Henry Frederick*, Prince of *Orange*, in the year 1139. miscarried. There is also a Fort of this name, built by the *Hollanders*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Kingdom of *Narsinga*, on the Bay of *Bengala*, in the *East-Indies*.

Geliboli. See *Gallipoli*.

Geluchalat, *Maniana*, a Lake in the Greater *Armenia*: *Minadois* saith it is now called *Astamar*, it receives eight great Rivers, and sends none out of it, and is eight day's Journey in compass. Long. 80. Lat. 40.

Gelise, *Gelisa*, a River in *Aquitain* in *France*, which washeth the City of *Eusse*, and falls into the *Loisse*, which falls into the *Garonne*, five Miles beneath *Agen* to the West.

Gemblours, *Gemblacum*, a Town in *Brabant*, upon the River *Orne*, in the borders of *Namur*, five Miles from *Brussels* to the South, and four from *Charleroy* to the East, and five from *Lovain*. This Town has a Monastery in it, and saw a bloody fight near it, between the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, in 1578. *Baudrand*.

Gemen, *Arabia Felix*, a part of *Asia*.

Gemonia, *Glemona*, a small Town in *Friuli*, under the State of *Venice*. *Gemon*

Gemunder. *stria*.

Genamani, Sea, on the called *Gythite* Lat. 25. 20.

Geneva, is belonging to *Savoyards*, who Bridge over the tioned by *Fu Commentaries* lous, and well at the West of *Lemane*, on the *Rhofne*, in the River comes o venteen Miles East, and two to the South, *Switzerland*, a very famous since removed French call this the *Germans* hundred years and an unlearned *Gebenna*, *Geneura*. *M* built in the year 2994. in the of *Judah*, by of the *Germ* there is no ne ces, which can *Cesars* Testim man Inscription here, are suffici antiquity, by t it appears this v ny. We shoul these *Roman* have too, if th the course of ferred very m

G E

Gemunder. See a Lake in *Austria*.

Genamani, an Island in the *Red Sea*, on the Coast of *Ethiopia*, called *Gythites* by the Ancients, in Lat. 25. 20.

Geneva, is the most Eastern City belonging to the *Allobroges*, or *Savoyards*, which together with its Bridge over the *Rhofne*, is mentioned by *Julius Caesar* in his *Commentaries*; it is great, populous, and well fortified, and seated at the West end of the Lake of *Lemane*, on the South side of the *Rhofne*, in that place where this River comes out of the Lake, seventeen Miles from *Lion* to the East, and twenty six from *Basil* to the South, upon the borders of *Switzerland*, and was heretofore a very famous Mart, which is long since removed to *Lion*. The *French* call this City *Geneve*, and the *Gerians* *Genff*; about nine hundred years since, in an ignorant and an unlearned Age, it was called *Gebenna*, the *Italians* call it *Geneura*. *Mercator* believes it built in the year of the World 2994. in the times of *Asa*, King of *Judah*, by *Leman* the Father of the *Germans*; but however there is no need of these pretences, which can never be proved. *Cæsars* Testimony, and the *Roman* Inscriptions that are found here, are sufficient proofs of its antiquity, by the latter of which, it appears this was a *Roman* Colony. We should have had more of these *Roman* antiquities than we have too, if this City had not in the course of so many Ages suffered very much from Enemies

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and Fire. In the Reign of *Aurelius Antoninus*, this City was almost all of it burnt, and that Prince contributed so much to the rebuilding of it, and bestowed such Privileges on it, that it was called *Aurelia* for some time, from his name, but upon his death resumed its ancient Name. In the irruption of the *Barbarous Nations* into the *Roman Empire*, it suffered the same Calamities with other Cities, and something sooner, as being nearer the Frontiers, but then it met with an early restorer in *Genebald* King of *Burgundy*. About three hundred and fifty years since, it was burnt twice in seven years. It has had the Counts of *Geneva*, and the Dukes of *Savoy* at all times the great pretenders to the Sovereignty over it, and has always defended its Privileges manfully against them; and in the year 1412. when *Amadeus*, Duke of *Savoy*, endeavoured to obtain a Title to this City by an exchange, *Joannes à Petra Sciffa*, then Bishop of this City, and the Inhabitants agreed, that if any person should consent to the Alienation of its Liberty, he should be treated like a Traitor. These and the like Traverses of their Neighbour Princes forced them in 1535. to enter into a League with the *Canton of Bearn*, which was to last for ever; the change of Religion having then heightened their Neighbours rage against them. In 1584. having suffered a very sharp Siege, and a miserable Famine, by the help of the *Canton of Zurich*, they prevailed so far as to force the Duke of *Savoy*, and their Bishop to

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to renounce all their pretences: and they reaped no less glory from their defeating the Nocturnal Scaldado of *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, in 1602. This City rejected the Church of *Rome* in 1535. But there is lately published an exact History of this City, Written by *M. Spon*, and therefore I need add no more.

The Lake of Geneva. See *Lemane*.

Genesareth, Genesara, a Lake in **Palestine**, between the Tribes of **Zabulon** to the West, and the half Tribe of **Manasseh** to the East, which is also called the Sea of **Tiberias**, and of **Gallely**, which Lake is entered by the River **Jordan**, at **Capernaum**, and left at **Sythopolis**; it is eighteen Miles long, and seven broad, on the Western Shoar stand **Capernaum**, **Tiberias**, and **Bethsaida**, on the Eastern **Corasam**, and **Gerfa**. The many Miracles our blessed Saviour wrought upon, and about this Lake, have made it famous to all Ages and Nations.

Gengen, or **Giengen**, *Rhinflavia*, a small City in *Schwaben* near the *Danube*, others say it is *Rosenfeld*, in the Dukedom of *Wirtenburgh*, to which this ancient name mentioned by *Ptolemy* belongs. The City **Gengen**, lies between *Ulm* and *Nordlingen*, five German Miles from each, the second not above four Miles from *Tubingen* to the South, but **Giengen** is not the same Town with **Gieslingen**, but lies about four Miles East of it.

Genichisar, Hermæum, a Cape in *Tirace*, five Miles from *Com-*

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Constantinople to the South-East, called by the Christians Neo-Castellum, New-Castle.

Genoua, Genua, a very ancient and great City in the North of *Italy*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; it lies in the form of a Theatre upon the ascent of an Hill, opening its Bosom to the Sea, and is so very ancient, that its Original is unknown: but it is certain it was destroyed by *Mago*, one of *Hannibals* Commanders, when by the *Alpes* he entered *Italy* in the year of *Rome* 534. about two hundred and sixteen years before the Birth of our Saviour. And that *Cornelius Servilius*, one of the *Roman* Consuls, ordered the rebuilding sixteen years after its desolation. This City in the end of the first *Punic* War, had greatly shaken *Rome* it self, as *Livy* relates, about the year of *Rome* 315. but being then subdued, and now obliged, she continued ever after very faithful. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, she had the same fate with her Neighbours, and fell under the *Herules*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*, or the *Greek* *Exarches* of *Ravenna*, as they prevailed one upon the other. In 806. *Charles* the Great having Conquered the *Lombards*, made *Ademar*, his Kinsman, Count of *Genoua*, who got *Corfica* from the *Saracens*, and united it to this City, which has enjoyed that Island ever since. In 935. the *Saracens* took and burnt this City, and carried all her people into Captivity, but the Duke of *Venice* brought them back, and rebuilt the City; but others say the *Genoese* Fleet met

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these Infidels in their going home,
and recovered all again after a sharp
fight. After this they became in
a short time by Navigations, Com-
merce and Wars, more famous than
ever. Being thus grown Wealthy,
in 1133. Pope *Innocent II.* made
this City an Archbishops See. They
had deserved this favour of the
Pope, by the great Services they had
by their Fleets performed against
the *Saracens* in the *Holy War*,
which began in the Year 1096. for
which in 1101. they had obtained
of *Baldwin* the third part of the Sea-
Towns that should be taken in *Pa-*
lestine. In the Year 1204. when
the Western Christians took *Con-*
stantinople from the Eastern Em-
perors, the *Genouese* had a great
hand in it; and had *Pera* assigned
them for that Service, a place near
Constantinople; and they were
then masters of *Lesbos* and *Chio*,
and several Islands in those Seas,
and *Cassa* in the *Black Sea*, in *Crim-*
Tartary. But aiming to gain *Creet*
100 from the *Venetians* in 1207.
there arose a War between the two
States, which, joined with the *Ge-*
nouese intestine Divisions, at last
ruined the Greatness of this State;
but before this came to pass in
1255. they reduced the *Venetians*
to great streights, having taken
an Island near the City;
but lost all by demanding more
than could be granted. In 1260.
The *Venetians* gained another great
Victory over them, taking twenty
four Gallies. In 1291. the *Veneti-*
ans took from them *Pera*, and
Cassa. But in 1293. the tide of
fortune turned, and the *Veneti-*
ans lost all their Fleet to the *Ge-*

nouese, and another of seventy Ships
in 1298. But in 1314. the *Ge-*
nouese were beaten by the *Veneri-*
ans: and in 1353. were by the *Ve-*
netians reduced to such streights,
that they were forced to put them-
selves under the Protection of the
Duke of *Milan*, after which though
they recovered to an Ability of
contesting with the *Venetians*, and
beat them in 1401. yet the *Turks* and
their own Divisions, at last reduced
them to so low an Ebb, that they
were not able to set out a Fleet. Be-
tween the Years 1174. and 1339.
they had four dreadful Civil Wars,
or Broyls in the City, which contri-
buted very much to their ruin. In
1452. *Sfortia* Duke of *Milan* pos-
sessed himself of this City. In
1563. this City was cited to An-
swer for the Expulsion or Banish-
ment of the Marquess of *Final* by
Ferdinando I. Emperor of *Germa-*
ny. *Selim* the Grand Signior,
Emperor of the *Turks*, beat this
Republick out of the Isle of *Chios*,
in the Year 1571. Besides all these
Mutations, the *French* pretend that
in 1396. this Republick made over
by a formal Grant to *Charles VI.* of
France, all the Sovereign Lord-
ship of that Republick, and the
States depending on it, which was
Executed and Confirmed again to
Charles VII. in the Year 1458.
and from this last Date the *French*
had the Sovereignty of the City till
1528. when *Andreas Doria* taking
advantage of the Imprisonment of
Francis I. who was taken by the
Forces of *Charles V.* at the Battel of
Pavia; restored his Country to its
former Liberty. Since which time,
this State has had a very great depen-

dence on the Crown of *Spain*, by reason of his States in *Italy*; and have at all times preferred the Interests of that Kingdom before all others. This so far exasperated *Lewis XIV.* the now *French King*, that in the Year 1674. he sent a Fleet, and Bomb'd this City, in which Action the Ducal Palace was burnt, and many other of the noblest Palaces in the City, and an incredible mischief done. And in the end he forced them to send their Duke and four Senators to his Court to make their humble Submissions to him. Not that they parted with their Liberty to him, for they are still a Free State, nor that they had done him any Injury, which they were to acknowledge; but either because their Ancestors had Revolted above an hundred years ago, or because his most Christian Majesty would have it so.

The State of *Genova*, is a part of *Italy*, anciently called *Liguria*, lying upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, which bounds it upon the South and West, on the East it has the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and on the North the Dukedoms of *Parma* in part, and *Montisferat* in part. Its length from East to West is one hundred and forty miles; its breadth is nevertheless very little. Yet that part of it which lies next the Sea, is wonderfully fruitful by Nature, and made much more so by the Industry of the Inhabitants, and has so many Villages and fine Buildings, especially towards *Genova*, that it may seem to be one continued City. It is Governed as a Common-Wealth under a Duke, who is to continue but two years,

and two Senates or Councils. This Republick has under it *Cosfica*, and *Capraia*, two Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and had anciently many other.

Genfui, *Melas*, a River of the *Lesser Armenia*, which riseth from the Mountains of *Argæus*, and running Eaward, falls into the *Euphrates*, when it has passed the whole Province of *Armenia Minor*.

Genubarb. See *Guinea*.

Georgio, *Morgontiacum*, a Town of the further *Calabria*.

Georgia, a great Country in *Asia*, called by the Inhabitants *Georgia*, lying between the *Caspian Sea* to the East, and the *Euxine Sea* to the West; and being bounded on the North by *Circassia*, *Comania* and the Dominions of the Duke of *Muscovy*, and on the South by *Schirvan* a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, containing under this Name a part of *Armenia* the Greater, and *Armenia* the Lesser. This Kingdom was heretofore much greater than now it is, and had Monarchs who were Sovereigns of it, whose Royal Seat was the City of *Cotatis*; but lying between the *Turks* and the *Persians*, two powerful Neighbours, both of them have diminished the extent of it. Thus the *Turks* dispossessed the *Georgian Kings of Erzerum*, a City of *Armenia*, and the *Persians* of some others; and besides the Kings of it have some time since divided it into several small Principalities, whereby it is become much less able than otherwise it would have been to defend it self against those potent Princes who surround it, the Eastern Parts of it are accordingly

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Duke of *Muscovy*, and the Western
to the *Turk*: The parts of this
kingdom are *Mengrelia*, *Guriel*,
and *Imireta*, to the West where the
ancient *Colchis* was: to the North
Abaca, and *Carthuel* (now a
province of *Persia*) and *Gagheti*
Gaghesa) to the East, formerly
called *Iberia*; and *Samsche* [*Same-*
] to the South towards *Arme-*
ia. The principal Cities are *Co-*
stin and *Teflis*. The *Georgians* are
Christians by Profession, but by
practice the worst in the World,
specially their Princes, and great
men, who will sell their Subjects
or Slaves to the *Turks*, and *Persi-*
ans, or exchange them for Mer-
chandize, otherwise their Faith is
very tolerable, they are of the
Greek Church, and till of late never
heard of the Church of *Rome*.

Georgia, more properly so cal-
led, borders to the East upon
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upon *Armenia*, the Less, to the
outh upon *Armenia* the Greater,
ad to the North upon the *Eu-*
ne Sea, and that part of *Colchis*,
which is called *Imireta*, (which I
believe (saith Sir *J. Charlin*) to
be all that Country which the An-
ients call *Iberia*). It is a Coun-
ry very full of Woods, and very
mountainous, which yet has in it
great number of pleasant Plains,
only the middle of *Georgia* is more
even and level than the rest: and
the River *Kur* (*Cyrus*) runs
through the middle of it. This
Country is very fruitful in Corn,
Herbs, and Fruits, and produces a
vast quantity of excellent Wines,

but their most Staple Commodity
is Silk, of which they have a great
quantity, but not half what is re-
ported; the Air is very dry, and
cold in the Winter, and hot in the
Summer.

Gerawer, *Geravia*, a Territory
in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*,
towards the confluence or meeting
of the *Mayn* [*Mœnus*] and *Rhine*,
between the County of *Erpach* on
the East, and *Mentz* on the North
and South, and the Palatinate of
the *Rhine* on the West. The prin-
cipal places of which are *Geraw*,
and *Darmstad*, from which latter
place, this is sometimes by Fo-
reigners called the *Lantgravia* de
Darmstad. The Town of *Geraw*,
which gives this Territory its other
Name, lies not above two German
miles from the *Rhine*, and *Oppen-*
heim to the East upon the River
Noir.

Gergenti, *Agrigentum*, an anti-
ent, and once a most Potent and
Magnificent City of *Sicily*, men-
tioned in the old *Greek* and *Latin*
Historians very frequently. This
City was built by the Inhabitants of
Gela, six hundred Years before the
Birth of our Saviour, as *Thucydides*
affirms, *Lib. 6.* and was called by
the *Greeks* *Ἀκράγας*; and by the
Latins *Agragas*, and *Acragas*, as
well as *Agrigentum*. It became in
time so great, as to have ten miles
in compass, and to contain Two
hundred thousand Inhabitants; and
others say so many more, as is in-
credible, if not impossible. See
Laer. Lib. 8. When this City had
not stood above forty years it fell
into the hands of *Phalaris* a *Creti-*
an, who being Banished his Coun-

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try of a private Man became Lord of all *Sicily*, and is one of the most noted of all the ancient Tyrants, and enjoyed this Power sixteen years; after this the *Carthaginians* became Masters of it, and after them the *Romans*. It was not less Celebrated upon the account of *Empedocles* the famous *Pythagorean* Philosopher, who lived in the LXXXIV. Olympiad, one hundred and sixty years after the Foundation of this City. The Horses bred here were of great repute in *Greece*, and much used in their Games, on which occasion it is mentioned by *Virgil. Æn. 3.* It is now called by the Inhabitants *Gergenti*; and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*; it is seated between the Rivers of *Arraga*, and *Naro*, upon an Hill, almost in the middle of the Southern Shoar of that Island, in Long. 37. 38. Lat. 36. 10.

Germany, Germania, one of the greatest Countries in *Europe*, and the Mother of those Nations which in the fall of the *Roman* Empire, Conquered all the rest. This Country at present is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, and *Futland*; on the East by *Hungary*, *Prussia Superior*, and *Poland*; on the South by the *Alpes*, which part it from *Italy*, on the West by *France*, the *Netherlands*, and the *German* Ocean, and *Switzerland*: *West-Friseland*, *Guelderland*, *O-ver-Niseland*, and *Groningen*, were heretofore parts of *Germany* which belong now to the *United Provinces*. And on the other side, *Cleves*, *Fuliers*, *Liege*, the Bishopricks of *Cologne*, *Treves*, and great part of

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the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and *Switzerland* of old belonged to *Gaul*, and now to *France*, yet are now of right parts of *Germany*. The *French* have taken from it *Alsacia*: and *Switzerland* some Ages since is Cantoned into small Commonwealths, which do not acknowledge the Emperor of *Germany* for their Sovereign. And as for *Denmark*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*, they have their distinct Kings, and are by no means parts of *Germany*. It is in length from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, to those of *Hungary*, one hundred and twenty *German* miles; in breadth from the *Baltick* Sea to the *Alpes*, which inclose *Friuli*, one hundred and twenty six. This vast Tract of Land is usually divided into Ten Circles, which are called *Francia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Schlesien*, (sometimes called *Suabia*) the Upper and Lower Circle of the *Rhine*, *Westphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, and the Circle of *Burgundy*; but this last has no Vote in the Diet, nor contributes any thing to the Charges of the Empire. The Emperor of *Germany* is not only the Head of *Germany*, but the first Prince in *Christendom*, in Rank and Order, though not the most Powerful. This Country is called by the Inhabitants *Deutschlandt* or *Teitschlandt*; by the *French* *Allemagne*; and by the Spaniards *Alemasia*; by the *Italians* *La Germania*, or *l'Allemagne*; by the *Dutch* *Duytschlandt*; by the *Poles* *Niemiejska*; by the *Hungarians* *Remes*; and by the *Greeks* *Cimagi*. In ancient times this Country was extremely

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ly overgrown with Woods, and full of uncultivated Marshes : there were then no Cities, no Arts, no Tillage, but the Inhabitants were much like the Northern *Americans*, *Immanes Animis atque Corporibus* ; of great growth as to their Bodies, and very barbarous as to their Minds. But great Warriors, and the invincible Enemies of the Roman Empire, which never could subdue them, but on the contrary, they at last destroyed that vast Empire in the time appointed. *Julius Caesar* was the first of all the *Romans* who (building a Bridge over the *Rhine*) entered this Country but with no great success. *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, Conquered those Nations of *Germany* which lay between the *Rhine* and *Italy* ; but then about the Year of *Christ* 200. they too shook off the *Roman* Yoke, the rest were always free from it. The *Rhine* and the *Danube*, were the standing Bounds of this Empire, beyond which it could rarely keep any thing long. That which the *Romans* could never effect, the *Francks* under *Charles* the Great brought to pass, and subdued *Germany*. This Prince about the Year 801. was made Emperor of *France* and *Germany*. It continued in his Posterity till the Year 929. when *Henry I.* a *Saxon*, was Elected by the *Germans*, and this Family lasted till the Year 1002. when it fell into the House of *Bavaria*, in the Person of *Henry II.* In 1139. *Conrade III.* Duke of *Schwaben* Succeeded, and all the Emperors that followed were of that Family, till the Year 1274. After which the Empire for some

time had no Head, and changed Families at others very frequently, till *Albert II.* Duke of *Austria*, in the Year 1439. fixed it in the House of *Austria*. And all the Emperors ever since have been of that Family, *Leopold* the present Emperor, being the Eleventh from *Albert II.* which have successively swayed this Scepter ; this Prince Succeeded *Ferdinand III.* in the Year 1657. Under these Princes *Germany* is become one of the most Civilized, cultivated, Learned, Countries in the World, full of Noble and populous Cities, and most flourishing Churches. As no Country had suffered more than this in the days of Ignorance, so when Learning had once discussed those Mists in the beginning of the XV. Century, this was one of the first that threw off the second Yoke, and made way for other Nations to do the same.

Germian, *Phrygia Major*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia* There is also a Mountain there called by the same Name, but of old *Dindymus*.

Gerne, *Garryenus*. See *Yare*, a River of *England*.

Gernsey. See *Garnsey*.

Geromea, *Achelous*, a River of *Epirus*, which ariseth from Mount *Pindus*, and running Southward falls into the *Ionian* Sea. It is now written *Aspri* in our later Maps.

Gers. See *Egers*, a River of *France*.

Gertrudenberg, *Gertrudenberg*, a small, but very strong City in South *Holland*, near the River *Merwe*. See *Geertruydenberg*.

Geru, Gerum, Ogyris, Armusia. The same with *Ormus*, or at least the Island in which *Ormus* stands. See *Ormus* and *Hoffman*.

Gerzey, Cefarea. See *Jarsey*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*.

Gesara, Taurica Chersonesus. See *Krim Tartary*.

Geshisdag, a River in *Myfia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, and also the present Turkish Name of *Olympus*, or *Mafius*, a Mountain in the same Province.

Gest, Gedrosia, a Province in the East of the Kingdom of *Persia*, next the *Moguls* Empire, by others called *Circan*.

Geslie, a City in *Parthia*; called in ancient times *Suphtha*.

Gestrick, Gestricia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon the *Botner Sea*, to the West of which it lies, and is bounded on the North by *Singia*, on the West by *Dalecarlia*, on the South by *Uplandia*, and on the East by the *Botner Sea*; and is only famous for its Mines of Iron.

Gevals, Gevalia, a Town in the last mentioned Province of *Gestrick*, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, about four miles from the Conflues of *Upland* to the North, twenty seven German miles from *Stockholm* to the North.

Gewer, Favarinum, called by the Inhabitants *Raab*; by the Germans *Favarin*, *Giavarino*; is a small, but very strong City, the Capital of a County in the Lower *Hungary*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*. It stands five miles from *Comora* to the

West, where the *Raab* and the *Rabnitz* fall into the *Danube*. This City is called *Gewer* by the *Hungarians*. It was fortified by *Ferdinand King of Hungary*, in the Year 1550. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1591. after a long siege; retaken by Surprize in the Night, by Count *Swarczenburg*, and Count *Paissi*, in 1606. This was at the beginning of this present War, the most Southern Town the Emperor had in the Lower *Hungary*. See *Favarin*.

Geyl, Jalsa, a River of *Germany*, which, as *Mercator* saith, flows through the Upper *Carinthia*, and falls into the *Draue*, a little below *Villach*.

Gezaira, that Province in the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*, in which *Algier* stands; which City too is by the *Arabians* called *Gezaira*.

Gezan, Zaaran, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, in the Province of *Hagiaz*, upon the North side of the River *Laakie*, which passing by *Medina*, there falls into the *Red Sea*. This City is also called *Algiar*. Long. 69. 00. Lat. 26. 00.

Gezira, or Gesirat, Zegira or *Zigira*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, about twenty miles North of *Nisibin*, and sixty from *Merdin* to the South-East.

Ghamma, a vast River of the *Asiatick Great Tartary*, which after a long Course, disburthens it self into the Sea of *Kaimachy*.

Ghazuan, Bengebres, a Mountain in *Arabia Felix*, out of which springeth *Eda*, a River of the same Countrey, which watereth *Mecca*, and

and falls into

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and falls into the *Red Sea*, over a-
gainst *Suquem* in *Egypt*.

Gianea, *Blafcon*, a small Island
on the Coast of *Provence*.

Gianich, *Nicopolis*, a City of the
Lesser *Armenia*, upon the River
Ceraunia, which falls into *Gensui*,
thirty five German miles from *Erze-*
rum to the South-West, and forty
five from *Cogni* to the North-East.
This City was built by *Pompey* the
Great, and is a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Sebastia*. Long.
69. 00. Lat. 42. 25.

Gianuti, *Dianium*, *Sinonia*,
an Island on the Coast of *Tusca-*
ny.

Giavarin, *Arabo*, *Faurinum*, a
City of the Lower *Hungary*. See
Rab, which is the Name the *Hun-*
arians give this City.

Giazza, *Iffus*, a City of *Cilicia*.
See *Lazzo*.

Gibel, *Gabalus*, a City of *Syria*,
which is a Bishops See, under the
Patriarch of *Antioch*, seated upon
the *Mediterranean Sea*, not far
from *Anticassum*, a Mountain of
Celo-Syria, forty miles from *An-*
gardum, and eleven from *Laodi-*
cea. In the Maps there is a City
called *Gibeletto*, nine miles South
of *Tripoli*, and ten miles North of
Sidon, which by others is called *Ge-*
bas, and is the same place.

Gibraltar, *Calpe*, *Gibaltaria*, a
City and Mountain in *Andalusia* in
Spain, seated upon the Mouth of
the *Mediterranean Sea*, where it
runs into the *Atlantic Ocean*, on
the North-Eastern Point, over
against *Zeuta* in *Barbary*, from
which it stands four Italian miles,
and the same distance from the
Ruins of *Heraclea*, eleven from

Tangier to the North-East, and
sixteen from *Cadiz* to the South-
West. The City is called by the
Moors *Gibel Tarick*, the Mountain
of *Tarick*, from a Commander of
theirs of that Name, who was the
first that Landed here, when the
Moors invaded *Spain*; and is but
small, though very well fortified;
it has a large Haven, and a strong
Castle, which has always in it a Gar-
rison of one hundred and fifty Sol-
diers. The City is built upon a
Rock in a Peninsula, and the Cas-
tle stands on the highest part of the
Rock. At the West and East end
of it there are two Forts, or Block-
houses, which stand lower next the
Sea, each of which has nine Can-
nons, notwithstanding which secu-
rities, *James Heemskerk* the Dutch
Admiral in 1607. entered this Har-
bour and destroyed the *Spanish*
Fleet. This City is called in ancient
Coins *Calpe*, and *Colonia Julia*
Culpa, and it grew up out of the
Ruins of *Heraclea* and *Carteja*,
which lies not above one League
from it. This and *Seuta*, or *Zeu-*
ta, on the opposite Shoar in *Afri-*
ca, were by the Ancients believed
to be *Hercules* his Pillars, beyond
which there was no going. This
City has also given Name to the
Straits of *Gibraltar*, *Fretum*
Herculeum, which is the only Out-
let the *Mediterranean Sea* has into
the *Atlantic Ocean*; concerning
the breadth of which there is a
great Controversie, some reckon-
ing it seven French Leagues, others
twelve Italian miles, and twenty
for its length: and others one Ger-
man mile and an half. This is one
of the most famous frequented, and

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most anciently known Straights in the whole World.

Giera, Hiera, a small desolate Island near *Candia*.

Gieraci, Hieracium, Locris, Navira, a City of the further *Calabria*, three miles from the Shoars of the *Ionian* Sea, and about one from the Ruins of *Locris*, out of the which it sprung up. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Regio*, from which it lies twenty seven miles to the North-East.

Giera-petra, Hiera-petra, Hyerpyna, a City of *Candia*, or *Crete*, which has a Castle, and an Haven such as it is, and which was heretofore a Bishops See; it lies on the South side of the Island in the Territory of *Sitia*, near Mount *Malaura*, sixteen miles from *Seria* to the West, and is now under the Dominion of the *Turks*.

Gierusalem, Gerusalem. See *Jerusalem*.

Giesßen, Gießa, a small, but very strong City in *Hassia*, in *Germany*, upon the River *Lhone*, four Leagues from *Marpurg* to the South: It was of late years made an University, and is the strongest Town in this Province, and under the Landgrave of *Darmstadt* in part, and of *Cassel* in part.

Gigel, Gigeri, Gigari, Igiti, a City of *Africa*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, but is now a small Village in the Kingdom of *Algier*, twenty seven German miles from *Algier* to the East, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea. This City was taken by the *French* in 1664. and was afterwards deserted again by them. There was another City which *Ptolemy* calls *Có-*

G I

lops, and placeth it in the Province of *Zeugitania*, which is now called *Giger*.

Giglio, Igilium, Iginium, Egilium, a small Mountainous Island in the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which has in it one Village and a Castle, and belonged heretofore to the Republick of *Siciana*, with which it came into the hands of the Duke of *Tuscany*. It lies about a mile from the nearest Coast of *Italy*, between 34 and 35 deg. of Long. in Lat. 41. 55.

Gibon, Nilus, the great River of *Egypt*. See *Nilus*.

Gilan, Gele, Gilania, a Province of *Persia*, upon the South side of the *Caspian* Sea, which from it is often called the Sea of *Gilan*. The chief City of this Province is called *Gilan*, and stands upon the River *Abisfini*, twenty five German miles from the *Caspian* Sea, in Long. 90. 13 and Lat. 40.

Gingi, Gingis, a great City in the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, which gives Name to the Province. This City was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own; the City is very strong, and has a Castle built upon a Rock. The Province, or Kingdom of *Gingi*, has *Bisnagar* to the North, the Gulph of *Bengala* on the East, the Mountains of *Malabar* on the West, and the Kingdom of *Tanjavoor* to the South.

Gingiro, a Kingdom in the Lower *Aethiopia*, towards *Melinda* and *Zanguebar*, and the Eastern Ocean.

Ginopoli, Germanopolis, Zonopolis, a City of *Paphlagonia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop

of *Gangra* Black Sea, West of Northern *Asia*.

Giordano, Georgian

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of *Gangra*. It lies upon the
Black Sea, ten German Miles
West of *Carambia*, the most
Northern Cape of the Lesser
Asia.

Giordano, *Jordan*.

Giorgiana, *Georgia*.

Govenazzo, *Juvenacium*, a Ma-
ritim City of *Apulia* *Pucetia*, now
Terra di Lavoro, upon the Gulph
of *Venice*, between *Bari* to the
North, and *Trani* to the South,
twelve Miles from the first, and a
little more from the latter, in
Long. 40. 50. Lat. 41. 12. This
is a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Bari*. It stands upon an
Hill, and is almost compassed
with the Sea.

Giovenco, *Juvenus*, *Invectur*,
a River of *Italy*, in the Kingdom
of *Naples*, which falls into the
Lake of *Celano*, at the foot of
the *Apennine*, forty five Miles
West of *Rome*, in the Province of
Abruzzo. Heretofore it passed
through the Lake without mix-
ing with it, but whether it passeth
into any other River, or is swal-
lowed up by the subterraneous
passages, which carry away the wa-
ters of that Lake, *Leandro* has
not informed us.

Gir, a River of *Africa*, which
rising in *Biledulgerida*, not far
from the *Atlantick* Ocean, runs
Eastward, and passing under se-
veral Chains of Hills and Moun-
tains, at last falls into *Nile*, above
the *Cataracts* of *Egypt*. It is a
vast and wonderful River in all
things, and deserves a more par-
ticular description, if the Coun-
tries through which it passes were
so known to us, as to enable us to
give it.

Girgia. See *Hyrcania*, a Pro-
vince of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

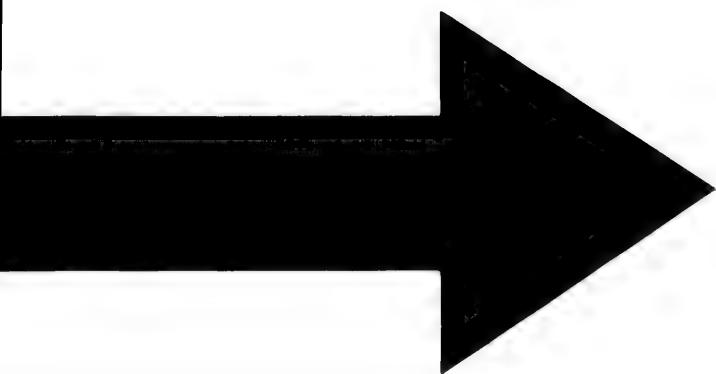
Girigo, *Girgium*, a City of the
Upper *Egypt*, near the *Nile*, the
Capital of a Province, which
takes its Name from this City.

Girmasti, *Caicus*, a River of
the Lesser *Asia*, which rising by
a City of the same Name, washeth
Judas, *Pergama*, *Caristo*, and
Ssinga, and then falls into the *Ar-
chipelago*, over against the Isle of
Metellino. The City of *Girmasti*
was of Old called *Hierogerma*;
and is a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Cyziceno*, and is
called only *Germa* in the Coun-
cils, being attributed by some to
Myfia Minor, by others to *Phry-
gia* Minor; it lies between *Ba-
lichstria* to the East, and *Perga-
ma* to the West.

Giro, or *Palmacia*, *Venaria*, a
small Island on the Eastern coasts
of *Genoua*.

Girona, *Gerunda*, a City of
Catalonia in *Spain*, built by *Ge-
rion*, a Celebrated Hero, who is
said to have lived *Anno Mundi*
2840. and to have been Contem-
porary with *Hely* the Judge of *Is-
rael*. It is a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, of
a large extent, seated partly upon
the descent of a Hill, and partly
upon a Plain, ennobled with two
Bridges, one in the City over the
River *Oingar*, and the other with-
out the City, on the North side,
over the River *Ter*, and besides is
very well fortified, and honoured
with the Title of a Dukedom.
This City lies seven Leagues from
the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*
Sea to the West, eight from the
border,





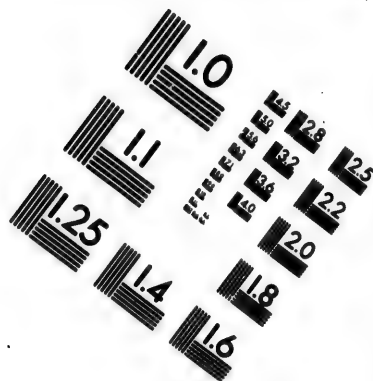
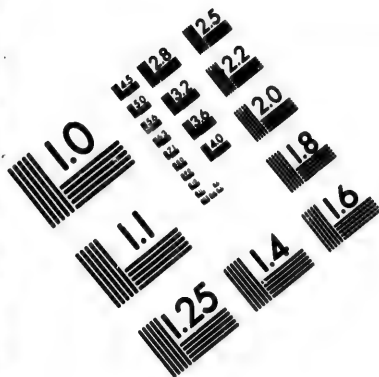
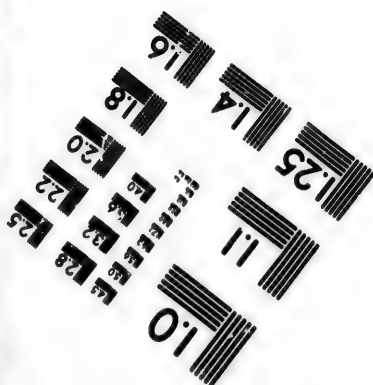
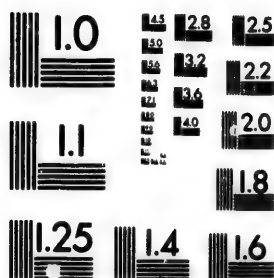


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borders of France, fourteen from *Perpignan* to the South, and sixteen from *Barcelona* to the North.

Gisors, *Caesorum*, an ancient Town in *Normandy*, mentioned by *Ausonius*; the Capital of *le Mexin Normand*, a Territory in this Province, which lies upon the River *Epte*, sixteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and ten from *Rouen* to the North-East. It has given the Title of an Earl for many Ages past.

Gravandau, *Gabalii*, a Territory in *Languedoc*, the Capital of which is *Mende*; it lies between *Auvergne* to the North, and *Revergne* to the West, the Lower *Languedoc* to the South, and *Viverraix* and *Velay* to the East. It is placed in the Mountains near the source of the *Allier*; the *Lot*, [Old] and the *Tarn*. *Mende* the principal City, lies twenty five Leagues from *Lyon* to the South-West; and *Bagnol*, the next to *Mende* in greatness, lies about six Miles South of it.

Giulap, *Chaboras*, *Chobar*, a River and City of *Mesopotamia*. The River ariseth from Mount *Mafius*, in the Confines of the Greater *Arabia*, and running Southward through *Mesopotamia*, falls into the River *Euphrates*, at *Al Thabar*, which last City it seems is by some called *Giulap*, the River is the same that passeth by *Caramis*, the Capital of *Diabesok*, or *Mesopotamia*, and in the latter Maps is called *Said*. This is supposed to be the River *Chobar*, mentioned by *Ezekiel* the Prophet.

Giulia, *Julia*, a City of *Transylvania*, between the Rivers of *Sebekeres*, and *Feyenkeres*, upon the Lake *Zarkad*, seven German Miles South of *Great Waradin*, upon the Frontiers of *Transylvania*, and is yet in the Hands of the Turk, whose Ancestors Conquered it in the year 1566.

Giulich, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Calicia*.

Giulick, *Juliacum*. See *Juliens*, the Capital of the Duchy of that Name.

Giustandil, *Acrys*, *Justiniana Prima*, *Lychnidus*, *Tauresium*, a City of *Macedonia*, commonly by the Christians called *Loerida*, standing on the Confines of *Albania*, upon the Lake *Pelium*, out of which the River riseth, which watereth *Albanopoli*. This City was the birth-place of that Great Prince *Justinian* the Emperor, and from him had the name of *Justiniana*: and even now is a great and populous City, and an Archbishops See, it stands upon an high Hill, eighty Miles from *Durazzo* to the East.

Glamorganshire, one of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, has on the South the *Severn* Sea, on the East *Monmouthshire*, on the North *Brecknockshire*, and on the West *Caermarthenshire*, the North part being Mountainous, is barren and unpleasant, the South side descending by degrees, spreads it self into a fruitful Plain, which is filled with Towns. The principal City of this County is *Llandaf*. There is in this County an hundred and eighteen Parishes. The Earl-

dom of to *Edward* *bert* of *Ch* in 1645. Duke of Loyal and now is.

Glan, *C* *ria*, which

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dom of this County was granted
to *Edward Somerset*, Lord *Her-*
bert of Cheshow, &c. by *Charles I.*
in 1645. the Father of *Henry*
Duke of *Beaufort*, in which
Loyal and most Noble Family it
now is.

Glan, *Clanes*, a River in *Bava-*
ria, which falls into the *Danube*.

Glanio, *Claniss*, *Liris*, a Ri-
ver in *Italy*, which is now fre-
quently called *L' Agno*. See
Agno.

Glarys, *Calarona*, *Glarona*, a
Town in *Switzerland*, which is
the Capital of a Canton, seated in
a Valley of the same Name, up-
on the River *Sarneck*, amongst
very high Hills, called *Glarnisch-*
berg, eighteen Miles from *Altorf*
to the South-East, and as many
from *Schwiss* to the North-
East, and thirty from *Chur*.
This is so great, populous, and
strong, that it may compare with
most Cities. The Plain upon which
it stands, lies by the River *Limat*,
and is about three German Miles
in length, being fenced on three
sides by the towering *Alpes*, having
on the South and East the *Gris-*
ons, on the West the Canton *Van*
Vry, and of *Schwyz*; and on the
North the River *Limat*, which
parts it from the *Grisons*. This
is one of the lesser Cantons, and is
the eighth in number. This Ter-
ritory was of old subject to the
Monastery of *Secon*, which had the
Tythes, and some certain Rents,
but the Inhabitants were otherwise
free of all Exactions, Taxes and
Tolls, and were Governed by a
Senate chosen out of themselves,
and by their own Laws and Cu-

stoms, only the Abbots of the
Monastery chose the Senators;
and the Emperor was Advocate
of the Monastery, which Right be-
ing consigned by *Fredericus Auo-*
barbus, to *Orbo*, Palatine of *Bur-*
gundy, came to the House of *Hapf-*
purgh, and by the latter to *Al-*
bert, Son of *Rodolphus I.* who
attempting to change these me-
thods of Government, this Can-
ton in the year 1351. Revolted,
and was received into the League
of the Cantons; and in 1386. gave
the *Austrians* a fatal overthrow.
Zuinglius, about the year 1515.
Preaching here against the Church
of *Rome*, many of the Inhabit-
ants imbraced the Reformed Re-
ligion, the rest persisting in the
Roman Religion, and so it stands
at this day.

Glas, *Naneus*, a River in *Scot-*
land, the same with *Strachna-*
vern. *Glas*, now badly spelt.

Glasco, *Glasgow*, *Glasgum*, a
City, in the West of *Scotland*,
upon the River *Clwyd*. [*Glossa*,]
sixteen Miles from the Western
Shoar. This was very anciently a
Bishops See, but discontinued till
King *William* of *Scotland*, re-
stored it; and is now an Arch-
bishops See, and an University,
which was opened here by *Turn-*
bull, a Bishop, who in the year
1554. built a College here; and
it is now the best place of Trade
in this part of *Scotland*, having a
delightful situation, excellent Ap-
ples, and a Bridge of eight Arches
over the *Clwyd*.

Glastenbury, *Glastonia*, *Ava-*
lonia, a very ancient and famous
Abbey in the Isle of *Avalon*, in
Som-

Simmersehire, upon the River *Parret*, which is said to have been built, or begun, by *Joseph of Arimathea*, the Apostle of the *British* Nation; and which was therefore honored above all other places in this Nation. The first small Cell failing, *Devi* Bishop of *St. Davids*, erected a new one in the same place. But *Ina* King of the West Saxons, who began his Reign in 689. and Reigned thirty eight years, was its lasting and most bountiful Founder, who about the year 708. erected here a very fair and stately Church, in which time it was a kind of School, or Seminary for the Church, but managed by Secular Priests. *Dunstan* brought in *Benedictine* Monks, about the year 970. and under these the place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, encompassed with a strong Wall of a Mile about, and replenished with stately buildings; and they had a Revenue of 3508 *l. per annum*, to maintain all this, when *Henry VIII.* put an end to all their Greatness. In this place in the Reign of *Henry II.* between two Pyramids, was found the Tomb of King *Arthur*, the famous Prince of the *Britains*, which is a very great indication of the antiquity of this Place, if there were no other.

Glaez, *Clacium*, *Glorium*, *Gla-rium*, a City of *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, seated upon the River *Neis*, which runs through *Silesia*, and beneath *Guben* falls into the *Odor*, near the Mountains of *Fischelberg*, twenty one German Miles from *Brague* to the East,

and fifteen from *Olmux* to the North; it is a small City, built at the foot of an Hill, and has a strong Castle in it. *Dubravus* saith it belonged heretofore to *Silesia*.

Glencarn, *Carbantorigum*, an Earldom in *Nidisdale* in *Scotland*, belonging for a long time to the *Cuninghams*, a great Family in that Nation.

Glendelagh, *Glendelachum*, once a City, now a Village, in the County of *Dublin*; this was once a Bishops See, but it is now united to the Bishoprick of *Dublin*. This name is written *Glandeloure*, and *Glandilauge*.

Gleniz, *Bay*, *Clenlucensis* *Sinus*, the Bay or Arm of the Sea, which divides *Ireland* from *Galloway* in *Scotland*.

Glinbotin, *Planina*, *Scardus*, a Mountain in the Eastern Confines of *Macedonia*, towards *Albania*, out of which springs the River *Drin*.

Globiken, a Town in *Lithuania*, which was made famous by a great defeat of the *Moscovites* by the *Poles* in 1661. in which the former lost twelve thousand men, and all their Cannon and Carriages.

Glonock, a River of *Bavaria*, near *Tyrol*.

Gloucester, *Claudia*, & *Claudia Castra*, *Clevum*, *Glovernum*, a very ancient City, in a County of the same Name, in the West of *England*, which is called *Glevum* by *Antoninus*; it being a Roman Colony designed for the curbing the *Silures*, a Warlike *British* Clan. It lies on the East side of the

the *Severn*, secured by the places a very a neat and p S. side it had square stone, *Ceaulin*, King about the ye that Conquer *Britans*. Al the Hands o miserably de this *Aldred*, built the Ca longs now a bends. In th was buried, a *Robert* the c the Conquer Princes. In t *Edward I.* an fered very r settled here a the first Bi Dr. *John Cha* Dr. *Frampton* is the fourtee of *Monmouth* the See before sed in after- again revived. first into the in our late T August 10. Forces, the r person to thi coming up S raised: and find it contin till the Resti Gloucester seat of the L it butteth u and Herefor upon *Worce*

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Olmütz to the
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Antorrigum, an
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 it is now united
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Clenlucensis Si-
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Glovernum,
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 arilike *British*
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the *Severn*, and where it is not
 secured by that River, has in some
 places a very strong Wall, and is
 a neat and populous City; on the
 S. side it had a fine Castle built of
 square stone, which is now ruined.
Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons,
 about the year 570. was the first
 that Conquered this City from the
Britans. About 878. it fell into
 the Hands of the *Danes*, who
 miserably defaced it. Soon after
 this *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*,
 built the Cathedral, to which be-
 longs now a Dean, and six Pre-
 bends. In this Church *Edward II.*
 was buried, and not far from him,
Robert the eldest Son of *William*
 the Conqueror, two unfortunate
 Princes. In the Barons Wars under
Edward I. and *Henry III.* it suf-
 fered very much. *Henry VIII.*
 settled here a Bishops See in 1540.
 the first Bishop of which, was
Dr. John Chambers, from whom
Dr. Frampton, the present Bishop,
 is the fourteenth in number. *Geofry*
 of *Monmouth*, had been Bishop of
 the See before, but it was suppres-
 sed in after-times, and was now
 again revived. This City falling at
 first into the Hands of the Rebels
 in our late Troubles, was besieged
August 10. 1643. by the Kings
 Forces, the 18. the King came in
 person to this Leager, but *Essex*
 coming up *Sept. 10.* the Siege was
 raised: and to for ought I can
 find it continued in their Hands
 till the Restitution of *Charles II.*

Gloucestershire, was the chief
 seat of the *Dobuni*; on the West
 it butteth upon *Monmouthshire*,
 and *Herefordshire*, on the North
 upon *Worcestershire*, on the East

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upon *Warwickshire*, and on the
 South upon *Wiltshire*, and *Som-*
merfetshire; a pleasant and fruit-
 ful County, stretching in length
 from North-East to South-West, the
 Eastern part swelling up into Hills,
 called *Cotteswold*, the middle part
 sinks into a fertile Plain, watered
 by the *Severn*, the Western side is
 much covered with Woods. In the
 times of *William of Malmesbury*,
 the Vales in this County were filled
 with Vineyards, which are now
 turned to Orchards, and employed
 in Cyder, the true and natural *Eng-*
lish Wine. The Honour or Duke-
 dom which belongs to this County,
 is now annexed to the Royal Fa-
 mily, and the last which bore this
 Title, was *Henry*, the third Son
 to *Charles the Martyr*, who was
 intituled Duke of *Gloucester* in
 1641. Created so *May 13. 1659.*
 and died *September 13. 1660.* a
 Prince of great Hope and Con-
 stancy.

Glogaw the Greater, *Glogavia*,
Glogavia, a City of *Silesia* in *Bo-*
hemiah, upon the River *Oder*,
 which is very well fortified, and
 has a strong Castle, and is the
 Capitil of the Dukedom of *Glo-*
gaw, about two German Miles
 from the borders of *Poland*, and
 fifteen from *Breslaw* to the North,
 and from *Sagan* to the East seven
 Miles. This City was taken by
 the *Swedes* in 1647.

Maly, or *Klein Glogaw*, upon
 the same River, four Miles from
Oppelen East, and from *Niesse*
 South, ten from *Glatz* East, and
 thirty from the Great *Glogaw*
 South.

Gluck-

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Gluckstad, Gluckstadium, Fanum Fortune, as the Name imports; a Town in Germany, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the *Elbe* in *Stormaria*, placed at the confluence of the *Elbe* and the *Stoer*. It was raised and fortified by *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* in the year 1620. and belongs now to that Crown. It stands six Miles beneath *Hamburg* to the West.

Glucksbourg, Glucsburgum, a small Town in *Denmark*, from which the Dukes of *Holstein* have their Title of *Glucksbourg*, or *Luxbourg*. It stands in the East part of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, near *Fleutsburgh*, from which it lies but one German Mile to the East, upon a Bay of the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Isle of *Alsen*.

Glycnero, Athyras, L'Acqua Dolce, a River of *Thrace*, which ariseth near *Byzia, Bilzier* or *Vysa* a City of *Thrace*, and running Southward falls into the *Propontis* South of *Seliurea*, ten German Miles South of *Constantinople*, and six North of *Perintho*.

Gnesna, Limiosaleum, Gnesna, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which by the Germans is called *Gnisen*; it is an Archbishop's See, in the Palatinate of *Kalish*, towards the Confines of *Germany*, and was anciently called *Limiosaleum*, this was the Royal City of *Poland*, and is now the Seat of the Primate of that Nation, but it is now only the Capital of *Polonia Major*, and is daily decaying, having suffered much by Fire in the year 1613. It lies three Polish Miles North from the River *Warta*, seven from *Kalish*, as many almost

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from *Pozna* East, thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North-West, and thirty from *Danzick* to the South-West. This City was built by *Lechus I.* King of *Poland* in a Marshy Ground. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Mieczislaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in the year 966. The Bishop of this See executes the Regal Office in the Interregnum of that Kingdom, and Summoneth the Diet for the Election of a new King.

Gnido, Cnidus, Gnidus, a ruined old City of *Caria* in the Lesser *Asia*, seventy Miles from *Halicarnassus* to the East, between *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. There are here many ruins of ancient Structures, as a Theatre, a Temple, and the like, which shew the antiquity of it, though it is now desolate, and its two Havens which made it once so famous are totally decayed.

Goa, Barygasa, Goa, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, called thus by the Portuguese, but *Goemada* by the Natives, that is the Fruitful well watered Land. It lies in a small Island towards the Mouth of the River *Mandova*, on the Shoars of the Province of *Cuncana* in Long. 104. 15. Lat. 15. 40. on the Western Shoar of the Cape of *Malabar*. This Island belonged anciently to the King of *Decan*, but in 1510. was Conquered by *Alfonfus Albuquerque*, a Portuguese. Pope *Paul I.* made it an Archbishop's See, and it was for a long time after the most Celebrated Mart and Haven, in the *East Indies*: great, populous, rich, and strong,

strong, though fortified, but the Portuguese also made it a Viceroy of India, and improved it as a Mart. Thus *Baudra* takes us, that it is furnished with Towers, and is very plenty. The Corn, Cattle, and abundance, and Water. It is the Portuguese remote part of Religious Monks and is assessed as to the growth of the company.

Goes, Goa, a considerable Town in that Branch which is called the great, rich, and lies on the Isle of *Beuelais*. *Middleburg* from *Ulisissus* alt. *Guccia* *Goga, Dunga* *dia Propria*, the Kingdom towards the North of *Barig* *agues* from North.

Gogna, Agona the Dukedom of *Aggione*, in the *Aggione*, and runs *vara Morta* *orno*, takes

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rick to the
City was built
of Poland in a
The Bishoprick
Mieczslaw,
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in the Inter-
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Gnidus, a
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Goa, a City of
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strong, though neither walled nor
fortified, but only as it had six
Forts in the Suburbs. The Por-
tuguese also erected here an Uni-
versity, made it the Seat of the
Viceroy of the Indies, and im-
proved it as much as was possible.
Thus Baudrand. And Thevenot as-
sures us, that it has good Walls,
with Towers, and Cannon good
plenty. The Island produceth
Corn, Cattel, and Fruit in a-
bundance, and it wants not good
Water. It is still the Capital of
the Portuguese Acquisitions in this
remote part of the World, full
of Religious Houses and Churches,
Monks and Friars, but much
assened as to its Trade, by the
growth of the Dutch East-Indy
company.

Goes, Goë, Tergoes, a con-
siderable Town in Zealand, seated
in that Branch of the Scheld,
which is called the Schenk; it is a
great, rich, and populous Town,
and lies on the North Shoar of the
Isle of Beuelandt, four Miles East
of Middleburgh, and almost five
Miles from Uilissingen to the North-
east. Gucciardin.

Goga, Dunga, a small City in
India Propria, under the Mogul,
the Kingdom of Guzarat, to-
wards the North Shoar of the
Bay of Barigazen, sixty Spanish
Leagues from Dabul to the
North.

Gogna, Agonia, a small River in
the Dukedom of Milan, which
disseth near the Lake called il
Lagione, in the County of No-
vèse, and running Southward by
Novara Mortara, a little above
Ormo, takes in from the East

the Disombio, and then falls in-
to the Po, eight Miles West of
Pavia.

Gojame, Gojamum, a Kingdom
in Africa, in the Higher Ethio-
pia, near the Sources of the Nile,
where it breaks out of the Lake
Zembre, or Zaire, and it lies on
the South of the said Lake, be-
tween it and the Mountains; the
Capital of it being Zembre, a City
which gives Name to the Lake,
between Long. 40. and 50. and
South Lat. 10. and 20.

Golconde, Golconda, a Kingdom
in the Hither East-Indies, near
the Bay of Bengala; on the North
it has the Empire of the Mogul,
on the West the Kingdom of De-
cam, on the South the Kingdom
of Bishnagar, and on the East the
Bay of Bengala. This is more fre-
quently called Orizia. It is a
great Kingdom, and lies extended
by the space of two hundred and
sixty French Leagues upon the
Bay of Bengala, and takes the
name of Golconda from the Cap-
ital City of it, which lies between
the River Guenga, and the Moun-
tains of Balagua, and is a great
and noble City, and lies sixty
Leagues from the Port of Masilu-
patam to the North, and fifty from
the nearest Coast of the Ocean to
the West, the other Cities are Con-
teripatam, Caregare, Oriza, Ma-
silupatam, Narjinzapatam, and
Malapaura, or St. Thomas. This
Prince is one of the most powerful
in the Indies. It is a pleasant
Country to Travel in, by reason of
the Rice and Corn, and the many
lovely Reservatories. Monsieur
Thevenot in his Travels, assures us
that

that *Golconda* is only a Castle where the King of *Orissa* resides, and that the City is called *Bagnagar*, and is a great, and a populous, rich, and well Traded City, in Southern Lat. 17. 10. adorned with many noble Structures, and fine Gardens, tho the common people live in low, Thatched, ill contrived Huts. The Castle of *Golconda* stands two Miles West of *Bagnagar*, upon a Hill rising like a Sugar-Loaf, secured by a Dike, which is very deep, and a Wall made of Stones three Foot in length and breadth, the Ditches are filled with fair and good water, and besides this Wall, it has five round Towers, with a great many Cannon Mounted, both on the Wall and Towers, for the defence of the place. The Prince of this Country is a Mahometan, and is Tributary to the Great *Mogul*; he has vast Revenues, being the Proprietor of all the Lands in his Kingdom, and his Tolls yield him a great sum of money.

Goletta, Calache, a Fort in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, built by *Charles V.* in the year 1535. at the entrance of the Bay of *Tunis*, which was taken and ruined by the *Turks* in 1574.

Golfo di Arabia, Sinus Arabicus, the Red Sea, famous for the passage of the Children of *Israel*. That which we call a Bay or Arm of the Sea, or a Sea restrained within narrower bounds, as opposed to the word Ocean, is by the *Italians*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*, called *Golfo*; so that in their account there is a vast number of *Golfes*, or *Gulphs*, but I

will only take notice here of the more remarkable, and to which the word *Gulph* is commonly added, reserving the rest to their proper places.

—*di Balfora, Sinus Persicus* the Persian Gulph, which divides *Persia* from *Arabia*.

—*di Leparco, Sinus Crissaeus* five Corinthiacus, is a Bay or Branch of the *Adriatick* Sea, which entering on the West side of the *Morae* divides it from *Livadia*, or *Achaia*, a part of *Greece* and it extends it self to the six Mile *mus*, which connexes the *Morae* to the rest of *Greece*. This has been made exceeding famous by a great Naval Victory the *Venetians* obtained here against the *Turks* 1571. in which the Maritim Forces of that Empire were so broken that it has not been able to recover the loss to this day. And the present year 1687. the *Venetians* again entered this Gulph, and taking its *Dardanelis*, are become the intire Masters of it.

—*di Mexico*, a vast Bay, which from the North Sea, or *Atlantic* Ocean, between *Florida*, *Cuba*, *Hispaniola*, and the *Carribbe* Islands insinuates it self, and forms a kind of Semicircle, of about twenty degrees from North to South, and near fifty from East to West. In this Bay *Jamaica* lies upon the North, it has *Florida* upon the West, *New Spain* on the East, and upon the South *New Granada*. The Continent of *America* is now here in the narrowest part above twenty German Miles, and therefore all that lies South of this Streight, is called South

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— *di Taranto, Sinus Tarentinus*, is all that great Bay that lies at the South end of Italy, which has *Otranto* on the East, the *Basilicata* on the North, and *Calabria* on the West, and which has the Island of *Sardo*, almost in the middle of it.

— *di Venetia, the Venetian Gulph, or Adriatick Sea*, which is a great branch of the *Mediterranean Sea*, which divides *Greece* on the East from *Italy* on the West, at the North end of which lies the City of *Venice*, which commands this Sea, and will suffer no other armed ships upon it (as much as in that State lies) but Merchants and the convoys of them.

Gosse, Galliola, a River in *Soliffons* the Isle of *Enna*.

Gollenberg, Afsiburgus, a Mountain in *Poland*, which is a Branch of the *Sarmatian Mountains*, in the opinion of *Ptolemy*. It begins at the Town of *Twardozyn*, in the confines of *Hungary*, and running northwards towards the River *Vara*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, ends at the *Baltick Sea*. This Mountain is called *Gollenberg* by the Inhabitants, and *Artary* by the Poles.

Golnow, Golnowia, a small City in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, upon the River *Idna*, which a little lower falls into the River, five German miles North-west of *Stetin*. This City was built in the Year 1188. And was before a great and rich place, but of later times it has suffered much by Fire, and War too: by the Peace of *Westphalia* it belonged to

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the King of *Sweden*; but by the Treaty of *S. German* in 1679. it was mortgaged to the Elector of *Brandenburg* by the *Swedes*, for fifty thousand Crowns.

Golo, Tholo, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Gomera, one of the *Azores Islands*, which is twenty two Leagues in Compass, and has a Town of the same Name, and a large Haven: this Island is supposed to be that which the Ancients called *Theode*.

Gonfi, Gompbi, a Town of *Thes-salia*, in the Borders of *Epirus*, towards the Springs of the River *Penece*, thirty miles East of *Ragusá*; it is still called by the ancient Name, but is reduced to a Village.

Gonga, Gannum, Ganos, Gonni, Gonos, a Town in *Thrace*, in the Province of *Corp*, upon the *Propontis*. It lies in the middle between *Rodisto* to the South, and *Constantinople* to the North, fifteen miles from either. It is mentioned in the Councils.

Gorch, a Village of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Zamisch*, between *Alba-regalis*, and *Quinque Ecclesiae*.

Gorizia, Noreja, Fulium Carnicum, Goritia, is a small, but very strong City in the Eastern Border of *Friuli*, next *Carniola*, upon the River *Lisonzo*, or *Isonzo*, [*Sonius*] three German miles from *Friuli* East, and the same distance from the Gulph, or Bay of *Trieste* to the North, seventeen miles from *Venice* to the East. This is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and is well seated, overlooking a fair Plain to the South-West. The Emperor's Governour

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of the Country lives in the Castle, who has a Guard allowed him. The *Germans* call this place *Gortz*. This City and County fell to *Frederick IV.* by Inheritance from the last *Earl of Gortz*, who died in the Year 1473. and ever since it has been in the Possession of the House of *Austria*. It has been esteemed a part of *Carniola*, though it be in truth a part of *Friuli*.

Gorkum, Gorichemum, a City or great Town in South *Holland*, upon the *Maes*, where it receives the *Ling*, one mile more West than the confluence of the *Maes* and *Wael*, three Leagues from *Dort* to the East, and two from *Vianen* to the South, and four from *Breda* to the North; this City is very strongly Fortified.

Gorlitz, Gorlitzium, a City of the Upper *Lusatia*, in *Germany*, which is the Capital of that Country. It is very strong, and seated in a Marsh upon the River *Nisse*, which falls into the *Oder* between *Gosson*, and *Franckfort*, twelve German miles from *Glogaw* to the South-West, and the same distance from *Dresden* to the East, and eighteen from *Prague* to the North. It was heretofore under the King of *Bohemia*, but belongs now to the Elector of *Saxony*.

Goro, Sagis, a Haven at one of the Mouths or Outlets of the *Po*.

Goslar, Goslaria, an Imperial and Free City, in the Lower *Saxony*, in *Germany*, within the bounds of the Dukedom of *Brunswick Wolfenbittel*, in the Forest of *Sellerwald*. It was built by *Henry the Fowler*, and fortified in the Year

1201. The Dukes of *Brunswick* are its Protectors; it stands on the Confines of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, five miles from that City to the South-East, and seven from *Halberstad* to the West, upon the River [*Gosa*] *Goslar*, which a little lower falls into the River *Oake*, [*Obater*.]

Gostyn, Gostinia, a small Town and a Castellany thereto belonging in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in the Great *Poland*, two miles from the *Vistula*, and from *Placzko* to the South, which has a Castle, which is tolerably strong. This small place was made famous by the Imprisonment and death of *Saxius* Great Duke of *Moscow*.

Gotham, Egates, Agates, a kind of small Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, over against the Western Point of *Sicily*, upon the Coast of *Africa*.

Gothardsberg, Adula, Summits of the *Alpes*, a considerable Branch of the *Swiss Alpes*, between the Duchy of *Milan* and *Switzerland*, where the *Pyrene Alps* begin; and it is in part in the Canton of *Uri*, in part in the Upper League of *Grisons*, between *Aleorff* to the North, and the Town of *Bellegarda* (once a Town of the Duchy of *Milan*, now belonging to the *Swiss*) upon the River *Tessin* to the South, the parts of this Mountain are *Griffpalesberg*, from whence springeth the first Branch of the *Rhine*; *Vogelberg*, called by the *Italians*, *il monte Uccello*, from whence comes the second Branch of the *Rhine*; *Mont Furk*, from whence the *Rhone* and the *Tessin* spring; *Mont Grimsel*, the Mother of the *Inhabita*

of *Brimswick* stands on the prick of *Hil-* from that City and seven from *est*, upon the *s*, which a little *River Oakre*,

a, a small Town *eto* belonging *eto* *Reus*, in the miles from the *Placzko* to the *Castle*, which *This* small place by the *Imprison* of *Sufficus* *Gre*

Agates, a kn in the *Meditem* *ainst* the *West* upon the *Coast*

Adula, Sum- *rable* Branch of *etween* the *Duch* *izars*, where *begin*; and it *Canton* of *Uri*, *pper* League of *en* *Altorff* to *Town* of *Bel* *on* of the *Duch* *belonging* to *the* *River* *Tesim* *parts* of this *Mont* *esberg*, from *wh* *first* Branch of *lberg*, called by *onse* *Vocello*, *the* *second* *Br* *Mont* *Furk*, *the* *Th* *the* *Mother* of

and *Rust*, which do both af- *wards* fall into the *Rhine*.

Goslon, *Gorha*, a small City in *burgingia* in *Germany*, built by the *orbs*, which is now under the *uke* of *Gorha*, a Branch of the *ouse* of *Saxony*, whose *Castle* is *rimmestein*, this place was here- *ore* very strong, but in the time *Ferdinand* I. it was destroyed, *in* later times was again rebuilt, *called* *Freidenstein*. It stands *German* miles from *Erford* the *West*, and four from *Eys-*

The *Dukedom* of *Gorha*, is a part *the* *Upper* *Saxony*, under the *minion* of its own *Duke*, who is *branch* of the *Line* of *Weymar*, *besides* this is *Possessed* of *Al-* *burg* in *Misnia*, *Coburg*, and a *of* *Hennenberg* in *Franconia*, *Osterland* in the *Upper* *Sax-*

achembourg, or *Gotembourg*, a ve- *strong* City with an *Harbour* be- *ing* to it in the *Province* of *rogorothia*, at the entrance of *Baltick* *Sea*, three *German* *from* *Babuy* to the *South*, *six* from *Stockholm* to the *West*, and *seventeen* from *en* (the most *Northern* *Point* *usland*) to the *North-West*: *this* City *Charles* IX. *King* of *don* died, in the Year 1660. *re* is another *Town* of the same *ne* in *New* *York* in *America*, *str* was built by the *Suedes*, but *n* from them by the *Hollan-* *s* and taken again from the *nders* by the *English*.

erland, *Gothia*, the *South* part *the* *Kingdom* of *Sweden*, called *the* *Inhabitants* *Gusland*; by

the *Suedes* *Gota*; by the *German* *Gotland*. It lies between *Sweden* properly so called, and *Norway* to the *North*, and the *Baltick* *Sea*, and from *Norway* it is again di- *ded* by the vast *Lake* *Wener*, and the *River* that issueth out of it. *This* great space of *Land* is divided into three great parts or *Provinces*, *West* *Gota*, *Ut* *Gota*, and *Sod*, *Gota*; each of these is again sub- *divided* into lesser *Provinces*. In *Ostrogothia*, is *Ost* *Gota*, *Smaland*, *Oeland*, and an *Illand* in the *Bal-* *rick* *Sea*, called *Gosland*. In *Sod* ('or *South*') *Gota* which lies next *Denmark*, being separated from it only by the *Sound*, are *Skone*, *Ha-* *land*, and *Bleking*; which three *last* mentioned, belonged hereto- *fore* to the *Danes*, but in the Year 1658. by the *Treaty* of *Roschild*, were yielded to the *Suedes*. In *Westrogothia* are *Daal*, and *Wer-* *nicland*, the principal *Cities* in these *Provinces* are, *Calmar*, *Gottenbourg*, *Babuy*, and *Landskroon*. *This* was the *Country* of that *Nation* of the *Goths*, which contributed so *very* much to the ruin of the *West-* *ern* *Roman* *Empire*. They began *first* to be taken notice of under *Decius* the *Emperor*, in the Year of *Christ* 251. *Theodosius* *Conquer-* *ed* them after this, when they had *but* a little before ruined *Valens* his *Predecessor*, *Alaricus* took *Rome*, after whom *Atulphus* set up the *Kingdom* of *Wisigoths*, or *Western* *Goths* in *Aquitania*, and *Narbon* in *France*, which was *Conquered* in the Year 506. or rather removed in- *to* *Spain*, where it continued three *hundred* years more, till *Rodericus* the *last* *King* of this *Race*, was

overthrown and slain by the *Moors*, and *Saracens* of *Africa*. Of all which I shall speak more largely in the proper places.

Gottingen, Dulgibiorum, Dulgum-niorum, Munisum, Zulphurdum, Gotinga, Gotingen, a City of the *Lower Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, upon the River *Leyne*, five German miles from *Limbeck* on the same River to the South, twelve from *Paterborne* to the East, and sixteen from *Mansfeld* to the West; the River upon which it stands, a little beneath *Ferden*, falls into the *Weser*, above *Bremen* to the East, six miles.

Gorz, Emmaus, a City of *Palestine*.

Gozs, Thera, an Island near *Candia*.

Gozo, a small Island near *Malta*, called *Claudia*, in the *Acts* of the *Apostles*.

La Grace, or *La Grasse*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the stead of *Antipolis*, now *Antibe*; it is seated upon an Hill, and is a fine well built City, three Leagues from *Antibe* to the West, and seven from *Nice* to the same quarter, and about twenty four from *Embrun* to the South, and the same distance from *Sisteron* to the South-West. *Hadr. Vales.* in his *Notitia Gallie* saith, This City in the Year 1285. belonged to the Bishoprick of *Arles*, and *Antibe* was then the Bishops See; but in 1322. this is named, as a Suffragan Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Embrun*, in the *Itinerary* of *Gregory XI.* And that the See was removed hither upon

the account of the daily incursions of *Pyrats* and *Robbers*, and upon the slaughter of one of the Bishops of *Antibe*. For (saith he) *Antibe* is a Sea-Port, but *La Grace* is a strong Castle, and more remote from the Sea. Which reason sheweth the weakness of the *French* Nation at Sea in those times.

Grado, Gradus, a City and Island belonging to *Friuli*, on the Shore of the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulf of *Venice*, built by the Inhabitants of *Aquileja*, eighty miles from *Venice* to the East, and twelve from *Aquileja* to the South, which is under the *Venetians*. The Patriarch of *Aquileja* long since removed from thence and settled here; as they went afterwards from hence to *Venice*, about two hundred years since, *Elias* one of these Patriarchs in the Year 602. Celebrated a Council in this place.

Grajignana, Caseroniana, a County within the *Apennine*, the greatest part of which is under the Duke of *Modena*, the rest belongs to the Republick of *Luca*.

Grafschaft Mansfeld, Mansfeldensis Comitatus, the County of *Mansfeld*. The word *Grafschaft* in the *German* Tongue signifying a County.

Grambusia, Crambusa, a small Island on the Coast of *Cilicia*.

Gran, Strigonum, a City of the *Lower Hungary*, seated on the South-West side of the River *Danube*, where the River *Gran* falls into the *Danube*. Its Castle is a very fine Pile, built upon the Bank of the *Danube*, upon a Rock, which is very steep. The City is of a triangular form. It has two great Towers,

Towers, one and the other over against. Towers there small Flanks. Dike flanked the foot of *Terrasse*, which *Sadoes*, and *Sadoes* serve instead of a side towards the West, but then it is a side, and second. The Castle itself there are two halves. It may be divided into the Low and the High, both very strong Walls. *S. Thomas* fortified, because the Town, it commanded an excellent temporary city was heretofore in *Hungary*, and a great Building church, the *St. Thomas*. The County excellent Wine plenty of Hot pleasantness of fertility of the ancient Kingdom. This Place has been a bloody Siege in *Hungary* besieged success; about the year 1544. *Thomas* old, retook it *Barthias*, in the

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Towers, one toward *Thomasberg*, and the other towards the *Danube*, over against *Barkan*, between these Towers there is a Wall, which has small Flanks and Redoubts, and a Dike flanked with hewen Stone; at the foot of the Dike there runs a *Terrasse*, which has strong *Pallisadoes*, and four great Points which serve instead of *Ravelins*; the other side towards the *Danube* has nothing but Walls and *Pallisadoes*; but then it is very steep on that side, and secured by the River. The Castle stands very high, but there are two Mountains from which it may be battered. This City is divided into two parts, the High and the Low Town, the last Commanding the *Danube*, and they are both very strong, and have good Walls. *S. Thomas's Hill* is also well fortified, because being very near the Town, it would otherwise have commanded it. There are in it excellent temperate Baths. This City was heretofore the Capital of *Hungary*, and has many Magnificent Buildings in it, *S. Stephens* Church, the Archbishops Palace, &c. The Country about it affords excellent Wines, and there is a plenty of Hot Springs, so that the fecundity of the Soil easily induced the ancient Kings of *Hungary* to settle here. The importance of this Place has brought upon it many bloody Sieges. *John* King of *Hungary* besieged it without any success; about the Year 1529. *Solyman the Magnificent* took it in the Year 1544. The Count of *Mansfeld* retook it for the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, in the Year 1595. but it

was lost again by the Cowardize of the Garrison in 1605. the Governor being accidentally killed. Just over against it stands *Barkan*, to which there is a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, which together with *Barkan*, was burnt by the Christians in 1664. In 1683. there was under the Walls of this City, a sharp Engagement between the *Turks* and *Germans*, the latter prevailing, and taking the City of *Gran* also, *October* 23. after they had beat the *Turks* from *Vienna*. *July* 30. 1685. the *Turks* again besieged this City, but were forced to retire, *August* 16. with the loss of all their Cannon and Baggage. It stands six *German* miles from *Alba Regalis* to the East, and the same distance from *Buda* to the North, and from *Cömora* to the South, in a most fruitful and pleasant Plain, and is called by the Inhabitants *Seegran*; by the *Germans* *Gzan*; by the *Italians* *Srigronia*. *S. Stephen* King of *Hungary* was born here. This City is also an Archbishops See, and the Archbishop of this See, is perpetual Chancellor of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and ought by his place to have the Honour of Crowning the King after he is Chosen, he being the Primate of that whole Kingdom. The River *Gzan* riseth in the *Carpathian* Hills, and passing by *Lipsch*, *Neusol*, *Konispurg*, and *Soidigin* at *Barkan*, over against *Gran*, falls into the *Danube*. Long. 41. 25. Lat. 47. 45.

Grana, a small River in *Italy*, which falls into the *Po*, against the Mouth of the *Tanaro*.

G R

Granada, Granatum, Illiberis, a Kingdom and a City in Spain. The Kingdom of *Granada* lies in the South of Spain, upon the Mediterranean Sea, which was heretofore the Eastern part of *Hispania Batica*. It is bounded on the East with the Kingdom of *Murcia*, on the North and West with that of *Andalusia*, and on the South with the Mediterranean Sea. It is full of Mountains, the greatest of which is *Apulaxara*. The Soil was once very fruitful, but it is now desolate, and consequently in many parts barren. This Kingdom was one of the first the *Moors* Possessed themselves of, and of the last they lost; the *Spaniards* not recovering it out of their Hands before the Year 1492. Though *Peter* Son of *Alphonfus* King of *Castile*, surpris'd one of their Kings, and slew him in 1350. But *Ferdinando* in the first mentioned year was the Prince which God had appointed to put a final period to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in Spain, by the expulsion of *Mahomet Boabdelin*, the last King of *Granada*, Son of *Muley Affin*. As this rais'd Spain to that greatness our Fathers saw and feared, so the expulsion of the Possiterity of these *Moors* by *Philip II.* in the Year 1571. occasioned by a Rebellion here and in *Andalusia*, upon the score of the Inquisition, began the ruin of Spain, the loss of so vast a number of its Subjects (many of which though banished as *Mahometans*, did yet profess Christianity in *Africa* amongst the *Moors*) having rendered it (together with the *American* Plantations) Weak and unable to defend

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it self, or to maintain its very constant Dominions abroad. The principal Cities of this Kingdom are, *Granada, Guadax, Baza, Ronda*, and *Almeria*. This Kingdom is twenty five miles in breadth, and twenty three in length, and sixty in circumference.

Granada, Nova Illiberis, the Capital City of the last mentioned Kingdom, and from whence it had its Name; is a great and most delightful City as any in Spain; the Air is healthful, and it has great plenty of excellent Springs, so that the *Moors* were of opinion, *Paradise* was at least in that Climate. The City was built out of the Ruins of *Illiberis* an old Roman City, in an extended form upon several Hills two of which are higher than any of the rest, upon the River *Deluro* [*Darrum*] the River *Xenil* [*Sagilis*] flowing also not far from the South, and receiving the former a little lower to the West conveys it and many others by *Lecija* and *Ecija* into the *Guadalquivir* beneath *Cordova*, about eight miles. This City is divided into four parts the first of which is *Granada*, in which is the Cathedral, the second is *Alhambra* beautified with the Palace of the *Moorish* Kings, which extremely Magnificent, and has a delightful Prospect, the third is *veja*, and the fourth *Antiquaria* which for the multitude of Inhabitants, and beauty of the Buildings is not inferior to any of the others; the whole is twelve miles compass, inhabited by many excellent Artificers, but especially Silk-Weavers. It has also a Bishops See and an University, opened by *Ferdinando*.

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dinando, and a Parliament or Chancellery. This City was built by the *Moors*, who were expelled out of it, after they had Possessed it seven hundred seventy eight years, in the Year 1462. It has twelve Gates, and one thousand and thirty Towers. In it lie buried *Ferdinando* and *Isabella*, *Philip I.* and *Joanna* his Queen. On the East there is a Castle built on a Hill of hewn Stone. This City stands thirty six Leagues from *Sevil* to the East, nineteen from *Cordova* to the South-East, and twelve from *Jaca* to the South. Long. 17. 10. Lat. 40. 30.

Grane, *Grana*, an Island belonging to France, in the Bay of *Aquasana*.

Granea, *Echedorn*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Thessalonica*, and is said to have been drunk dry by the Army of *Xerxes*. It is now called *Calico* by some, and by others *Vesrafer*, and runneth near the City of *Thessalonica*.

Granico, *Granicus*, a River of the Lesser Asia, placed by *Strabo* in the Lesser Mysia, it springeth from Mount *Ida*, and bending Northward falls into the *Propontis* between *Cyzicum* to the East, and *Amphacum* to the West; its Fountains are twenty *stadia*s from the Springs of *Scamander* [now *Scamandro*.] It is also at this day called *Granico* by some, and by others *Lazzara*. Upon the Banks of this River near *Cyzicum*, was the first Battel between *Alexander* the Great, and the *Persians*, in which 300000 *Persians* were slain. See *Dutarih* and *Justin*.

Granfon, *Granfonsum*, a small Village in *Switzerland*, near the Lake of *Newenburg*, which has a small district belonging to it, which is Subject to the Cantons of *Bearn*, and *Friburg*; it lies at the equal distance of three miles from *Newenburg* to the South, and *Fryburg* to the West. Near this place the Army of *Charles* the Hardy Duke of *Burgundy*, consisting of fifty thousand men, was defeated by five thousand *Swiss*, in the Year 1476. and his Camp taken with all his Baggage and Cannon. This unfortunate Prince had but a little before taken this Town from the *Swiss*, and came now too late to relieve it, the Town being already taken by the *Swiss*, who upon this defeat of his Army, have ever since enjoyed it.

Granville, *Magna villa*, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, seven Leagues from *Farsey* to the South, and five from *S. Michael* to the North.

Graro, *Masta*, a Mountain of *Aethiopia*, upon the South-East of *Egypt*.

Gras de Passon, *Massalioticum*, the Mouth or Haven at the Outlet of the River *Rhone*, into the *Mediterranean Sea*. This French word *GRAS*, like the Latin *Gratus*, from whence it is derived, being employed by them, as the other was by the *Romans*, to signifie a Wharf, Key, or Stairs for the Shipping and Landing Merchandize; and consequently for an Harbour, Haven, or Sea-Port, or the Mouth of a River, it frequently occurs in the Names of such places.

Graffe, See *La Grace*, a City in *Provence*.

Gratiosa, one of the *Azores*.

Gratti, *Crathis*, a River of the hither *Calabria*, which ariseth out of the *Apennine Hills*, and running Northward, takes in *Busentium* near *Cosenza*, afterwards also being swelled by the *Cothyle*, and the *Turbido*, and some others of less note, it falls into the Gulph of *Taranto* at *Thurii*, an ancient but ruined City, now called *La torre di Brodogneso*.

Graz, *Graiicum*, *Gracium*, *Gracium Savaria*, a very strong City of *Stiria*, which is the Capital of that Province, and has a Princely Castle in it, the common Residence of the Arch-Duke of *Graz*, or *Stiria*, who is of the House of *Austria*; it stands upon the River *Mure*, thirteen German miles from *Vienna* to the South, five from the *Drave*, and nine from *Judenburg* to the East.

Grudentz, or *Grudzancz*, *Grudentium*, *Grudentum*, a sweet well fortified Town, in the *Prussia Polonica*, or that part which belongs to the Kingdom of *Poland*, seated upon the Confluence of the *Osse* and *Vistula*, fifteen Polish miles above *Dantzick* to the South, and thirty five from *Warsaw* to the North. It has a Castle and is under the *Poles*.

Grave, *Carvo*, a strong Town in *Brabant*, upon the *Maes*, which is under the *United Provinces*. This was taken by the *French* in 1672, and after a siege of three Months left in the Year 1674. It is the Capital of a small district called *Kuiclande* by the *Dutch*; and

stands two Leagues from *Nimwegen* to the South, and four from *Boscele-Duc* to the East.

Graveling, *Gravelines*, *Gravelingen*, *Gravelina*, *Gravelinga*, a strong Sea Port on the Coast of *Flanders*, at the Mouth of the River *Aa*, which ariseth in the County of *Bologne*, and watering *Renty* and *S. Omar*, falls here into the *Brittish Sea*, three miles from *Calis* to the North, and the same distance from *Dunkirk* to the South. It was taken by the *French* in 1644, and again in 1658. ever since which time it has been in their hands.

Gravina, a City in *Puglia*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, and has the honour to give the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Ursina*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, nine miles from *Matera* to the North, twenty four from *Cirenza* to the East, and thirty four from *Bari* to the West.

Gray, *Græum*, *Graium*, *Greium*, a City in the County of *Burgundy*, or the *Franche Comte*, which is small, but well Peopled, seated on a Hill, upon the River *Saône* [*Arar*] which watering *Lion*, falls beneath it into the *Rhône*; in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, nine miles from *Dijon* to the East, and six from *Dole* to the North; It was well fortified, and had heretofore a strong Castle, but being taken by the *French* in 1668, and retaken again in 1674, The *French* dismantled it, and threw down the Castle, after which

by the *Treaty* in the year 1713, and they still

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by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, it was
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and they still have it.

GREECE, *Græcia*, *Hellas*,
a very large Country in *Europe*,
which being taken in its greatest
extent, was bounded on the East
by the *Propontis*, and the *Egean*
Sea, or *Archipelago*, on the South
by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the
West by the *Ionian* Sea, or the
Gulph of *Venice*, and on the
North by *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, and
Illyricum, Mount *Hæmus* running
between *Greece* and these Coun-
tries, and ending at the *Euxine*
Sea, which there begins to be a
part of its Northern Border, so
that it is a kind of Peninsula, sur-
rounded on three sides by the Sea,
and only united to the rest of
Europe by the fourth, which is
now almost intirely in the Hands
of the *Turks*, who by the ruin of
the *Grecian* Empire have possessed
themselves of this vast, fruitful,
populous, and once most Learned
and Civil Country, and by their
Tyranny, Barbarity, and ill Go-
vernment, they have in about two
hundred years, almost intirely
ruined what was the Work of
two thousand to effect. It is cal-
led *Greece* by the *Englishe*, *Was-*
stienland by the *Germans*,
and *Romelia* by the *Turks*; and
it contains *Thrace*, now *Romania*,
Macedonia, *Achaia*, now *Liva-*
ria, the *Morea*, *Peloponnesus*, and
the greatest part of the Islands in
the *Archipelago*; *Constantinople*
being the head of this vast Coun-
try. This people (saith *Cicero*)
which hath flourished in Fame,
Glory, Learning, Arts, Empire,

and Military Exercises, possesseth
but a small part of *Europe*, but
then having by their Arms pre-
vailed over the *Asiaticks*, they
surrounded the Shoars of that
Country, with their Cities and
Colonies. He might have added
they did the like by *Italy*, and
reduced almost all that which is
now the Kingdom of *Naples*, un-
der their Power, which was then
called *Magna Græcia*, and the best
part of *Sicily* too; and running
down beyond *Italy*, *Marseilles* in
Provence, was one of their Colo-
nies: And in *Asia* the Less they
possessed *Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Æolia*,
Ionis, *Doris*, *Lydia*, and *Caria*.
They possessed also most of the
Islands of the *Mediterranean* Sea;
and this before the Rise of the *Ma-*
cedonian Empire, which put the
best part of *Asia*, and *Egypt* into
their Hands; nor were they ever
Conquered by any Forein Power
(though *Xerxes* attempted it with
an Army of three hundred thousand
men) till the *Romans* subdued
them. But *Constantine* the Great
fixing the Seat of the Empire
amongst them at *Constantinople*,
they regained their Sovereignty a-
gain, and kept it when *Rome*,
and all the Western Empire fell
into the Hands of the Barbarous
Nations. But at last *Constanti-*
nople being taken by *Mahomet II.*
in the year 1453. they fell un-
der the most deplorable slavery
that is possible to be conceived.

Greenwich, a delicate Village,
seated upon the *Thames* in *Kent*,
famous of old times for the Mur-
ther of *Ealpheg*, Archbishop of
Canterbury, in the year 1012. but
more

more for a Royal Palace, began by *Humphry* Duke of Gloucester, enlarged by *Henry VII.* to which his Son *Henry VIII.* added a Castle. And *Queen Elizabeth* being born here in the year 1533. have given it a Title to the utmost love and esteem of all *Englishmen*.

Grenoble, Gratianopolis, Aculo, Culuro, a City of Dauphine in France, which belonged to the *Allobroges*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*; and the Capital of the *Dauphinaise*; it stands on the North side of the *Isere*, where it takes in the *Drac, Draus*, from the South, at the foot of an Hill upon a fruitful Plain, thirteen Leagues from *Vienne* to the East, and sixteen from *Lion* to the South-East, and seven from *Mometian* to the South-West. This City has its name from *Gratianus* the Emperor, who rebuilt and adorned it. An ancient Inscription here extant, saith *Dioclesian* and *Maximilian* repaired two of its Gates, and gave them new names. This City is now also the Seat of the Parliament of this Province.

Griechisch Weissenburgh, Taurinum. See *Belgrade*.

Gripswald, Viritium, Gripiswaldia, a strong City in *Pomerania* in Germany, half a German Mile from the *Baltick* Sea, with a very convenient Haven, between *Sralsundt* to the North, and *Wolgast* to the East, over against the Isle of *Rugen*. This was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but was afterwards exempted. In the year 1456. *Warrislaus*, the ninth

Duke of *Pomerania*, founded here an University. After a very long Siege in the year 1631. it was taken by the *Swedes*, in the year 1678. it was again retaken from them by the Duke of *Brandenburgh* in a few days, but the year following, was restored to that Crown by the Treaty of *St. German*.

The *Grifons, Canini, Rheti, Grifones*, are a knot of Commonwealths, between the *Alpes*, and the Fountains of the *Rhine*, and the *Inn*, [Oenus,] who are more properly called the *Alpine Rhetians*, because they live within the *Alpes*; on the North and West they border upon the *Swisse* and *Schwabenland*, on the East upon *Tyrol*, and on the South upon the State of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The whole Country is Mountainous, and generally barren. This people about the year 1471. united into one body by a League, and in 1491. they again fixed the former Union, and strengthened it by a perpetual League with the *Switzers*. These are divided into three parts. First, Is the *Grifons* properly so called, which the *German*s call *Oberpundt*, or the Upper League. The Second is the League of the *House of God*, or *Gottspundt*. And the Third is the League of the *Ten Villages*, *Dehen Gerichtenpundt*. Their chief Cities are *Bormio, Chiavenna, Chur, Meysenfeld, Morbegno* and *Sondrio*.

Grodno, Grodna, a City of *Poland* in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Troki*, partly upon an Hill and partly in a Valley, which has

a Bridge upon which *man* *Mil* *South-W* *gustow,* *burgh* to by King 1585. *Moscovite* *Harassed* *torius,* *ti* here in *land* are *and* it gives *dom*.

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a Bridge over the River Niemen, upon which it stands, twenty German Miles from Vilna to the South-West, and seven from Augustow, and sixty from Margenburgh to the East. It was built by King Stephen about the year 1585. In the year 1655. the Moscovites took, and wretchedly Harraressed this City. Stephen Batorius, the Founder of it, died here in 1586. The Diets of Poland are often held in this City, and it gives the Title of a Dukedom.

Groeningen, Groeninga, one of the Cities belonging to the United Provinces, which is great, populous, rich, and very strong, and the Capital of a Province of the same name; having been heretofore the Capital of Friesland. It stands upon the small River Hoorster, where it receives the Damster, and was honored with a Bishops See, by Pope Paul IV. and with an University, opened here A. D. 1615. It has a strong Castle, which was in vain Attacked by the Bishop of Munster in 1672. It stands three French Leagues from Dam to the West, towards Leuwaerden, from which it stands eight Miles to the East, and the same distance from Coevorden to the North; it was heretofore a Free Imperial City, but is now exempted, and is one of the States united in the Dutch League.

Net Groeningerlandt, the Province belonging to this City, was heretofore a part of Friesland. Its present bounds on the North, are the German Ocean, and the overflown Shallows, on the West

Friesland, divided from it by the River Lavica, on the South Over-ysfel, and on the East East-Friesland, from which it is divided by the vast Lake called Dolerst. The principal City is Groeningen. It was of old subject to the Bishop of Utrecht, from whom the City revolted, and put it self under the Duke of Guelderland in 1515. and submitted also to Charles V. in 1536. and under that Family it continued till the year 1594. when it was taken by the Forces of the United Provinces, from the Spaniards.

Groen-Land, or Green-Land, Gronia, called by the French, Terre-verte, is a considerable part of the Artick Continent, which lies more North than Island. It was first discovered by Ericus Rufus, an Islander, in the year 982. After this it was searched, and Inhabited towards the Shoars by the Danes and Norwegians. But after the year 1379. all Navigation thither was intermitted, and the Inhabitants were heard of no more. The more Southern parts were again discovered about the end of the last Century, and the beginning of this, by Martin Forbisher, an Englishman, George Monk, a Dane, and others; yet there can very little be said of it, there being no Inhabitants, nor any thing remarkable, but its Harbours frequented by the Europeans for Fishing: by several advances in succeeding times, the Land is discovered to deg. 78. of Latitude; but whether it be at last an Island, or a part of the American, or any other Continent, is not known.

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known. *Hofman* saith the Inhabitants live on Fish and Fowle; whereas most. (I might perhaps say all) that have Sailed thither, pretend to have found no other Inhabitants than Wolves, Bears, Foxes and Dear. Its most Southern Cape is in *deg. 66.* of Latitude. It has perpetual day during our Sommer, and night during our Winter, and three months longer, for their Sommer lasts only three months and fourteen days.

Grol, Grosa, is a City belonging to the United Provinces in *Guelderland*, in the District of *Zurphen*, little, but well fortified, and seated upon the River *Slinke*. It was taken by the Dutch in 1617. By the French in 1672. and again deserted in 1674. This City is in the borders of *Westphalia*, and of the Bishoprick of *Munster*, four Leagues from *Zurphen* to the East.

Groneburgh, Groneburgus, Tavastia, the Capital of *Tavasthus*, a Province of *Finland*, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*. See *Tavasthus*, which is now the more usual name of this Town.

Grosseto, Roserum, a small City in the State of *Siena* in *Italy*, upon the Sea Shoar, which is a Bishops Sec., under the Archbishop of *Siena*, and has a Castle that is very strong. It stands about three Miles from the River *Ombro* to the North-West, near the Lake of *Prilin*, now *di Castiglione*, or *di Buriano*, and thirty Miles from *Piombino* to the South-East, and four from *Siena* South. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Russella*, which stood about two Miles from it.

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Grosso, Ticarius, a River of *Corfica*, on the South side of the Island.

Groszwerder, an Island of *Prussia*, at the mouth of the *Vistula*.

Grosverner, or *le Grand Brenner*, that part of the *Alpes* that lie next *Trent*.

Grotkaw, Grotkavia, a small City of *Bobemia* in *Silesia*, the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name; it lies between *Neiss* to the South, and *Brieg* to the North, and is under the Dominion of the Bishop of *Breslaw*, from which it is distant seven Miles to the South, and three from the *Oder* West, and thirty from *Prague* to the East.

The Dukedom of *Grotkaw*, is a part of the Upper *Silesia* in *Bobemia*, which belongs to the Bishoprick of *Breslaw*, from the times of *Priestlaus Pogarellus*, Bishop of that Diocese, who bought it of *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Lignitz*, and *Brieg*, and annexed it for ever to this Sec. It lies between the Dukedom of *Oppelen* to the East, and *Monsterberg* to the West, *Brzeg* to the North, and *Nieffa* to the South. And *Grotkaw*, and *Nieffa*, are the principal places in it.

Grubenbagen, a Castle and Teritoy in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, towards the Mountains, and not far from the River *Leina*, almost five Miles from *Gorringen* to the North, and eight from *Goslar* to the South-West, twenty seven from *Bremen* to the South-East. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, the only City

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City, in, which is *Emberke*, two
Miles North of this Castle, which
belongs to the Duke of *Brum-
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Guadajox, *Salsum*, a River of
Andalusia, which at first was cal-
led *Biboras*, or *Viboras*, but taking
in the two small Rivolets, called
Tovazo, and *Salado*, it has the
name of *Guadajox*, and falls into
the *Guadalquivir*, between *Sevil*
and *Cordova*.

Guadalajara, *Guadalaxara*, a
City in New Spain, which is the
Capital of New *Gallicia*, and is
very considerable, being seated up-
on the River *Baranja*, and built
in the year 1531. by the *Spaniards*,
under whom it is. This is a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Mexico ever since 1570. and the
Seat of the Parliament, or Courts
of Justice, of this Province. It is
forty Leagues distant from the
South Sea, and eighty from *Mexi-
co* to the West.

Guadalajara, a Town in New
Castle, the Capital of *Algar*, up-
on the River *Henares*, four Leagues
from *Henares*, [*Complutum*] to the
East, and nine from *Madrid*; it
has been called *Carraca*.

Guadalajara, a Province in New
Spain, more commonly called *Xa-
lisco*.

Guadalaviar, *Durius*, *Turia*, a
River in *Valencia* in Spain; it
ariseeth in *Arragon*, in the Confines
of New *Castile*, near the Head of
[*Tago*] *Tajo*, and running East-
ward watereth *Albarazin*, and
Hervel, then turning South it en-
tereth the Kingdom of *Valencia*,
and by the Capital City of it falls
into the Bay of *Valencia*, over a-
gainst *Majorca*.

Guadalentin, *Chrysius*, *Terebs*,
a River of Spain, which ariseeth in
Granada, near *Guadix*, and wa-
tering *Baeza*, *Lorca*, and *Alma-
caren*, falls into the *Mediterra-
nean Sea*, seven Miles South of *Car-
thagena*, in the Kingdom of
Murcia.

Giladalete, *Leibes*, a River of
Andalusia, which watereth *Zahara*,
Villa Martin, *Bornbos*, *Arcos*, and
Xeres, and ends in the Bay of
Cadix.

Guadaloupe, *Aque Lupia*, an
Island in *America*, which is one of
the greatest of the *Antilles*, and
has been in the Hands of the
French ever since the year 1627.
There are in it many Plantations,
or Colonies, and Castles, the
Island being sixty Miles in com-
passe, and very fruitful, and well
watered. It lies in Long. 315.
North Lat. 19. 10. to the North-
West of *Barbadoes*, and is the
third Island from the Northward
of the *Caribbes* or *Antilles*.

Guadalquivir, *Betis*, *Tarressus*,
one of the greatest Rivers in
Spain, called *Betis* by *Mela*.
Tarressus by *Strabo*. And now
Guadalquivir, by an *Arabick*
Word, which signifies the great
River or Water. It ariseeth from
Mount *Carzoria*, in the Forest of
Segura, in New *Castile*, in the
Confines of *Granada*, and *Mur-
cia*, six Leagues from *Baeza* to
the North, and being augmented
with the River *Borosa*, it runneth
Westward through *Andalusia*, and
a little above *Andujar*, takes in
from the North *Guadallimar*, and
beneath it *Frio* from the South,
and *Guadiel*, and *Herumblar*
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from the North, and passing *Ad-mux*, with the addition of *Arjena*, and *Porcina*, it entereth *Cordova*, then taking in *Cazer*, and some other small Rivers, it passeth to *Palma*, where it receiveth the *Xenil* [*Singylis*] and so hasteth to *Sevil*, *Hispalis*, beneath which it takes in the *Guadimar*, and bending Southward, entereth the Ocean, five Leagues beneath *Sevil*. The mouth of it is called *la Marefma*. Heretofore it had another mouth, but that lying more Southward, is long since stopped up. Beneath *Sevil* it maketh three or four small Islands, which are not worth any further notice.

Guadalquiviresa, *Sadusa*, a River of *Granada*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Malaga*.

Guadaxenil, more commonly called *Xenil*, *Singylis*, a River of *Andalusia*. See *Guadalquivir*, and *Xenil*.

Guadiana, *Anas*, a River in *Spain*, which is one of the greatest; its present name is compounded of the *Arabick* Word *Guadi*, which signifies a River, and *Anas*, which was its ancient name. It riseth in *New Castile*, out of the Fens or Marshes, called *Las Lagunas de Guadiana*, not above two Miles above the Town, called *Villa Nueva de los Infantes*, being dismissed from these Marshes and improved by the *Boydere*: it buries it self for a League under the Earth, and near *Villabarra* breaks out again, five Leagues beneath *Calatrava*, declining Westward, though with great winding, and taking in *Bullaque*, *Estena*, and *Guadarranque*,

and out of *Estremadura*, *Guadalupo*, and *Zuja*; it watereth *Merida*, and then *Badajoz*, or *Badajos*, [*Pax Augusta*], where it entereth *Portugal*, and declining to the South, visits *Olivencea*, and having parted *Algarvia* to the North, from *Andalusia* on the South; it entereth the Ocean at *Ayamonte*, seventeen Spanish Miles West of *Guadalquivir*. This River is at present said not to bury it self in the Earth, as is reported heretofore, by all the Spaniards who have mentioned it. *Baudrand*.

Guadiaro, *Chrysius*, *Barbesola*. See *Guadalestin*, others say it is *Guadalajera*, between *Estropena* to the North-East, and *Castel de la Lucena* to the West, just by the Eastern Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*.

Guadalbarbar, *Rubricanus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, in *Africa*, called *Fadog*, or *Ladog*; by others, it falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Guadix, *Acci*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*, which was Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*. It is seated at the foot of a Mountain, by the River *Fardes*, or *Guadalestria*, and the Fountains of *Segura*, ten Leagues from *Jaca* to the South-East, nine from *Granada* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Almeria* to the North. This City was taken from the *Moors*, in the year 1489. and is now in a declining State, though it were once a Celebrated Roman Colony.

Guaira, a Province of *Paraguay*, in *South America*, between

the South East, *Paraguay*, the chief same Name

Gualaco, in *Nigeria*, *tiok*, *Oceania*, *Zanbaga*, the East, *tum*, and *Geneboa*, the same N

Gualeux, *Gualga*, ver in the

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the *Lucayes*, *Hispaniola*, the North,

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dura, *Guda*, it watereth *Badaxos*, or *Ustá*, where and declining *Olivenca*, and *rovia* to the *lusia* on the Ocean at *en* *Spanish* *Guadalquivir*, *elent* said not the Earth, as is by all the *Spa* mentioned in *us*, *Barbafola*. Others say it is *een* *Estropina* and *Castel de la* *est*, just by the the Straights of *abricacum*, a *Riv* of *Buna*, in *log*, or *Lado* to the *Mediter* a City in the *ada*, which is a the Archbishop *ted* at the foot of the River *Ferde*, and the Fountains *agues* from *Je* East, nine from North-East, and *Almeria* to the *y* was taken from the year 1489. and *ing* State, though celebrated *Roman* province of *Para* America, between the

the South part of *Brasil* to the East, *Parana* to the South, and *Paraguay Propria* to the West, the chief City had heretofore the same Name, but is now ruined.

Gualata, A Kingdom of *Africa* in *Nigritia*, towards the *Aulan* *tick* Ocean; it has the Desarts of *Zanbaga* on the North, and on the East the Kingdom of *Tamburum*, and on the South that of *Genoboa*. The principal City is of the same Name.

Gualenzemore, the *Caspian* Sea, *Gualga*, *Ganges*, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Guamanga, a City in *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Limano*.

Guanabani, or *St. Salvador*, an Island of North *America*, one of the *Lucayes*, between *Florida* and *Hispaniola*, between *Guanima* to the North, and *Triangula* to the South, which has a safe and a large Haven, and was the first spot of *American* ground which *Columbus* discovered on Thursday October 11. 1492. and by him called *St. Salvador*, because his finding it that day saved his life, the *Spaniards* having otherwise resolved to have slain him.

Guanser, *Zalacum*, a Mountain of *Mauritania*, *Casariensis*, now the Kingdom of *Algier* in *Barbary*.

Guarda, *Guardia*, a City of *Portugal*, in the Province of *Beira*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lisbon*, between *Cauris*, *Coria*, and *Limago*, fourteen Miles from either, eleven Miles from *Viseu*.

Guardafu, and *Guardafumi*, *Atomara*, a City and Promontory in

Ethiopia, at the entrance of the *Red Sea*, where the most Eastern part of the Kingdom of *Adal* now is, over against *Arabia Felix*, over against the Isle of *Zocotora*. This is the most Eastern Cape of all the Continent of *Africa*.

Guardia, *Siga*, a Town in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Guardia, *Sela*, a River on the West of the *Mareca*, now *Sella*, over against *Zant*.

Guardiana, *Lotoia*, an Island in the *Ionian* Sea, on the South of *Candia* or *Cress*.

Guargala, a Kingdom in *Bildulgerida*, between *Gademessa* to the East, and *Tagerima* to the West, towards the Mountains of *Zahara*.

Guascogna. See *Gaseoigna*.

Guasmala, a Province in New *Spain*. The principal City of which (being of the same Name) is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and which in the year 1628. was by *Philip IV.* made an University. This City was built in the year 1524. in a Valley, near the River *Matabain*, and not far from a Burning Mountain, thirteen *Spanish* Leagues from the South Sea, three hundred from *Mexico* to the South-East.

Guattaro, *Battarus*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Guaxaca, a Province in New *Spain*.

Guayaquil, a Sea-Port Town in the North of *Peru*, upon the *Pacifick* Ocean, or South Sea, which has a large Haven, and lies over against the Isle of *Puna*; the River that washeth it, is called by the same Name,

Guber,

Guber, a Kingdom in *Nigritia*, between *Guiana* to the South, and the River *Niger* to the North, and the Lake of *Guardia* to the East.

Gubio or **Gubbio**, *Eugubium*, a small City in the State of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands at the foot of the *Appennine*, near the Fountains of the River *Ciblacius*, in the Confines of the Marquisate of *Anconitana*, twenty six Miles from *Urbino* to the South, and sixty from *Ancona* to the West, it is called *Eugubio* in the later Maps.

Gueguere, *Meroë*, an Island made by the Nile above *Egypt*. See *Meroë*.

Quebooi, one of the principal Cities of the Province of *Honan*, in the North-East of the Kingdom of *China*.

Guelderland, *Geldria*. See *Gelderland*.

Guanga, a River in *India*, within *Ganges*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Decan*, towards Mount *Gara*, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Orixia*, disburthens it self into the Bay of *Bengala*. It is called by the Portuguese, *Ganga*.

Guarande, a City of *Britagne* in *France*, in the County of *Nantes*, towards the Shoars of the Bay of *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Loyre* and *Udaine*, where are great Works for the making Salt. It stands fourteen Miles from *Nantes* to the West, and was once called *Aula Guiriaca*.

Guerba, a River of *Spain*.

Gueret, *Gueretum*, a City of *France* in *la Marche*, upon the River *Cruse*, twelve Leagues from *Limoges* to the East, and twenty two from *Bourbon* to the West; others write it *Garactum*.

Gueser, *Seleucia*, the same with *Bagdas*.

Guetaria, *Menofea*, a Town in *Guipuscoa*.

Guetta opta, a City in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain twenty Miles from *Toledo*.

Gubaran. See *Oran*, which is the same.

Guiahe, *Guiana*, a large Country in *South America*, which is sometimes called *Guaiana*; it is bounded on the East and North by the *Atlantick Ocean*, or *North Sea*, on the West by the *Terra Firma*, and on the South by *Brasil*, and the Lake of *Parimá*. This Country has for thirty years last past, been inhabited by the *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*.

Guie, *Guetta*, *Gutta*, a River in *Burgundy*.

Guienne, *Aquitania*, a Province in *France*, which is bounded on the North with *Xaincoigne*, from which it is parted by the River *Dordonne*, on the South with *Gascoigne*, on the East with *Perigori*, and on the West with the *Aquitannick Ocean*, from the *Pyrenean Hills* to the River *Bordeaux*. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Wine, the first which is usually Transported into *Spain*, and the latter into the Northern Countries. The people are of a different both *Stature* and *Humour* from the rest of *France*.

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France; which is not much to be wondered at, considering the English Nation for three hundred years together were possessed of this Country. The principal Rivers of it are the *Garonne*, and the *Dordonne*, which meet at *Retraite*, and in one Channel fall into the Ocean. The chief Cities are *Bordeaux*, *Baionne*, and *Dax* or *D'Acs*.

Guilan, or *Guilao*, the *Hyrcaanian* Sea.

St. Guillain, *Gislenopolis*, a Town in *Hainault*, which has a Monastery belonging to it, and was taken by the French in 1654. and retaken by the Spaniards in 1656.

Guimaranes, *Catralucos*, *Vimaranum*, *Egitra*, *Araduca*, once a City, and frequently mentioned as such, now a small Village in the *Munire Douero d Minho* in *Portugal*, three Leagues from *Braga* towards the East. This was the place where *St. Damasus*, one of the ancient Popes, was born.

Guinee, *Guinea*, a very great Country on the Western Shoars of *Africa*, which by the Portuguese (the first Discoverers of it) is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. the Upper *Guinea* is bounded with *Nigritia* on the North, and the *Atlantick* Ocean on the South, and has the Kingdom of *Congo* on the East, the Mountains of *Leon* on the West. It is a very fruitful Country and of a great extent from East to West, and much frequented by the European Ships. It is divided into three parts, *Guinee* properly so called, which lies in the

middle; *Malegueta*, which lies to the West, and the Kingdom of *Beni* which lies to the East.

Guinee, properly so called, is a very large Country in *Africa*, upon the Shoars of the Ocean, between *Maguleta* to the West, from which it is separated by the Cape of *Palmas*, and the Kingdom of *Beni* to the East, from which it is divided by the River *de la Volta*, and it is divided into *la Cote d'or*, which lies East between the Rivers *Asien*, and *la Volta*, and *la Cote des Dents*, which lies West between the Cape of *Palmas*, and the River *Asien*, by which it is parted from the former. On the *Cote d'or* are many Castles belonging to the English, Swedes, Danes, and Hollanders. This Country was discovered in the year 1365. by the French, as is pretended. *Baudrand*. But in the dissimil Wars between the English and French, under *Charles VI.* and *VII.* they were forced to omit the prosecution of this Navigation. *Hofman*. But it is much more probable, and better attested, that it was discovered in the year 1482. by *Henry Duke of Viseo*, Son of *John I.* King of *Portugal*. But then the Spaniards in 1477. pursued this Discovery, and till 1479. excluded the first Discoverers, who regaining the Trade in the Island of *St. George*, built the strong Fort or Town of *Mina*, in 1486. to secure their Trade there for the future, and to command all the rest of this Coast. And this was the first place built by the Europeans on this Coast.

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Guines, a fine Town, which is the Capital of a County of the same name, having *Boulonois* on the South and East, *Terre d'Oye* on the North, and the *German Sea*, or *Streights of Calais* on the East. This Town stands two Miles East of *Calais*. This County was of old a part of *Boulonois*, and the Town belonged then to *Picardy*.

Guinegat, a small Town in *Artois*, made famous by a great defeat of the *French* Forces by the *Flandrians* in 1479. by which *Victory Maximilian* the Emperor, then Married to *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles* the Hardy, the last Duke of *Burgundy*, recovered *Tournay* out of the Hands of the *French*, and settled the Low Countries in the House of *Austria*. It lies three *French* Miles from *St. Omar* to the South, and the same distance from *Renty* to the East, and two from *Ayre* to the West, and less than a Mile from *Teroane*, and the *River Lis* to the South.

Guipuscoa, *Ipuscoa*, now a Province, but once a Kingdom in *Spain*. In the middle times it was annexed to the Kingdom of *Navar*, but is now separated from it, and united to *Biscay*, by which it is bounded on the West; on the South it has *Alava*, on the North the Bay of *Biscay*, and the Kingdom of *Navar* on the East. The principal Cities in it are *Tolosa*, which is the Capital, *St. Sebastian*, and *Fontarabie*. It is about thirty six Miles in Compass, and was anciently peopled by the *Cantabri*, a hardy and a Valiant people. This Country was wrested from the

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Crown of Navar in the year 1079: by *Alphonfus I.* King of *Castile*, but it was restored again, and continued under that Crown till 1200. when it revolted to *Castile* again, and ever since it has been united to *Biscay*.

Guir, *Dyrus*, a River of *Mauritania*.

Guise, *Guisa*, *Guisia*, a Town in *Picardy* in *France*, in the Territory of *Tierache*, which has a Castle, and is seated upon the *River Oise*, in the Confines of *Hainault*, nine Miles from *Cambrai* to the South, five from *la Fere* to the North-East, and about seventeen from *Amiens* to the East. This Town was Besieged by the *Spaniards*, without any success in 1650. But that which made it most remarkable was the Dukes of *Guise*, who in former times had a very great Hand in all the affairs of *France*, from the Reign of *Francis I.* to that of *Henry IV.* This Family was a Branch of the House of *Lorain*, advanced by *Francis I.* in the year 1528. from Counts or Earls of *Guise*, (which was their Inheritance) to Dukes of the same place. The first that was thus raised was *Claude*, the Son of *Renate II.* he had eight Sons; of which were *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, *Claudian* Duke of *Aumale*, and *Renatus* Marquis of *Elleboeuf*. *Francis* became very famous by his defence of *Metz*, against *Charles V.* and his surprizing *Calais* from the *English*, and was Assassinated in the year 1558. He was the Father of *Henry* Duke of *Guise*, and of *Charles* Duke of *Mayne*, &c. *Henry* making him-

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self Head of the Holy League against Henry III. of France, was slain in the States of Blois by the order of that Prince, in the Year 1588. Charles the other Brother took up Arms against his Prince, and continued them against Henry IV. till at last in the Year 1594. he was forced to submit to that Victorious Prince. Charles the Son of Henry, Succeeded his Father in the Dukedom, and was the Father of Henry the Second, who has been famous of later times, being chosen King of Naples, though the Spaniards in a short time outed him.

Gulick, *Zuliacum*, a City of Germany mentioned as such by Tacitus, and Ammianus, called now by the French *Zuliers*; and by the Germans *Gulick*; by the Italians *Giuliers*. It is the Capital of the Duchy of *Zuliers*, seated upon the River *Roer* or *Roure*, which falls into the *Maes* at *Roermonde*, and has a strong square Castle, which yet has been often taken, and retaken of latter times, till in the Year 1660. it was put by the Spaniards into the hands of the Duke of *Newburg*. It lies sixteen miles from *Cologne* to the West, seven from *Maeſtricht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the North-East. See *Zuliers*.

Guns, *Sabaria*, a River of the Lower Hungary, which riseth in *Austria*, and falls into the River *Rab*; the Hungarians call it *Bonges*.

Guntz, *Guntia*, a River in *Schwaben*, which gives Name to *Guntzburg*, in the Marquisate of *Burgom*, fourteen miles from *Kempten* to the North, and thirty nine from

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Auspurg; this River falls into the *Danube* three miles below *Ulm*.

Guplo, a small Lake in the Palatinate of *Breſt* in *Poland*.

Gurck, *Gircum*, a City in *Carinthia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*: it stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little lower falls into the *Oleze*, six miles from *Vil-lach* to the North, and about five from *Clagenfurt*, a little East of which the River *Gurck* falls into the *Danube*. This Bishoprick was Instituted by one of the Bishops of *Salzburg* in 1073. who reserved to himself, and his Successors, the Election and Investiture of the Bishops of this See, and taking the Oath of fealty from them; but now by Agreement with *Ferdinand* the First, the Emperor chuseth twice together, and then the Bishop of *Salzburg* the third time, and so by turns as often as this See happens to be vacant, though this Bishop is no Member of the Empire, nor has any Vote in the *Diet*, as all those which were founded by the Emperors of *Germany* have.

Gurgian, the *Caspian* Sea.

Gustrow, *Gustrovium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*, which is the Seat of a Duke, who has here a very splendid Castle; it stands seven German miles from *Wismar* to the East, and four from *Rostock* to the South, and three from *Dobbertin* to the North, and about seven from the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea to the South. The Duke of *Gustrow* has under him *Rostock*, and the greatest part of the Territory of *Walden* also, but *Gustrow* is his principal Town.

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Gutkow or *Gutzkow*, *Gutkovia*, is a Town of the hither *Pomerania*, upon the River *Pene*, which a little over falls into the *Gross Haff*, and llo into the *Baltick Sea*. It stands fourteen miles from *Gustrow* to the East, three from *Gripswald* to the South, and four from *Wolyast* to the South-West. This is the Capital of a Marquisate, which takes its Name from this Town, and lies between the Dukedom of *Stetin* to the East and South, the Dominion of *Bardt* to the West, and the *Baltick Sea* to the North; to it belongs *Gripswald* and *Gutkow*, and they are all of them together with *Stetin*, under the King of *Sweden*, who by a Treaty in 1676. regained them from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, who had seized them in a War, a little before.

Guydhil, the *Scotch* and *Irish*. *Guzerate*, *Gedrosia*, *Guzarata*, a Kingdom in the *East-Indies*, in the Cape of *Malabar*, which had heretofore Kings of its own, but is now under the Great *Mogul*, and it is often also called the Kingdom of *Cambaia*, from *Cambaia* its Capital City, under which word there is a further account of it; to which I shall here add that *Sultan Mamet* Prince of this Country, dying about the Year 1545. left the Tuition of his Son to one of his great Men, who being envied and hated by his Country-men, and his Prince though of Age then, not being able to Protect him, he in 1565. called in *Ecbar* the Great *Mogul*, who took Possession of this Kingdom, and ruined the King and his Tutor together with the discontented party. It is the plea-

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fantest Province in all *Indostan*, ever Green, and its Sea-Ports are *Surrat*, and *Cambaya*, which last is the best in the *Indies*.

Gwy, *Waga*, a River in *Wales*, which falleth into the *Severn* at *Chepstow*, after it hath passed by *Monmouth*.

Gwydh, *Veddis*, the Isle of *Wight*.

Gwyneth, *Venedocia*, North-*Wales*.

Gyfborn, *Gyfbornia*, a Town of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Luneburg*, under the Duke of *Zell*, three miles from *Brunswick* to the North, and five from *Zell* to the East, upon the River *Aller*.

Gyll, *Ansoba*, a River of *Ireland*, which falls into the Bay of *Galloway* in *Conaught*, on the West of *Ireland*.

Gyngisch, *Genadium*, *Cenadium*, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, which is called *Chanad* by the *Hungarians*; and *Gyngisch* by the *Germans*; it is the Head of a County of the same Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocz*, and stands upon the River *Merisch*, which passing from the *Carpathian Hills*, quite through *Transylvania*, and by *Lippa*, a little lower than this City, falls into the *Teyffe*, over against *Segedin*, from which this City stands about three miles to the East, and was in the hands of the *Turks* till 1676. but is now in the Possession of the Emperor.

Gyula. See *Giula*, a City of *Transylvania*.

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HAbas, that part of *Æthiopia*,
which lies next *Egypt*.

Habes, Elutherus, a River on the
Weſt of *Sicily*, which falls into the
Tyrrhenian Sea, eight miles from
Palermo.

Habaynacht, the great River *In-*
duſ.

Hackdar, Arſenarium, a Pro-
montory of *Africa*.

Hadersleben, a City in South
Guſtland, in the Dukedom of *Sleſ-*
wick towards the *Baltick* Sea, and
the Iſland of *Fionia*, which has a
very large Haven. It lies between
Kolding and *Apenrad*, about four
German miles from either, and
the ſame diſtance from *Fionia* to the
Weſt, and ſeven from *Flentsburg* to
the North. This City was built by
John Duke of Holſtein, but is now
under the King of *Denmark*, though
it has been often taken and loſt a-
gain by the *Swedes*, in their Wars
with the *Danes*. *Frederick III.*
was born here March 28. 1609.

Haerlem, Harlemum, a City of
Holland, the Capital of the Terri-
tory of *Kenmerlandt* in *Weſt-Friſe-*
land, upon the River [*Spara*]
Puttens Vaert, three miles from
Amſterdam to the Weſt, and four
from *Alckmar* to the South, between
the Lake called *Haerlem meer*, and
the Sea. It was made a Bishops See
by Pope *Paul IV.* under the Arch-
biſhop of *Utrecht*, in the Year
1559. but then this See was not
long lived, the *Hollanders* revolt-
ing ſoon after from *Spain*. As this

City was one of the firſt of thoſe
that ejected the *Spaniards*, ſo
it was the firſt that felt the heat of
their fury. *Frederick* Son of the
Duke de Alva, being ſent with an
Army in the Year 1573. to reduce
it; but it proved a long and a
bloody ſiege, and laſted eight
Months. This ſiege was made the
more memorable too by a Naval
Victory obtained by fixty *Spaniſh*
Ships, over an hundred *Dutch*
Ships, which forced the City to
Surrender, and alſo by the Cruel-
ty the *Spaniards* uſed after they
got the place, putting two thou-
ſand Perſons to the Sword, under
pretence they came from other
Towns, after they had given their
Oath to bear Arms no more, and
that they had in the ſiege deſaced
the ſacred Images, and therefore
were put to death not as *Harle-*
mers, but as *Sacrilegious Perſons*.
This was the laſt of the Actions
of the Duke of *Alva*, he being ſoon
after recalled. This City was built
as is ſuppoſed by *Onelem*, a Noble
man, from whom it had its Name.
But others ſay it was built by the
Friſelanders, about the Year 506.
And it is ſuppoſed too that in this
City the *Art of Printing* was firſt
invented. But this need not be
queſtioned, who ever Founded, or
has ſince improved this City, it is
now a great, populous, rich, and
well fortified City, ſeated in a
healthful Air, which has about it
pleaſant Meadows, and an adorning
Wood. It was in the time of
L. Guicciardin, one of the biggeſt
Cities in *Holland*, and which made
yearly between ten and twelve
thouſand Pieces of Cloth, from

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which Trade it may be supposed to have had its greatest rise and increase.

Hafern, Sabrina, the *Sebern*, one of the principal Rivers of *England*. See *Sebern*.

Hag, a Town and County in the Empire, in *Bavaria*.

Hague, Haga Comitis, the pleasantest and greatest Village in Christendom, seated within one mile of the *German Ocean*, between *Leyden* to the North, and the Mouth of the *Maex* to the South, four *German miles* from *Rotterdam* to the West, and seven from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. In which is the usual residence of the Prince of *Orange*, and of the Council of the *United Provinces*, and in which the Earls of *Holland* had heretofore a stately Palace. The *Dutch* call this place *Graven Hage*; the *English* the *Hague*; the *French* *La Haye*. The *Hollanders* would never fortify this Village, out of a vanity they have to be the Masters of the Noblest Village in all Christendom; but then they have narrowly escaped the paying dear for this boast, the Town having been in danger of being surprized both by the *French* and *Spaniards*. The *Hage* or *Hagh*, in the *German* signifies an House.

Hagenaw, Hagenois, Hageno, a City in the Lower *Alsacia*, upon the Rivers [*Matra*] *Moterbrun*, and [*Sorna*] *Sorr* United, which was first Walled in the Year 1164. by *Frederick Enobarbus* the Emperor, who built here also an Imperial Palace, and made it a Free and Imperial City. It is now one of

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the Imperial Villages, and was heretofore under the Protection of the House of *Austria*, but by the Peace of *Munster*, it came under the King of *France*. Since that in the Year 1675. it was in vain besieged by the *Austrian Forces*, but soon after all its Fortifications were slighted by the *French*, and thereupon it suffered very much in the last *German War*. This City stands two miles West of the *Rhine*, and four from *Strasbourg* to the North, and is now repairing.

Landvogyes von Hagenaw, or the *Bailiwick of Hagenaw*, is almost included in *Alsacia*, and is also called the Prefecture of the Ten Imperial Cities, because there are so many in it, viz. *Hagenaw, Colmar, Schelstrat, Wissemburg, Landaw, the Upper Ebenheim, Rosheim, Munster in Gregorienthal, Kaisersberg*, and *Turcheim*, with their dependents, and *Mulhus* in *Suntgow*, belonged also once to this *Bailiwick*, which is now one of the *Swiss Cantons*. This *Bailiwick* was mortgaged to the Elector *Palatin* by *Sigismund* the Emperor for fifty thousand *Florens*, but *Ferdinand I.* paid the Debt, and united it to the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, in the Year 1558. And in 1648. by the Peace of *Munster* it was resigned with all its Dependences to the *French*, who are still possessed of it.

Hailbrun, or *Hailprun*, *Heilbrun, Alisum, fons Salurns, Hailbruna*, a *German City* in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the River *Neckar*, in the Confines of the *Duke* dom of *Wurtemberg*, which is called

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ed by this Name, by reason of
the great plenty of Medicinal
Springs it has. It was made a Free
Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in
1240. when it was also first Wal-
led, and it is still a Free City, and
lies two miles from *Wimfen* to the
South, and eight from *Spire* to the
East. Here is a Stone Bridge over
the *Necker*.

Haimburg. See *Hymburg*.

Hainaur, Hannonia, a Province
in the *Low Countries*, called by the
French Haynaut; by the *Germans*
Hegenow; by the *Spaniards* and
Italians Hannonia; which is one
of the greatest of them, taking its
Name from a small River. It was
heretofore much less than it is now,
and contained then only the Eastern
part of this Province, the Western
being a distinct Earldom, and cal-
led by the name of *Valenciennes*,
but this has for some Ages been
annexed to *Hainault*, and compre-
hended in it. This Province has
on the East *Brabant, Namur*, and
Liege, on the North the *Impe-
rial Flanders*, or the County of
Gloft, on the West *Flandria Gal-
lica*, and on the South *Picardy*. It is
watered by the *Scheld* and the *Haif-
e*. This Province was at first un-
der its own Counts or Earls. The
last Countess of which was dispos-
essed by force, by *Philip Duke of*
Burgundy, in the Year 1438. And
it became united to the rest of
the Provinces, but the greatest part
it is now subject to the *French*,
viz. *Valenciennes, Maubeuge, Lan-
cieux, Bouchaine, Quesnoy, Oster-
me, and the Territory between*
the Maez and the Sambre; the
County of *Monts* being only left to

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the *Spaniards* with *Monts*, the Ca-
pital of this Province.

Hair, a Desert in *Lybia*, in the
Kingdom of *Targa*, on the South
side of it towards *Nigritia*, which
is one hundred miles in length be-
tween the Desarts of *Igni* to the
East, and the Kingdom of *Zuenzig*
to the West.

Haisne, Hania, a very smal.
River in *Hainault*, which gives
Name to the whole Province, it ari-
seth near *Binche* in this Province,
and dividing it into two parts, wa-
tereth *Monts*, takes in *Trulla*, and
at *Conde* falls into the *Schelde*.

Halapia, Mesopotamia, a Pro-
vince in *Asia*.

Halar, Halara, a City in *Ise-
land*, on the North side, which is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Drontheim*, and has no Walls,
nor any great number of Inhabi-
tants; it stands by the Bay of *Skag-
afjord*, and is under the King of
Denmark as King of *Norway*.

*Halberstad, Pheugarum, Hal-
berstatum*, is a German City in the
Lower Saxony, which is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of
Mentz, being substituted in the
stead of *Salinstad*, in the Year 819.
It is the Capital also of a Principa-
lity which has its Name from it,
and stands upon the River *Hosheim*,
seven miles from *Maegdeburg* to
the West, and as many from *Brun-
swick* to the South. It was hereto-
fore an Imperial Free Town, but
being exempt, it fell under the Do-
minion of its own Bishop first, and
by the Treaty of *Westphalia* or
Munster, this Bishoprick was
changed into a Principality, and
given to the Duke of *Branden-
burg*.

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burg. The Bishop of this Diocels imbraced the *Augustane* Confession in the Year 1586.

The *Principality of Halberstad*, is a small Territory which was granted by *Charles the Great*, who founded it, to the Bishoprick, but it is now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It is bounded on the North by the Dukedoms of *Maegdeburg*, and *Brunswick*, and on the South by the Principality of *Anhalt*, and lies from East to West about nine German miles. The Capital of it is *Halberstad*.

Halifax, a Corporation in the County of *Tork*, upon the River *Calder*, seated upon the steep descent of an Hill, and extended from East to West (which of old was called *Horton*) it is a very populous and rich Town; having in it Eleven Chappels, whereof two are Parishes, and about twelve thousand Inhabitants. This Town is placed in a barren Soil, where there is little to be had which is necessary to the life of Man, but the Inhabitants have by their industry in Clothing, and other Manufactures so supplied those defects, that none are richer or better supplied than they. *Charles II.* added to the Honour of this place, when *July 16.* he Created *George Savil* Baron of *Byland*, and Vicount *Halifax*, who is still living.

Halenberg, a part of Mount *Kalenberg*, which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, and runs to the South as far as the *Drave*, whereof this branch parts *Hungary* from *Sciria* and *Carinhia*.

Halep, or *Haleppo*. See *Aleppo*.

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Hali, Muza, a City in *Arabia the Happy*, upon the *Red Sea*, now called *Gezien*.

Halitz, *Halioz*, a Town in *Poland*, in a Territory called by the same Name, upon the River *Niester* (*Tyra*) in *Red Russia*, which has a strong Castle. This was heretofore a City of great Name, and the Capital of *Red Russia*, which was then a Kingdom, the Prince of which was often called the King of *Halitz*, and not of *Russia*, because this Kingdom was divided into many Dukedoms, the principal of which was the Duke of *Kiovia*. Pope *Gregory XI.* made this an Archbishop's See, but in the Year 1414. the Archbishoprick was removed to *Lemburg*, from which *Halitz* stands sixteen Polish miles to the North-East, and twenty five from *Caminieck* to the West. It is now in a declining state, and inhabited by few.

Hall, Hala, Halla, a City in the Upper Saxony, in *Misnia*, which though little, is yet in a good condition, and is under the jurisdiction of its own Duke. It stands upon the River [*Sala*] *Saelder* three German miles from *Mersburg* to the North, and ten from *Maegdeburg* to the South, and seventeen from *Wittenburg* to the South-West. It has near it a Castle, called *Mauriceburg*, which was heretofore the Village of *Dobredor*. This City in the Year 981. obtained its Character from *Otho II.* and took its present Name from four *Salt Springs* which are in it. It was once a Free and Imperial City, but is now exempted, and is Subject to its Duke, who is of the Electoral House

House called the who be has also some pl *Maegdeburg* *Schwa* a small *Schwaben* since the in the m Mountain and being which rise the River two parts, er Town, ther by a *Salt Spring* taken and r *dish War*. dom of *W* was once a from *Haill* eight from West, nine on the *Mai* and fifteen t almost a the *Rhine*, *Danube*. I *hal De Tur* *Hall in In* *Tyrol*, *hall*, from two miles f *hall*. *Hall*, or *H* *ainault*, in *ant*, where i *ated* to th *uch frequ* *the Walls* of *the Year* *ote a piece*

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House of *Saxony*, and is therefore
 called the *Duke of Saxony of Hall*,
 who besides the adjacent Country
 has also almost half *Thuringia*, and
 some places in the Dukedom of
Maegdeburg.

Schwabishe Hall, *Hall en Souabe*,
 a small Imperial and Free City in
Schwaben, which has been such ever
 since the Year 1360. It is placed
 in the midst of steep Rocks and
 Mountains, and had both its Name
 and being from some Salt Springs
 which rise in it. It is divided by
 the River [*Cocharus*] *Cochar*, into
 two parts, the Upper and the Low-
 er Town, which are joined toge-
 ther by a Bridge, and has eleven
 Salt Springs. This City was often
 taken and retaken in the great *Swe-*
dish War. It stands in the Duke-
 dom of *Wurtemberg*, of which it
 was once a part, six German miles
 from *Hailbrun* to the East, and
 eight from *Norlingen* to the North-
 West, nineteen from *Franckfort*
 on the *Main*, to the same quarter,
 and fifteen from *Spire* to the East,
 almost an equal distance from
 the *Rhine*, the *Maine*, and the
Danube. It was taken by the Mar-
 shal *De Turen* in 1645.

Hall in Instball, a German Town
 in *Tyrol*, upon the River *In-*
ball, from which it has its Name,
 two miles from *Inspruck* to the
 East.

Hall, or *Haut*, a small Town in
Mainault, in the Confines of *Bra-*
ne, where is a famous Church de-
 dicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and
 much frequented on her account.
 The Walls of it were pulled down
 the Year 1677. *Justus Lipsius*
 wrote a piece of the Miracles of this

H A

Virgo Hallensis, or Image of the
 Virgin *Mary*.

Hall, *Ernolatia*, a Village in the
 Upper *Austria*, upon the River
Krems, six German miles from
Lintz, [*Lentia*] to the South.

Halland, *Hollandia*, a part of
 South *Gothland*, which was here-
 tofore a Province of the Kingdom
 of *Denmark*, but is now under the
 King of *Sweden*, ever since the
 Year 1645. It is bounded on the
 East and North with *Westro-Goth-*
thia, on the West with the *Baltick*
 Sea, and on the South with *Scania*.
 The chief Town in it is *Helmstad*.
 This Province is extended from
 North to South sixty miles upon
 the *Baltick* Sea, but it is not above
 fifteen miles broad, and was once a
 Dukedom.

Halderstein, a small Seignory in
Switzerland, near *Coire*.

Halydown, or *Haledon*, a Town
 in *Northumberland*, upon the Ri-
 ver *Tine*, where *Oswald* King of
Northumberland, Invoking *Jesus*
Christ, in the Year 634. overthrew
Edwal King of the *Britains*, and
 thereupon embraced Christianity,
 and sent for *Aidan* the *Scot* to
 teach him and his people, calling
 the place *Heavenfield*. This Field
 has been since Consecrated to Vi-
 ctory, the *Scots* being beaten here
 by the *English* in the Year 1331.
 and again in 1402. if *Halydown*,
 and *Haledon* be the same places, as
 I suppose they are.

Ham, the same with *Egypt*.

Ham, *Hamum*, a small, but strong
 City in *Westphalia*, upon the River
Lippe, in the County of *March*,
 in the Confines of the Diocels of
Munster, five German miles from
Munster

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Munster to the South, and fourteen from *Cologne* to the North-East, between *Dorsten* to the West, and *Lippestad* to the East. This City is under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, but is notwithstanding a *Hanse Town*; it was taken by the *French* in 1673. but it is now returned under its former Master.

Ham, a City in *Picardy* in *France*, in *Vermandois*, upon the River *Some*, four Leagues from *S. Quentin* to the South-West, and sixteen from *Amiens* to the East.

Haman, *Hama*, *Emisa*, *Apamea*, a City of *Syria*, called vulgarly *Bems*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Orontes*, now called *Farfar*, between *Aretbusa* to the North, and *Laodicea* to the South, about forty three miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch*, and thirty from *Aleppo* to the South. Our later Maps make *Hama* and *Henx*, two several places, and *Apamea* and *Emisa*, are by *Baudrand* made several Cities.

Hamay, or *Haimage*, a Town and Monastery in *Flanders*.

Hamburg, *Gambriovii*, *Hamburgum*, *Treva*, is one of the most Celebrated Cities and Sea-Ports of *Germany*; seated in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, upon the River *Ebe*; which is yet an Imperial and Free City, and not subject to any Prince, and one of the principal *Hanse Towns* in *Germany*. Heretofore it was dignified with an Archbishops See, but the Chair was removed to *Bremen* in the Year 30. by *Ansgarius*

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Bishop of it, with the Consent of *Leopold* the Emperor. This City is placed in the Territory of *Stormaren*, eighteen German miles from the *German Ocean*, which yet Tides up to this City, fifteen from *Bremen* to the North, ten from *Lubeck* to the South, and seven from *Stade* to the East. It is very strongly fortified, rich, and populous, and in a growing condition. It has its Name from one *Hammon* a great Man who built it. It was built first by *Charles* the Great, against the *Danes*, in the Year 809. *Heridagus* was the first, and *Ansgarius* the second and last Archbishop of it. It was first subject to *Abson* Prince of the North *Elbingers*, and afterwards to *Herman Billingen*, Son of *Otto* the First, Duke of the Lower *Saxony*, and to his Son *Bennis* after him, in whom this Line ended. *Adolphus* Count of *Schawenburg*, in the Year 1137. Governed this City and *Holstein* for *Lotharius* Duke of *Saxony*. *Adolphus* the Third granted it many and great Privileges for a considerable sum of Money, which were Confirmed by *Frederick Barbarossa* the Emperor. In his absence in the East, *Henry* the Lion ruined this City, but *Adolphus* upon his return recovered and rebuilt it, but he did not long survive, being slain in Battle in 1203. by *Waldemar* Duke of *Sleswick*, Brother of *Canutus* King of *Denmark*. This King of *Denmark* gave this City to one *Albertus* Duke of *Orlamund*, who sold his Right to the Seat of the City, which Sale was Confirmed by *Adolphus* the third Duke of *Holstein*, and ever since the

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the City has been a Free State; yet the Dukes of *Holftein* do still pretend a Right and Title to it. *Frederick II.* in 1579. had a Controversie with this City, which was ended by the payment of a considerable sum of mony. It embraced the *Lutheran* Confession, at the first Publication of it, and yet it tolerates the *Calvinists*, and it gave shelter to the *English* in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who in 1554 fled hither. In the year 1686. the present King of *Denmark* suddenly sat down before this City with an Army of thirty thousand men, but the Winter coming on, and the Neighbour Princes espousing their Cause, and sending them Forces into the City, he was forced to retire, those within the City, on whom he relied, being discovered, and afterwards tryed, and Executed. There is hardly in the World a finer City, nor larger and safer Port than this. This City is said to have done homage to *Christian III.* as Duke of *Holfstein*, in 1604.

Hamel, a Town near *Corbie*, upon a River that falls into the *Seine* in *Picardy*.

Hamelen, Hamala, Hamelia, a City of Germany, in the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, between *Hildesheim* to the East, and *Paderborne* to the West, upon the (*Visurgii*) *Weser*; which parts this Dukedom from *Westphalia*, and beneath *Bremen* is into the German Ocean. It stands twenty Miles from *Bremen* to the South-East, fourteen from *Brunswick* to the South-West, twenty six from *Hamburgh* to the

South, and twenty three from *Fuld* to the North. This City belongs now to the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, and the Earl of *Lippe*, and was heretofore under the Abbat of *Fuld*, before *Albert* Duke of *Brunswick* received it into his Protection, which in time turned from a Protectory to a Sovereign Jurisdiction, as is usual. And it is now under the Duke of *Brunswick Hannover*. Near this place the *Austrians* received a fatal overthrow from the *Swedes*, and *Lunenburgers*, at the Castle of *Ottendorp*, in the year 1633.

Hamiltown, a Castle in the County of *Cluydsdale*, in *Scotland*, upon the *Cluyd* or *Glotta*, above *Bothwel*, ten *English* Miles from *Glasgow* to the South, and thirty five from *Edenburgh* to the West, which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best Families in *Scotland*, in whose possession it is.

Hammeren, Hammaria, a City of *Norway*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Drontheim*, in the Province of *Aggerhus*, in the Confines of *Dalecarlia*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is very small. It stands thirty *Swedish* Miles from *Bergen* to the East, and twenty from *Anflo*, *Anfloga*, to the North. This Bishoprick is united to that of *Anflo*.

Hampton Court, a Noble Country House, belonging to the King of *England*, in *Middlesex*, ten Miles from *London* on the *Thames*, which was built by Cardinal *Woolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who also built *White-Hall*, the common Residence

H A

dence of our Kings ever since.

Hamsa, Emisa, a City of Syria upon the *Orontes*.

Hantshire, or *Hampshire*. See *Hantshire*.

Hanaw, *Hanovia*, a strong Town in *Franconia* in Germany, upon the River *Kintz*, which a little lower falls into the *Mayne*, between *Franckfort* to the West, and *Aschaffenburg* to the East, three Miles from either of them, and ten from *Marpurg* to the South. This City has suffered very much in the late Swedish and German Wars.

Hani, Ecbatana, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia*, the Capital of the *Medes*, and a Regal City, mentioned by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, and *Ptolemy*. Said to be built by *Arphaxad*, now supposed to be *Tauris*. See *Tauris*.

Hannonia. See *Hainault*.

Hannover, Hamower, Hannovera, Hanouer, a German City in the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, in the Territory of *Calemberg*, upon the River (*Leina*) *Leine*, which falls into the *Weser*, beneath *Ferden*, four Miles above *Bremen*, from which last *Hannover* stands sixteen Miles to the South-West, five from *Hildesheim* to the North-West, and six from *Brunswick* to the West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but was afterwards exempted. Its Prince, who is of the House of *Brunswick*, possesseth one half of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, with the Territory of *Calemberg*, and *Grubenhagen*, and has under him, *Hannover, Hamelen, Gottingen, Newstad*, and *Limbeck*. This City

H A

is very well fortified. The present Duke, *John Frederick*, is a Roman Catholic, and is younger Brother to the Duke of *Zell*. But the City of *Hannover*, was one of those which entered the *Smalcaldick League*, as appeareth in *Sleidan*. And therefore I suppose the people of it are generally of the Reformed Religion.

Hantshire, Hantonia, a County in the West of England, is bounded on the South by the *British Sea*, and the Isle of *Wight*, on the West by *Dorsetshire*, on the North by *Berkshire*, and on the East by *Surry* and *Sussex*. It is a large and a fruitful County, and the Capital of it is the City of *Winchester*; besides which it has also *Southampton, Portsmouth, Rumsay*, very considerable Towns. I do not know of any Noble Man that has any Title from this County in general, and as to those taken from the Cities and Towns, I shall take them in their proper places.

Haoaxe, Haoaxu, a River of *Africa*, which springeth out of vast Mountains in the *Abissin* Empire, in the Confines of the Provinces of *Xaoa*, and *Ogga*, and being augmented with the Stream of *Machi*, entereth the Kingdom of *Adel*, called by the Portuguese *Zeila*, the Capital of which, *Avarele*, stands upon this River, which is said to be not much less than the *Nile*, and after a Course of six hundred Miles, to discharge itself into the *Red Sea*, having fertilized the Kingdom of *Adel* in the same manner, as the other doth that of *Egypt*. See *Jerusalem*.

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Lobo a Portuguese, who Travelled
this Country.

Hapsel, Hapselia, a small City
in Livonia, in the Province of E-
stonia, and in the Territory of
Wick, upon a small Bay of the
same name, which is part of the
Baltick Sea. It was heretofore a
Bishop's See, under the Archbishop
of Riga; and stands two Swedish
Miles from Leal to the North,
and eleven from Revel to the
West. It is under the King of
Sweden.

Harberick Salamboria, a Town
in Mesopotamia.

Harburgh, Harburgum, a strong,
but ill peopled Town in the
Dukedom of Lunenburgh, upon
the Elbe, two German Miles from
Lamburgh to the South, and six
from Lunenburgh to the West. It
is a Cattle.

Harcourt, a small Town and
castle in Normandy, in the Ter-
ritory of Eureux, scarce five Miles
from this place to the West, and
two from Belmont to the North.

Philip VI. in the year 1338. ere-
cted this into an Earldom, which
was bestowed upon the Princes of
Bain, some of which Family
of late times been famous
Commanders in the Wars.

Harda, Artiscus, a River of
France.

Harderwick, Hardebones, Har-
wick, a small City in Guelder-
land, under the United Provin-
ces, in the County of Veleuwe,
which is a Hance Town, and an
University, opened here in 1648.
It stands upon the Shoar of the
Ryder Sea, from which it has re-
ceived great damage, but greater

from the French, who taking it
in 1672. dismantled, and left it
in 1673. It stands seven Leagues
from Utrecht to the South-East,
and six from Deventer to the
West. This City was first walled
with a Brick Wall in the year
1229.

Hardes-Walt, Hartzwald, Me-
libocum, a Mountain in Thuringia,
and a Wood, or Forest, called
Sylvia Herculis, Sylvia Semana,
Sylvia Bacenn. It lies in the South
part of the Dukedom of Brun-
swick, in the Territory of Gru-
benhagen, between Halberstad to
the East, and Goslar to the West,
the top of this Mountain is called
by the Inhabitants Blokes-barch,
between Osterwick, and Wernin-
gerod, two Towns in these parts.
This Forest, which is called Ba-
cenn, by Caesar, and Sylvia Sema-
na by Ptolemy, and covers the
Mountain above mentioned, lies
between the Elbe and Saal to
the East, and the Weser to the
West. Though Mercator by a
mistake took it for a part of
the Hercinian Forest, and placed
it between Thuringia and Bo-
hemia.

Harfleur, a Castle in the Pais
de Caux in Normandy in France,
upon the North side of the out-
let of the Seyne, within one Mile
of Havre d' Grace, and three of
Honfleur to the North. Which
was besieged in the year 1416. by
the French, and defended by the
English, who frustrated their de-
signs, and in a Sea Fight near this
place defeated the French and
Genoese Fleets: soon after which
followed the taking of Caen, Fal-
lais,

H A

lais, Conquest, and Roan it self, by the Victorious *English*.

Hartford, *Hartfordia*, a Town which gives name to the County in which it stands. It is more usually called *Hertford*.

Harlingen, *Harlinga*, a City in the United Provinces in *West-Friesland*, the next to *Leuwarden* in order and greatness, strong and hard to be taken, because the adjacent Country may be drowned. It has a very large Haven on the *Zuider Sea*, and stands in the Territory of *Wetberge*, three Leagues from *Leuwarden* to the *West*.

Harris, or *Harnland*, *Harria*, a Province of *Livonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, in the Province of *Esthon*, the Capital of which is *Revel*, which with this Province is under the Crown of *Sweden*.

Harjan, a Mountain in the Lower *Hungary*, four German Miles from the *Drave* to the North, and the same distance from *Mohatz* to the West, near which the Dukes of *Lorain*, and *Bavaria*, defeated an Army of an hundred thousand *Turks*, August 12. 1687. See *Mohatz*.

Hartfordshire. See *Hertfordshire*.

Hartlandpoint, *Herculis Promontorium*, a famous Cape in the Western part, and Northern Shoar of the County of *Devonshire*, near the Confines of *Cornwal*, which shoots a great way into the *British Sea*, and makes a safe Bay for the Riding of Ships.

Hartzerode, *Hartzzeroda*, a Castle in the Upper *Saxony*, in the

H A

Principality of *Anhalt*, upon the River *Selka*, twelve Miles from *Northausen* to the South-East, where was the Seat or Residence of one of the five Princes of *Anhalt*.

Harwich, *Harvicum*, a Town in *Essex*, at the Mouth of the *Stour* which has a Large, a Safe, and a Noble Sea-Port, or Haven, made famous of old by a Naval Victory; here obtained against the *Danes* by the *English*, in the year 884. This Town is not great (saith Mr. *Cambden*.) but well peopled, strong both by Art and Nature, (it being almost surrounded by the Sea) and of late much improved by the care, and charge of *Queen Elizabeth*, but then it wants Fresh Water. This is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Hasbaigne, *Hasbainensis Pagus*, called by the Inhabitants *Haspogow*, is a Territory in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, extended between *Brabant*, the *Maeze*, and the City of *Leige*; The Capital of which is *St. Treven*; it reaches of old as far as *Louvaine*, *Loeven*, and is frequently mentioned in ancient History.

Hasbar, *Hasbata*, a Province the Kingdom of *Fex*, in *Barbary* bounded on the North by the Straights of *Gibraltar*, on the West by the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the Province of *Afgaria* to the East; the principal place of which is *Tangier*, now ruined by the *English*. See *Tangier*.

Hascora, or *Escura*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Morocco*

having *Draeco* to the East, which is *Es*

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Hassia, French *He*

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dom. It lies of the *Rhin*

to the North *Weteraw* to

to the South the *Dakedon*

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purgh, *Sma* *beim*. This

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in *Corn*, *Past* and *Game*.

its name from Conquering

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three. And the *Christian*

er *Boniface*, about the year

Hasnon, and *is*.

Haspaam, *amum*, or *P*

ity of the Province of the *Sophy*, or

des. It is very populous, and greater. The

having *Duccala* to the North, *Morocco* to the South, and *Tedelsa* to the East, the principal Town of which is *Elmadina*.

Hafenburgh, Didatrium, a Town in the County of *Burgundy*.

Hassia, Hessen, called by the French *Hesse*, is a Province of *Germany*, which is honoured with the Title of a *Landgrave* or *Marquisate*, which is a Provincial Earldom. It lies in the Higher Circle of the *Rhine*, between *Westphalia* to the North, *Westcrwalde*, and *Weteraw* to the West, *Franconia* to the South, and *Thuringe*, and the Dukedom of *Brunswick* to the East. The chief Cities and Towns in it are *Cassel*, *Hirschfeld*, *Margburgh*, *Smalkalden*, and *Ziegenheim*. This is under Princes of its own, who have possessed it ever since the year 1263. It is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, Woods, Mines, and Game. This Country took its name from the *Hessi*, who conquering the *Chatti*, its old Inhabitants, changed the former name. It is from East to West thirty three German Miles, in length from North to South twenty three. And it was Converted to the Christian Faith by *Winifrid*, or *Boniface*, an *English Saxon*, about the year 730.

Hafnon, a Monastery in *Armenia*.

Haspam, Haspahamum, Aspahanum, or *Hispaham*, the Royal City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, in the Province of *Hierach*, where the *Sophy*, or King of *Persia* Resides. It is very great, rich, and populous, and is daily growing greater. The King has here a ve-

ry great and Magnificent Palace, and there belong to it three very large Suburbs. Some think the ancient name of this City was *Hecatompylon*, and others *Aspa*. The Kings of *Persia* have Resided here near an hundred years, and this is it that hath given it this great increase. It stands upon the River *Zenderoud*, or *Zenderu*, which ariseth from the Mountain of *Dimavend*, and divides this City into two parts, and about five Miles beneath it is swallowed up by the Sands. It lies seventy German Miles from *Casbin* to the South, and eighty from *Ormus* to the North, and a little more from *Bagdat* to the East. It is seated in a Plain, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of about three or four Leagues, with an high Mountain, which lies about it like an Amphitheatre. In Long. 86. 40. Lat. 32. 26. The Province of *Hierach*, in which it stands, was the ancient *Parthia*. This City with the Suburbs, is about eight German Miles in Compass, and has twelve Gates, whereof there are but nine constantly open, and it has about eighteen thousand Houses, and five hundred thousand Inhabitants. It has Walls and Bastions of Brick, but ill built, ill kept, and out of repair, so that they are of no use, nor do they at all secure the City. Upon the River there is a lovely Stone Bridge. This City was taken and destroyed twice by *Tamerlane*, and about the year 1450. suffered much from one of its own Princes. The Mosques, and the Bazar, or Market Place, Baths, great Mens Houses and Gardens,

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are the great Ornaments of this City. Some of the great Houses and their Gardens, taking up twenty Acres of Ground: and these Gardens they adorn with Fountains, Flowers, fine Walks, and delicate rows of Trees, both for Shades and Fruits. So that the far greatest part of this vast City is taken up by Gardens, and not peopled like ours. I have taken this short account out of *Olearius*, who in 1637. was in this City, and *Thevenot*, who Travelled this Kingdom since that time.

Hasbengow. See *Hasbaigne*.

[*Hassio Porto*, *Heraclea*, a Town in the Lesser Asia in *Caria*, between *Miletum*, and the Mouth of the *Maander*, now *Madre*, thirty Miles from *Ephesus* to the South.

Hastings, *Othona*, a Sea-Port Town, and the first of the *Cinque Ports*, in the County of *Sussex*, consisting of two Streets, extended in length from North to South, having in each of them a Parish Church, seated between a high Cliff to the Seaward, and an Hill to the Land, upon a small Brook on the South side of it, five Miles West of *Winchelsey*, and near the Eastern borders of this County. It hath had a great Castle upon the Hill which commanded it, but this is now ruined, and instead of it stands a Light-House to guide the Sea-men. This and the other *Cinque Ports*, which are its Members, was to send the King twenty one Ships, each of which was to have twenty one tall Men in it, and they were bound to appear upon forty days

Summons, and to serve fifteen days at their own Charge, but if the King desired them longer, he was to pay to the Master and Constable six pence the day, and to each Mariner three pence. The Harbour here was made by a Pere of Timber, which being destroyed by the raging Seas in the year 1578. *Queen Elizabeth* granted a Contribution for the repairing of it, which money was misemployed, and the Work neglected, so that the Trade and Fishery of this place is since that time much decayed. The Honorable *Theophilus Hastings*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, is Baron of *Hastings*. This Title being given to *Sir William Hastings*, his Predecessor, by *Edward IV.* in the second year of his Reign.

Havage. See *Meroi*.

La Havana, a famous Sea-Port in the Isle of *Cuba*, in the Bay of *Mexico* in the *West-Indies*, which is very great, and fortified to the utmost that Art or Expence can arise to, and seated at the North end of the Island, over against the Cape of *Florida*. This is the Harbour to which all the Fleets from *Spain* direct their Course; here they unlade their *European* Merchandises, and here again they take in the Plate, and other Riches of the *Spanish West-Indies*, in order to their Transportation into *Europe*; so that it is one of the most frequented Ports in the *West-Indies*. And whilst all this Wealth passeth to and through it, much must stick here, so that it is become very rich and populous, and the *Spaniards* to

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secure the built a ft here a G Garrison notwithstanding Charge, years since of Ships, surprized and made vast Ramfo being Burn 292. 10. L. *Havaspent* *Havelburg* small City Lower Saxony, under *Magdeburg* a Territory of *Brandenburg* *Havel*, which falls into the *Magdeburg* twelve from the Bishops embraced the on ever since *Havessen*, a Province in the *Aspian Sea*, takes from the Province being by our no further *Havre de Grace*, a strong commandy in well fortified Haven. south of the *Caux*, eight to the *Wendebec*, ten

serve fifteen Charge, but if them longer, he the Master and the day, and three pence. was made by which being ing Seas in the Elizabeth granted for the repair- mony was mis- the Work neg- the Trade and ace is since that d. The Honor- Hastings, Earl of Baron of Hastings given to Sir Wil- is Predecessor, by the second year

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famous Sea-Port Cuba, in the Bay the West-Indies, great, and fortified at Art or Expense and seated at the Island, over of Florida. This to which all the pain direct their they unlade their andisies, and here in the Plate, and the Spanish West- to their Transpor- ope; so that it is frequented Port- dies. And while passeth to and from ch must stick here come very rich and the Spaniards to secure

secure this Important place, have built a strong Castle, and settled here a Governour, and a good Garrison of Spaniards. And yet notwithstanding all this Care and Charge, the *Buccaneers*, a few years since, with a small number of Ships, under Spanish Colours, surprized and Plundered this place, and made the Inhabitants pay a vast Ransom to preserve it from being Burnt. It lies in Long. 292. 10. Lat. 20. 00.

Havasspunde, Dacia Alpestris.

Havelburgh, Havelburgum, a small City in the Circle of the Lower Saxony, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*; it stands in *Prignitz*, a Territory in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, which one Mile lower falls into the *Elbe*, ten Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, and twelve from *Berlin* to the West. The Bishops of this Diocess have embraced the *Augustane* Confession ever since the year 1556.

Haveffen, Cimmericorum Populi, Province in *Georgia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, as *Ortelius* conjectures from the description of *laision the Armenian*. But this Province being not called by this name by our later Travellers, can be no further described here.

Havre de Grace, Portus Gracie, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Normandy* in *France*, which has a well fortified Castle, and an Excellent Haven. It is seated at the Mouth of the *Seyne*, in the *Pais de Caux*, eighteen Leagues beneath *Caen* to the West, and fifteen from *Quebec*, ten from *Licieux* to

the North, and almost twenty from *Dieppe* to the South, upon the Shoars of the *British* Seas, over against *Shorham* in *Sussex*. This Town was in the year 1563. put into the Hands of *Queen Elizabeth*, by the Protestants of *France*, who were then engaged in War against their King, as a Cautionary place; and a Peace was soon after concluded, without any regard taken of that Princess, or her Interest, by those she had succoured in their greatest distress. And not contented with this both parties joyned against the *English*, and besieged the Town, which being surrounded with Enemies without, and wasted by the Plague within, was forced in a short time to surrender to the *French*.

Haute-Rive, Alta-Ripa, a Town in *Languedoc*, upon the River *Auriège* [*Alburacis*] which ariseth in *de Foix*, from the *Pyrenean* Hills, and falls into the *Guaronne*, four Miles from *Toulouse* to the South.

Haux, Halla. See *Hall* in *Hainault*.

La Haye, Haga Comitii. See *Hague*.

Haye du Routol, Haga Brotona, a Village in the Forest of *Routal* in *France*.

La Haye en Touraine, Haga Turonica, a Town in *Touraine*, upon the River [*Crausis*] *Creuse*, ten Leagues from *Tours* to the South, in the Confines of *Poitou*, three Miles from *Noyers* to the East, where the *Creuse* falls into the *Vienne*, which falls into the *Loyre* at *Candes*, fourteen Leagues West of *Tours*. This Town gave

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birth to *des Cartes*, the famous modern Philosopher, who died at *Stockholm* in Sweden, in 1650.

Hayne. See *Haifne*, a River of *Hainault*.

Hainburgh, *Comagenum*, a small Town in the Lower *Austria*; on the Confines of *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, six German Miles from *Vienna* to the East, and three from *Presburgh* West, near which are the Mountains of *Kaunberg*, called heretofore *Comagenus Mons*. This Town is of latter times called *Hainburgh*, and is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity, it having been a *Roman* Town.

Hecla, a burning Mountain in *Iceland*.

Hegow, *Hegovia*, a small Territory in the Circle of *Schwaben*, between the Lake of *Zell*, or the *Zeller* Sea to the East, and *Schwarzwaldt*, or the *Black Wood* to the West, not above six German Miles in length, which is in part under the House of *Austria*, and in part under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*.

Heidelburgh, *Edelberga*, *Budoris*, *Heidelberga*. The chief City of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, seated in a Plain at the Foot of an Hill upon the River *Necker*, which is covered here with a wooden Bridge. This is a great and a well peopled place, and the usual Residence of the Elector Palatine, who has here a noble, and magnificent Castle, built upon an Hill. It stands three Miles from *Spires* to the North-East, ten from *Franckfort* upon the *Main* to the South, and twenty from *Ulm* to the North-West. This City is said

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to be a Fee of the Bishoprick of *Worms*, and that it was granted to *Lewis* Count Palatine, in the year 1225. by *Henry* Bishop of *Worms*. *Robert*, first Count Palatine, and afterwards chosen Emperor in the year 1392. as *Marquardus Freherus* saith, much enlarged it, and joyned the Village of *Berghimb* to it, as a Suburb. *Rupertus* Count Palatine, in the year 1346. opened here an University, and endowed it with great Privileges. In 1622. this City was taken by the *Spaniards*, and *Bavaria*, and Plundered; and the Noble Library which the Electors had collected, was sent to *Rome*. This City in the long *Swedish* War, was after this taken, and retaken several times, till at last in the year 1649. by the Treaty of *Munster*, it was restored to its former Master, whose Family still enjoys it, and it is now repairing those ruins the War had brought upon it. This City is supposed to be the *Budoris* of *Ptolemy*, and was in ancient times the Seat of the *Vangiones*.

Heiden, *Heida*, a Town in *Hesse*.

Heidenheim, *Ara Flavia*, a Town in *Schwaben*.

Heila, *Hela*, a Town in *Prussia Polonica*, upon the Bay of *Pautzkerwick*, which is almost encompassed by the *Baltick* Sea, it stands four German Miles from *Dantzick* to the North, and was burnt in the year 1572. by an accidental Fire, but is since rebuilt.

Heilichlandt, *Aetania*, *Saxonia*, a small Island belonging

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the Duke of *Holstein*, six miles from the Shoars of *Dithmarsh* to the West, which was heretofore four German miles in compass, but in the Year 800. a great part of it perished by a Tempest; and in the Year 1500. another part of that which was left before was swallowed up by the Ocean. Thus Islands as well as Ships are sometimes overpoured, and cast away by the raging Ocean. It contains now but of one single Parish.

Heilsberg, a Town in the Regal Prussia, which has a Castle, and is seated in the Territory *Ermelande*, or *Warmerland*, the Bishop of which Province resides in it, eight German miles from *Regensperg* to the South. This Town was built in 1240.

Heis, *Hericus*, *Hrue*, an Island on the Coast of *Poitou*, near the Confines of *Bretagne*.

The Island of *S. Helen*, is seated in the *Atlantick Ocean*, in 16 deg. of Southern Lat. It was discovered by *Joannes de Nova*, a Portuguese, in the Year 1502. on *S. Helens* day; it is thirteen miles in Compass, and lies at a vast distance from all other Lands, between *Africa* to the East, and *Brasil* to the West, but it is nearer the former. It is Mountainous, but fruitful, and abounds with what is useful to the life of Man, but it has no Wheat; It has four Valleys, and as many Springs towards its North end. This for a long time lay open to the benefit of all Mankind, but about twenty years since, the *English* settled a Colony here, which is become exceeding numerous.

Helicon, *Helicon*, a Mountain in *Beotia*, now called *Stramulipa*, near *Parnassus*, if not a part of it; it was Sacred to the *Muses*, and much Celebrated by the Greek and Latin Poets. In it was the Sepulchre of *Orpheus*, the Fountains of *Hippocrene*, and *Aganippe*, and near it were the Cities of *Thestia*, *Ascra* and *Nissa*, now *Zagaya*. There was also a River of *Sicily* so called, which is now the *Olivero* on the North side of that Island, and another in *Macedonia*, now called the *Faribo*.

Helmachmenich, *Gedrosia*. See *Send* a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Helmstad, *Helmestadium*, *Hemoplis*, a small and inconsiderable Town in *Germany*, under the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, ever since the Year 1490. having before that been Subjects to its Abbat. It stands in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, between *Brunswick* to the West, and *Magdeburg* to the East, upon the River *Aller*, six German miles from *Wolfenbuttel* to the East, eleven from *Hildesheim* to the North-East, and five from *Halberstad* to the North. *Julius* Duke of *Brunswick* opened here an University in the year 1576. which from him is called *Academia Julia*.

Helmstad, a strong Sea-Port Town in the Province of *Holland*, on the *Baltick* Sea, towards the Borders of *Scania*, which by a Treaty in 1645. was yielded to the *Swedes*.

Helmont, *Helmontium*, a Town of *Brabant*, which has a very ancient Castle, and is the Capital of

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Kemperland, and is under the *United Provinces*; it lies in the middle between *Boschleduc* to the West, and *Roermond* to the East, fix miles from the latter; three from *Eyndhoven* to the East, and six from *Nimeguen* to the South.

Helsingford, Helsingfordia, a small City of *Nyland*, a part of *Finland*, upon the Shoars of the Bay of *Finland*, where it receives the River *Wanda*, over against *Revel*, in Long. 43. 45. Lat. 60. 10.

Helsingland, Helsinga, a Province of *Sweden*, between *Dalecarl* to the West, and *Femlands* and *Midlepad* to the North, and the *Baltrick* Sea to the East, the principal Town of which is *Hadsotckswalt*.

Hemia, Amisus, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is called *Amid*, and *Hemid* by the *Turks*; and *Simiso* by the *Greeks*; it is an Archbishop's See, built on the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, one hundred miles from *Sinope* to the East; upon the Outlet of the River *Casalmach*, which comes from *Armasia*, twenty German miles South of *Hemid*, or *Simiso*, as it is called in the Maps.

Hemid, or *Cara-Hemid, Amida*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, which now gives Name to that Country, it being the Capital of it, and is called *Diarbeck* from this City. It is a great and populous City, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour, and of a Christian Archbishop. It stands from *Arziri*, a City of the Lesser *Armenia* to the South-East, one hundred and twenty miles, from *Aleppo* to the East sixty. See *Caraemis*. Long. 78. 15. Lat. 39. 30.

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Hemz, Emisa, Emeffa, a City of *Syria*, called *Haman* by the *Turks*; *Chemps* by *Postellus*, which is an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, upon the River *Oromes*, which passeth by *Antioch* forty three miles from *Damascus* to the North, eighty from *Antioch* to the East, and about sixty from *Palmyria* to the West. It is a pretty Town walled with black and white Stone half a Pike height, and it had formerly a Dike, now filled with Rubbish, it has twenty five Towers, six Gates, and five Churches. The chief Church was built by *S. Helen*, and was in the Hands of the Christians, till about one hundred and sixty years ago; on the South it has a Castle, which was not taken from the Christians without much bloodshed, and is therefore left to be ruined. See *M. Thevenot*. p. 1. p. 223.

Henault, and *Henegow*. See *Hainault*.

Hensterberg, Cettus, a Mountain of *Austria*, which begins in the Lower *Austria*, at the *Danube*, three miles from *Vienna* to the West, and running South through *Stiria*, and *Carinthia* ends at the *Drave*, being called in different Countries by various Names.

Hennebont, Hannebontum, a Town upon the River *Blavet*, which falls into the Sea near *Port Louis* in the South of *Bretagne* in *France*, four Leagues from the Shoars of the Sea, and three from the said Port, thirty two miles from *Remes* to the South-West, and ten from *Vennes* to the North-West. This Town was heretofore very strongly fortified, but is now neglected.

Herbaugel

Herbaugel, ruined in the *Poitou* Lives of *Heppe* the Bishop *Herac*, *Deserta*, pictures; in the Archbishop's See, more ancient Patriarch of the *Con* on the *Bro* 45. Lat. 30. *Heracai*, vince of *Per* *Herachia*, in the Arch *sa*, and not *Thrace*. *Herachia*, *Thrace*, which by *Ptolemy*, *Mygdonia*, a called *Arac* shops See, u *Constantinop* its Superior, *Thrace* it self *Byzantium*, the Bishop of the Emperor *Byzantium*, in the Hands is Rival, in 94. besieged after a sieg panted, burr ave all its L *Heraclea*, whic as advanced and continued

Herbauges, *Herbaditia*, an old ruined City not far from *Nantes*, in the Confines of *Bretagne* and *Poitou*, which is mentioned in the Lives of the Saints.

Heppen, *Apianum*, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

Herac, *Petra*, a City of *Arabia Deserta*, called *Rabath* in the Scriptures; it was in the latter times an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, having in the more ancient times been under the Patriarch of *Alexandria*. It stands in the Confines of *Palestine*, upon the Brook *Zareth*, Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Heracaeian, see *Carmania*, a Province of *Persia* in *Asia*.

Herackia, *Heratia*, a small Island in the Archipelago, East of *Scinusa*, and not far from *Heraclea* in *Thrace*.

Heraclea, *Heraclea*, a City in *Thrace*, which is called *Perinthus* by *Ptolemy*, and was before called *Mygdonia*, and is now frequently called *Araclea*. It is an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, and was at the first its Superior, and the Metropolis of *Thrace* it self; so that the Bishop of *Byzantium*, was a Suffragan to the Bishop of *Heraclea*. *Severus* the Emperor finding the City of *Byzantium*, now *Constantinople*, in the Hands of *Pescennius Niger* his Rival, in the Year of Christ 194. besieged it, and having taken it after a siege of three years, dismantled, burnt and ruined it, and gave all its Lands to the City of *Heraclea*, which from thenceforth was advanced above *Byzantium*, and continued so till *Constantine*

built *Constantinople*, in the beginning of the IV. Century. And the Bishop of *Heraclea* also became by this means the Superior to the Bishop of *Byzantium*. But *Heraclea* is now in a decaying condition, which is thus described by *Mr. Wheeler*. This Town hath a good Harbour, whose mouth lieth East of it turning about, so that it maketh a Peninsula. The Town lieth in the Neck of this, having the Sea on one side, and the Port on the other. Which Port is five miles in Circumference. There appeared great plenty of Marble Antiquities broken and scattered about, by the unregarding Turks. Amongst the rest, I found one Inscription (saith he) dedicated to *Severus* their great Benefactor (as I said above) A poor place it is, but an Archbishops See for all that, and the Cathedral one of the best now standing in Turkey, and in it Sir Edward Guitts one of the Embassadors of England lies buried, who died here before his return, upon whose Tomb is a Greek Inscription. This City lies fifty two miles from *Constantinople* to the West, and seventy from *Gallipoli* to the North-West. There have been heretofore a great many other Cities in *Greece*, *Asia*, *Egypt*, and *Italy*, which have born the Name of *Heraclea*, but they are all ruined or changed into such distant Names, as this place belongs not now to them.

Herbipoli, *Herbipolis*, see *Wurtzburg*, a City of *Franconia* in Germany.

Herborne, *Herborna*, a small Town in *Westervalt*, in the County

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ty of *Dillamburgh*, which is an University, or rather has a College founded in it, by *John Count of Dillemburgh* in the Year 1585. It stands four German miles from *Marpurg* to the West, and three from *Gissen*, or *Giesfen*.

Herck, Archa, a Town or Castle in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Confines of *Brabant*, in the middle between *Maestricht* to the East, and *Lovain* to the West. There is also a River called the *Herck*, which flowing by *Tongren* or *Tongres*, and this Castle of *Herck*, falls into the *Demer* [*Demer*] one mile above *Bardieft*.

Hercklens, Hercules Castra, a Town of *Guelderland*.

Hereford, Herefordia, Ariconium, a City and Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, upon the River *Wye*, on the Borders of *South Wales*, beyond the *Severn*, which grew up out of the ruins of *Ariconum*, an old *Roman* Town not far from it; *Cambden* saith of old it was called *Fernle-ga*, or the *Forest*. *S. Ethelbert* King of the *East Angles*, was slain here by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who invited him to his Court to Marry his Daughter, and by the malicious instigation of *Queenred* his Queen, did this base act about the Year 749. after which time the *East Angles* continued under the *Mercians* seventy seven years. This Prince being esteemed a Martyr, there was a Church built to his honour, and a Bishoprick established in it. In 1055. it was burnt by the *Welsh*, but soon after rebuilt and fortified, yet it was very small at the time of the Con-

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quest, not having above one hundred men within and without. The *Normans* afterwards built here a very strong Castle, which is now ruined, and Walled the City. *Reinelm* Bishop of this City built part of the present Cathedral, in the Reign of *Henry I.* whose Successors built the rest, and the Close. Its Long. is 20. 24. Lat. 52. 06. The first Bishop of this Diocess was *Putta*, placed here in 680. *Reinelm* the XXX. in Order, succeeded in 1107. and sat eight years. The present Bishop, *Dr. Herbert Crofts*, is the LXXIX. Bishop, and was Consecrated in 1661.

Herefordshire, Silures, is by the *Welsh* called *Erinuck*, and is of an Oval form. It is bounded on the East with *Worcestershire*, and *Glocestershire*, on the South with *Monmouthshire*, on the West with *Radnorshire*, and *Brecknock*, and on the North with *Shropshire*. It is a pleasant fruitful County, abounding with all things necessary for the life of Man; so that they have a Proverb, that as to the three *W's*. that is, *Wheat*, *Wool*, and *Water*, it is equal to any County in *England*. The *Wye*, *Lug*, and *Mumaw*, after they have fertilized the various parts of this County, meet below *Monmouth*, and pass in one Channel into the *Severn* near *Chepstow*. *Will. Fitz-Osbern* was Created Earl of *Hereford* by *William* the Conqueror, in the first year of his Reign, Anno Christi 1066. *Herbert de Bobum* descended from the former Earls, in 1199. his Posterity in seven Descents enjoyed it till the Year 1371. *Henry* of *Bullingbrook* succeeded (as Duke of Here-

ford) in Wife, D him the in 1398 Walter a ed from was creat ty. And present P this Line, Heren, potamia, Harran by shops See, of Edessa it became and is seated arbeck, ne ty miles fr the Euphra Tartars und this City w since that ti elining cond much inhabit tioned seven Scriptures u Abraham's burying his ty, before h of Canaan, 4. in which Charran in by Pliny, an Carba. Its 36. 10. Heri, Asia in Asia, mor ra or Herat River of the f er which in ed Pulimoli Mountains of the Walls of it standing i

ford) in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Humphrey de Bohun* the last Earl of that Family in 1398. And in the Year 1547. *Walter d' Eureux*, being descended from the *Bouchiers* and *Bohuns*, was created Viscount of this County. And *Lecester d' Eureux* the present Possessor, is the eighth in this Line, and a Minor.

Heren, Carrha, a City in *Mesopotamia*, which is called *Heren*, or *Harran* by the *Turks*; it was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Edeffa* at first, but afterwards it became the Metropolis it self, and is seated in the Province of *Di-arbeck*, near the River *Chabor*, forty miles from *Edeffa*, sixty from the *Euphrates* to the East. The *Tartars* under *Tamberlane*, treated this City with great cruelty, and since that time it has been in a declining condition, and is now not much inhabited. This place is mentioned several times in the Holy Scriptures upon the account of *Abraham's* Sojourning here, and burying his Father *Terah* in this City, before he went into the Land of *Canaan*, *Gen. xi. 31. Acts vii. 4.* in which last place it is called *Charran* in *Mesopotamia*. And by *Pliny*, and *Ptolemy* it is called *Carrhae*. Its Long. is 73. 20. Lat. 36. 10.

Heri, Aria, a Province in *Persia*, in *Asia*, more commonly called *Herat* or *Herat*, it has a City and a River of the same Name. This River which in the later Maps is called *Pulimaison*, riseth out of the Mountains of *Cassubi*, and washing the Walls of this City on all sides (it standing in an Island) falls in-

to the Lake of *Burgian*, the City is called *Ser-heri*, and lies in Long. 100. 13. and Lat. 36. 20. ninety German miles West of *Candabar*, one hundred and twenty miles South-East of the *Caspian*. The Roses of this Province, are thought the best in the World. The Province of *Heri* is a part of that of *Chorasán*, which is one of the most rich, fertil, and populous Provinces in all *Persia*. In this City of *Heri* are also made the best *Persian* Tapestries, and on this and other accounts it is much frequented by the *Indians*, who must pass through it in their way to *Persia*. See *Olearius* his Travels.

Herit, Adramite, a Province in *Arabia* the Happy.

Herma or *Erma*, a City of *Galatia* called *Germa*, or *Therma*, by the ancient Geographers, and now sometimes *Germafte*. It stands in the Confines of *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*, upon the River [*Sagarium*] *Sacris*, where it falls into the *Cafisurnach*, which falls in the *Euxine* Sea at *Cagani*, twenty one German miles East of *Scutari*. This City is placed thirty six German miles East of *Bursia*. It is now an Archbishop's See. Long. 60. 10. Lat. 42. 25.

Hermanstad, Cibinium, a City in *Transylvania*, commonly by the Inhabitants called *Seben* and *Ze-ben*; and by the Germans *Hermanstad*. It is the Capital of that Dukedom, the Seat of the Prince, a great, populous, strong, well built City, seated in a Plain upon the River [*Cibinum*] *Cibin* which a little lower falls into the *Aluta*. The Inhabitants of this City are

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Saxons ; it stands fifteen miles from *Clauserburg* to the East, and eight from *Alba Julia*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, though there is now no Bishop of it.

Hermanstein, a Castle in the Bishoprick of *Trier* in Germany.

Hermanville, a place near *Calais* in France.

Herndall, *Herndalia*, a part of Norway on this side the Mountains of Norway, by the Province of *Femlandt*, on which depends *Nomedale*, *Hellegelandt*, *Frostein*, *Inder*, and *Herora*, and some others, which together with it were yielded to the Swedes in 1645.

Heron, *Heropolis*, a City of Egypt, near the bottom of the Red Sea, ninety miles from *Damiata* to the South-East, about thirty five English miles from *Sues* to the West, and sixty from the next Shoar of the Mediterranean Sea to the South. This City is mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*. Its Long. 63. 30. Lat. 29 50.

Hertford, *Durocbriva*, a Town in a County of the same Name, in the South of England. It stands upon the River *Lea* or *Ligea*, as the Saxons called it, which runs through it. In the Year 607. here was a Synod, but now saith Mr. *Cambden*, it is not very populous, and perhaps excepting its Antiquity, deserves no great regard, yet it has given Name to this County, and is reputed the Shire Town. It has a Castle built as some think by *Edward* the Elder, and enlarged by the Family *De Clare*, to whom it belonged as Earls of *Hertford*, in the times of Hen-

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ry II. and King *Stephen*. Afterwards it belonged to the Crown, and *Edward* III. Granted it to *John* of Gaunt his Son, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after this Duke of *Lancaster*.

Hertfordshire, *Herfordia Comitatus*, *Catrienclani*, hath on the North *Cambridgeshire*, on the West *Bedfordshire*, and *Buckinghamshire*, on the South *Middlesex*, and on the East *Essex*; it is very fruitful as to Corn and Pasture, and has plenty of Woods, and Groves, and for great Towns, and Rivers, it may vie with most Counties in England, considering its bigness. This County had first for Earls or Marquesses the Family *De Clare*, who for seven descents between the Years 1139. and 1314. enjoyed this Honour. This Family being extinguished, *Henry* VIII. in 1537. created *Edward Seymour* Viscount *Beauchamp*, Earl of *Hertford*, who afterward viz. in 1551. was made Duke of *Sommerfet*, being the XIV. Earl and VII. of his Family, who hath born this amongst other Titles of Honour.

Hertoghen-bosch. See *Boisleduc*, a Town in *Flanders*.

Hertogenrasiad, *Rodia* Duch, a Town in *Holland*.

Hertzberg, *Cerius*, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Hensterberg*.

Hertzogthum, in the High Dutch signifies a Dukedom, and is frequently used by them. See *Hertzogthum Bremen*, is the Dukedom of *Bremen*. *Hertzogthum Ferdn*, is the Dukedom of *Ferden*.

Hervorden, *Hervordia*, a City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Ravensberg*.

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vensberg, which was once an Imperial and Free City, and so was Governed by its own Magistrates; but in the Year 1647. it was taken by the Duke of *Brandenburg* as Count of *Ravensberg*, of which this was pretended to be a Member. In 1673, it was retaken by the *French*, and soon after deserted, and restored to that Duke. It stands ten German miles from *Munster* to the East, and five from *Minden*. There is in it a Nunnery, the Abbess of which is a Princess of the Empire.

Herzegovina, *Arcegovina*, *Chulmi-*
a, *Zachulmia*, *Ducatus S. Saba*, a Province in *Servia*, called by the *Turks* *Caratzé-dag-ili*, that is, the *Black Wood*; by the Inhabitants *Herzegovina*; by the *French* *Le Duché de Saint Saba*. It is the upper part of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*, lying upon *Dalmatia* towards the West and South, and is now under the *Turks*, the principal Town in it is *S. Saba*. This was heretofore under Dukes of its own, of the Family of *Cossa* in *Venice*.

Hesdin, *Hedena*, a fortified Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Chanche* [*Quantia*,] which falls into the *British* Sea below *Staple* to the North. This City which stands in the Borders of *Artois*, was built by the *Spaniards* in the Year 1554. in the place where the Village of *Mesnil* formerly stood, as a Fort against the *French*, who have several times since taken it; till in the Year 1659. by the *Pyrenean* Treaty it was yielded to them. It is seated in a Morass eight miles from *Abbeville* to the North.

Heferwalde, a Forest in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

Heffen, *Hassia*, a Province in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, in *Germany*. See *Hassia*.

Hessi, the People of *Heffen*, or *Hassia*, which drove out the *Chatti*, and possessed their Land.

Hesfgang, the Cataracts of the *Danube* in *Austria*, beneath *Lenz*.

Hethy, *Oceris*, one of the Isles of *Orkney*, called also *Hoy*.

Hetland, the same with *Shetland*, another of those Isles.

Heu, *Itis*, the same with *Assin*, a small River in *Ross*, in the North-West part of *Scotland*.

Hexamili, *Isthmus Corinthiacus*, that Neck of Land which joins the *Morea* to the rest of *Greece*, called thus, because it is six Miles over. This Passage has been attempted to be cut through to make the *Morea* an Island, by *Demetrius*, *Julius Caesar*, *Caligula*, and *Nero*; and after this by *Herodes Atticus*, a private Person. These all failing, it was Walled against the *Turks* by a *Grecian* Emperor in 1413. by the *Venetians* in 1424. But first *Amurath* II. threw down this Wall in 1463. and afterwards *Mahomet* II. in 1465. intirely ruined it, though the *Venetians* had spared neither labour nor charge, to fortifie and strengthen it, besides the Wall, making one hundred and thirty six Towers, and three Castles. But this Year 1687. the *Venetians* have cast out the *Turks* again, and are possessed of it. See *Morea*.

Bexham, a Town in *Northumberland*, upon the River *Tyne*, fourteen miles from *Newcastle* to the West, which claimed the Privilege of being a County Palatine.

Heyssant, an Island upon the Coast of *Bretagne* in *France*.

Hicban, the same with *Chios*, an Island in the *Mediterranean*.

Hidro, a Mountain in *Orranto* in *Italy*.

Hielmeer, a Lake in *Sweden*, between the Provinces of *Sudetman*, and *Neritja*.

Hierico. See *Jerico*.

Hierusalem. See *Jerusalem*.

L' Hiesmois, Oximenfis Pagus, a Territory in *Normandy*, which takes its Name from *Hiesmes*, a Town in *Normandy*, sixteen miles from *Caen* to the South-East, three from *Argentan* to the East, and eighteen from *Mans* to the North.

Hiind, Indus, the great River in the *East-Indies*.

Hildesheim, Ascalonium, Hildesia, Brenmopolu, a City in the *Lower Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, Erected by *S. Lewis* the Emperor: it is seated upon the River *Innerste*, not above two miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, seven from *Zell* to the South, and six from *Hamel* to the East. The Bishop of it, being the only *Roman Catholic* Bishop in all *Saxony*, is the Protector of it, which is otherwise a Free Imperial City.

Hirschfeld, Herofelda, a small Town in *Hassia*, upon the River *Fuld*, which had heretofore a celebrated Abby, and was an Imperial

and Free Town, under the Jurisdiction of its own Abbot, together with the Territory in which it stands: but is now under the *Land-Grave* of *Hessen-Cassel* with the Title of a Principality, by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands five German miles from *Fuld* to the North, and seven from *Cassel* to the South.

Hispahan, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Persia*, seated in the old *Parthia*. See *Haspaam*.

Hispaniola, a great Island belonging to the *North America*, called by its Natives *Ayti*. It was first discovered by *Christopher Columbus* in 1492. and the *Spaniards* afterwards gave it this Name, though it is also commonly called *La Saint Domingue*, from its principal Town. It is seated in the Bay of *Mexico*, and has *Cuba* and *Jamaica* to the West, *Porto Rico*, and the *Caribbe Isles* to the East, the *Atlantic Ocean* on the North, and the Bay of *Mexico* on the South. It extends from 299 to 307 deg. of Long. being one hundred and forty *Spanish Leagues* from East to West, and sixty in breadth, and four hundred in compass, and lies between 18 and 20 deg. of Northern Lat. The *Spaniards* have some Colonies at the East end, and the *French* others at the North-West end towards *Cuba*. The Air is extreme hot in the Morning, but cooler in the Afternoon, by reason of a constant Sea Breeze which then riseth. The Country is always Green, and affords most excellent Pasture, so that the Cattle grow wild for want of Owners, they encrease so prodigi-

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under the Jurisdiction of the Abbot, together in which it now under the *Hessen-Cassel* Principality, by *Myfter*. It stands from *Fuld* to the from *Cassel* to the

Capital City of *Persia*, seated in *See Haspaam*. great Island be-orth *America*, called *Ayti*. It was by *Christopher Co-* and the *Spaniards* it this Name, commonly called *gue*, from its prin- is seated in the and has *C.* and *West*, *Porto Rico*, *Isles* to the East, *ean* on the North, *f Mexico* on the *nds* from 299 to *g.* being one hun- *Spanish Leagues* *West*, and sixty in *ur* hundred in com- *etween* 18 and *in Lat.* The *Span-* the Colonies at the *French* others *end* towards *C.* is extrem hot *ut* cooler in the *ason* of a constan- *then* riseth. *The* *ays* Green, and *al-* *lent* Pasture, so *the* *w* wild for want of *encrease* so prodigious

ously, and Herbs, and Carrots in sixteen days become fit to Eat. It affords Ginger, and Sugar Canes in vast abundance, and Corn an hundred-fold. It has also Mines of Brasa, and Iron, but no Silver or Gold. It was when first Discovered, extremely populous; but the *Spaniards* in a few years destroyed three Millions of the Inhabitants, so that now there are very few left. The principal Town is *St. Domingo*, built by *Bartholomew Columbus*, in the year 1494. and removed in the year 1502. to the opposite Shoar of the River *Ozama*.

Histria, Hystereich, Istria, is a Country in *Italy*, which on the East, West, and South, has the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the North *Friuli*. It is full of Woods and Quarries, and affords *Venice* (under which it is) Materials, both for Ships and Houses, but otherwise not comparable to the rest of *Italy*, in point of Fertility, and the Air is besides sickly and unwholesome. The Compass of it is about two hundred Miles. This Country was Conquered by the *Venetians* first in 938. and at last finally subdued in the year 1190. ever since which time they have been under this State, though they have made several attempts to shake off their Yolk, and regain their ancient Liberty.

Hoaiching, one of the principal Cities in the Province of *Honan* in the Kingdom of *China*.

Hodu, Sinus Persicus, the *Persian* Gulph, which lies between *Persia* and *Arabia Felix*.

Hoeicheu, a City of the Province of *Nankim*, in the South part of it, towards *Cheksam*, which stands

in a Mountainous Country, and has five Cities under it.

Hoencourt, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Cambray*, near which the *French* were defeated in 1642. It lies three *German* Miles from *Cambray* to the North-West, and a little less from *Arras* to the South-West.

Hoentwiel, a Fortrefs in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, belonging to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, seated upon a Rock between the Rivers *Schlichaim*, and *Breym*, which both fall into the *Neccer*, one above, and the other beneath *Rotweil*. This Castle is seated less than two *German* Miles from the *Danube* to the North, and two Miles and an half from the Fountains of the *Neccer* to the East. It would not have deserved this regard, but that it stood seven or eight Sieges against the *Imperialists*, who in one of these (*viz.* that in 1641.) spent a whole Summer upon it, and at last could not take it.

Hohenloe, or *Holach, Holachius*, an Earldom in *Franconia*, in the borders of *Schwaben*, by the River *Cochar*, between the Marquise of *Anspach*, and the Duke-dome of *Wertemberg*, which is under its own Count or Earl.

La Hougt Vast, or *Port de la Hogue, Oga*, or *Ogasti, Vedasti*, a Haven, or Sea-Port Town in the Territory of *Courances*, in *Normandy*, ten Miles from *Bayeux* to the West, and sixteen from *Caen* to the same.

HOLLAND, Batavia, Hollandia, the principal Province of the United Netherlands, is called by the *Spaniard*, *la Olandia*, and by

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by all others *Holland*, which name is given it, because it is a low Marthy, or Hollow Soil, and much over spread with Waters. It is great too, well Watered, and very Fruitful; having on the North the *Zuider Sea*, on the West the *German Ocean*, on the South *Zealand* and *Brabant*, and on the East *Utrecht* and *Guelderland*, and a part of the *Zuider Sea*. In former times it was more extended towards the East of *Nimeguen*, its District being then a part of *Holland*. The *Batavi* a Warlike Nation, possessed the greatest part of this Country, in the times of the *Roman Empire*, who were Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, with the rest of the *Galls*, of whom this was then thought a part. After the *Roman Empire* was overthrown in the West, this Province being almost dispeopled by the inroads of the *Norman Pyrats*, was given by *Charles the Bold*, to *Tierrie*, or *Theodorick*, a Prince of *Aquitain*, Son of *Sigebert*, about the year 863. with the Title of a Count or Earl; his Posterity enjoyed it till the year 1296. in seventeen Descents, when it passed to the *Earls of Hainault*, in which Family it continued till the year 1417. and then it passed by the surrender of *Jacqueline*, Countess of *Hainault* and *Holland*, to *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy*, and so to the *Spaniards*. But when *Philip II.* treated this Free People ill; they revolted, and in 1572. submitted to *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and in 1581. declared him to have forfeited all his Sovereignty, and having Leagued them-

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selves with their Neighbour States, they defended themselves so well against their Prince, by the assistance of *Queen Elizabeth*, till at last they forced the *Spaniards* to acknowledg them a Free-State. And though the *French King, Lewis XIV.* by a sudden surprize, brought them very low in the year 1672. yet the next year they forced him to withdraw his Garrisons, and recovered every inch of Ground from him. The Prince of *Orange*, though a Child in Age, out-doing by the blessing of Heaven, the oldest States-men, and the most experienced Generals.

Holtenby, a Castle belonging to the Crown in *Northamptonshire*, where King *Charles the Martyr* was kept a Prisoner by the Parliamentarians, from February 17. 1646. to June 4. 1647. when he was taken away by one *Comet Joyce*, one of the Officers of the Rebels, and carried to *Childersley*, and from thence to *Newmarket*. In this place that afflicted Prince had leisure to Compose that excellent Piece, which after his death was Printed, under the Title of *ΕΙΧΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ*, which contributed more to the Re-establishment of his Children, and the Reviving his oppressed Honour, than all the Armies and Forces in the World could have done.

Holderness, the most South-Eastern Promontory or Cape in *Yorkshire*, called *Ocellum* by *Ptolemy*. It lies North of *Saltsfleet*, a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

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Neighbour States, themselves so well, by the assistance, by the assistance, Elizabeth, till at the Spaniards to a Free-State. The French King, sudden surprize, very low in the next year they withdraw his Garrison, covered every inch of him. The Prince, though a Child in Age, the blessing of the best States-men, experienced Generals, Castle belonging to Northamptonshire, Charles the Martyr, ordered by the Parliament February 17, 1647. when he was by one Corner of the Officers of the Army, tried to Childersfield, sent to Newmarket, that afflicted Prince, composed that which after his death, under the Title of which contributed to the establishment of the Reviving his spirit, than all the forces in the World.

the most South-western, or Cape of the North of Ocellum by the North of Saifleet, in the Shire.

Asia, that is in the German Sea, or the Hollow Seane, or Rock,

Rock, or rather a Country overgrown with Woods and Forests, as *Holt* signifies in the German Tongue, is a Dukedom of great extent in the Lower Saxony in Germany, though it is often comprehended in the Kingdom of Denmark, because a part of it is subject to that Crown. It was anciently a part of the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, and is bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Sleswick* or *South-Friesland*, on the West with the German Ocean, on the East with the *Baltick* Sea, and on the South with the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Lunenburgh*, separated from it by the *Elbe*. It is divided into four parts, *Dithmarschen*, *Holstein*, *Stormaren*, and *Lageren*. The principal Cities in it are *Lubeck*, and *Hamburg*, which are Hanse-Towns, or Imperial Free Cities; besides which there are *Kiel*, and *Rensburg* in *Holstein*; *Krempden*, and *Gluckstadt*, in *Stormaren*. Part of this Dukedom is under the King of Denmark, and part of it is under the Duke of *Holstein*. The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the Saxons, or Ancestors, who about the year 9. began the Conquest of Britain, which perhaps were but some Tribes of the *Cimbrians*. The rest which remained in Germany, were conquered with the Saxons, by Charles the Great, and continued under the Empire till the year 1114. when *Lotharius* the Emperor gave *Holt*, or *Holstein*, properly so called, to *Adolph* of *Schaumburgh*, with the Title of Earl of *Holstein*, whose Posterity enjoyed it till the year

1459. in eleven Descents, when *Christiern* of *Oldenburgh*, King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, Son of *Theodorick*, Earl of *Oldenburgh*, and of *Hedvigs*, Sister of *Henry* and *Adolph*, the two last Earls of *Holstein*, succeeded in the Earldom of *Holstein*. The present Dukes of *Holstein* are descended from *Christiern* II. King of Denmark, who died in the year 1533. From *Christian* III. one of his Sons, are Descended the Dukes of *Holstein Regalis*, and from *Adolph*, another Son, are derived the Dukes of *Holstein Gottorp*. But this Work will not permit me to pursue these Lines any further.

Homano, *Vomanus*, a River of Italy in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of Naples, which springing from the *Apennine*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between the *Pescara*, [*Aternus*] and the *Tronto*, [*Truentinus*], which last falls into the same Sea, near *Ascoli*, North of *Homano*.

Homburgh, a very strong Town in the Territory of *Walsow*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine* in Germany, which has a Castle built on a steep Hill, not above two French Leagues from *Bipont* to the North. This Town was taken by the French in the year 1679. and is still in their Hands. There is another Town of this name in *Hassia*, and a Castle in the Dominion or Territory belonging to the City of *Basil*.

Honan, a Province of the Kingdom of China, towards the North-East part, which is bounded on the North with *Xani* and *Pekim*, on the West with *Xensi*, on the South with *Huquam*, and on the East with

with *Xantum*. The Capital City is *Cajung*, the other are *Queite*, *Changee*, *Gueihai*, *Hoaiching*, *Nanyang*, and *Junging*. This Province contains eight great Cities, an hundred smaller Cities, or great Towns, and five hundred eighty nine thousand two hundred ninety six Families. There is a City of the same name with this Province, seated in the North-West part of it, near the River *Crceus*, which cuts through the North part of this Province.

Hondura, a Province of New Spain, which is of great extent; it is bounded on the North and East with the *Mar del Zur*, and Bay of *Hondura*, on the South with *Nicaragua*, and on the West *Guatimala*. It lies two hundred Miles in length from East to West, and an hundred in breadth from North to South, and is under the Government of the Prefect of *Guatimala*. The Principal Cities and Towns in it, are *Valadolid*, *Commaiguaga*, which was made a Bishops See in the year 1558. *Gracias a Dios*, and *Trugilho*.

Honfleur, *Fulicobona*, *Honflorim*, a City of Normandy, upon the Shoars of the *Britisb* Sea, upon the Mouth of the *Seyne*, over against *Harsleu*, three Leagues from *Havre de Grace* to the South.

Hongrie. See *Hungary*.

Honneau, *Hon*, a River in *Artois*.

Honnecour. See *Hoencourt*, a Town in *Artois*.

S. Honore de Lerin, *Lerium*, *Lerina*, a small Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in which is a very famous Monastery: it lies two Leagues from *Antibe*, [*An-*

ripoli,] to the South, and five from *Freius* to the East, towards the Confines of *Piedmont*.

Hoofden, the Streights between *Calan* and *Dover*.

Hoorne, *Horna*, a City in *Holland*, which is not great, but very well fortified; it stands in the Confines of *West-Friesland*, upon the *Zuyder Sea*, (upon which it has a large and a safe Harbour) four Leagues from *Alcmaer* to the East, and six from *Amsterdam* to the North. This was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempted, and under the Dominion of the States of *Holland*.

Hoornens, *Hoornsche*, *Eylende*, an Island in the *Mar del Zur*, which was discovered by *James le Maire*, an Inhabitant of *Hoorn*, in the year 1616. It lies twelve hundred German Miles from the Coast of *Peru*, towards *Asia*, Long. 228. Southern Lat. 12. it is little, but very fruitful.

Horburch, *Argentuarua*, a Castle near the City of *Colmar*, in the Upper *Alsacia*, which grew out of the ruins of this *Argentuarua*. See *Colmar*.

Hordogna, a ruined City of *Puglia*, called by the Romans *Erdonia*, or *Ardonia*.

Horeb, *Melani*, a Mountain in *Arabia Petrea*; near this Mountain *Moses* fed the Flocks of *Pharo*, his Father in Law, and received the Command from the Angel in the burning Bush, to fetch up the Children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*, and here also *Moses* heard the Still small Voice. 1 Kings xix. 12. And if this be the

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Friesland, upon
(upon which it
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x from Amster-
h. This was once
Free City, but
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tates of Holland.
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with Sinai, (as St. Jerome asserts) here was the Promulgation too of the Law of Nature, or the Ten Commandments, given to the Israelites. It is thought by some to extend from Petra, a City of Arabia, to Aelan, upon the Red Sea, at the distance of an hundred and eighty Miles from Jerusalem to the South. The Arabians call it Gibel-Moussa, The Mountain of Moses, and the Europeans, Sinai. Monsieur Thevenot, who some years since visited all these places in his Travels, gives a large account of these Mountains, and of a great number of Monasteries, Chappels, Hermitages, and Cells possessed at this day by Greek and Latin Monks, who have here many very delicate Gardens, which besides what is eaten by them, afford them a good Revenue, most of the good Fruit that is eaten at Grand Cairo, being carried thither from these Gardens, as he observeth.

Horiguela, Orcelis, Oriola, a City of Valentia, more commonly called Gribuella, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Valentia; it is small, and not much inhabited, though seated in a pleasant Valley, at the Foot of an Hill, and having over it a Castle, built on a Rock, which is honored with the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River Tader, now Segura, which falls into the Bay of Alcanite, six Spanish Leagues south of that City, and three Leagues East of Murcia.

Harmiz, Saocoras, a River of Mesopotamia, which falls into the Euphrates; others call it Ser.

Horn, heretofore Heurn, Horna, a small Town in the Bishoprick of Leige, which has a beautiful Castle, and stands about one League from the Maes, and Roermond to the West, six from Maestricht to the North, which is also the Capital of the Earldom of Horn, within this Diocels, which lies between Guelderland to the East, Bosseduc to the North, and the County of Looz to the South and West. This was heretofore under Earls of its own, but they being Extinct in the last Century, it returned to the Bishops of Leige again.

Hornsiep, Arnapa, a small River of Holland, which ariseth in Drent, a Territory of Over Yssel, and flowing through Groningen, a little beneath Hunsen, falls into the River Reist Diep, after it has watered the City of Groningen.

Horemeli, one of the names of Greece.

Horti, Hortanum, a City of Italy, in the Dominions of the Church. See Orti.

Houdain, Hodamm, a small French City in la Beauffe, near Chareres, two Leagues from Dreux to the North-East, and eight from Paris to the West.

La Houltme, Holmesia, a small District in Normandy, between the River Orne, (Olina,) and the Territory of le Mans; in which there is no Town of any note.

Hoy, Dumna, an Island of Scotland, which is one of the Orcaides.

Hoye, Hoya, a small Town in Westphalia, upon the River Weser, two German Miles from Ferden

den to the South, and from *Newburg* to the North, which is yet the Capital of the Earldom *von Hoye*, in *Westphalia*, which was under Earls of its own, till 1582. when upon the death of *Otto*, the last of them, it fell to the Duke of *Brunsvick Zell*.

Hudsons Bay, an Arm of the Sea, in the North of *America*, discovered by one *Hudson* an *Englistman*, in the year 1612.

Hudswaldt, a City or Town in the Province of *Helsing*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the *Baltick Sea*, towards the Province of *Middlepad*.

Huecar, *Vero*, a River of *Spain*.

Hued, *Icer*, *Serbes*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, in *Africa*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Hued Nijar, *Niger*, a River of *Africa*.

Hued el Quiber, *Nasabath*, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Huesca, *Faventia*, *Caliscula*, *Vesci*, *Osca*, *Escua*, a City in the Kingdom of *Granada*. See *Horiguela*, which is the same City. But there is another Town of the same name, in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, upon the River *Isuela*, fourteen Miles from *Saragosa* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lerida* to the North-West.

Hull, *Petuarua*, *Hullum*, a Town and a River in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*. The Town is seated upon the West Bank of this River, where it entereth the *Humber*, twenty six Miles from *York* to the South-East, and eleven from the *Spurn Head*, or *British Sea* to the

North-West. And is of no great antiquity, *Edward I.* purchasing the Ground of the Abbat of *Meaux*, and built the Town, which thereupon was called *Kings-town*. He made the Haven also, and granted the Town a Charter, and divers Liberties, by which means it grew up to that it now is, being for stately Houses, strong Forts, well furnished Ships, Merchandize, and plenty of all things, the best Town in this part of *England*. The Inhabitants ascribe much also to *Michael de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who procured them many Priviledges, after he was by *Richard II.* made Duke of *Suffolk*. Their gainful Fisheries on the Coast of *Iseland*, had its share in this growth. Being grown Rich they Walled the Town, and Paved their Streets, and raised their chief Magistrates from a Warden to *Bailiffs*, and at last in the Reign of *Henry VI.* got the honor of a Mayor, and that the Town should be a County. This Town however was not only indebted to our ancient Kings, but *Charles* the Martyr Treasured up here a good Magazine for the benefit of his Subjects; but when he came to use it April 23. 1642. he was unworthily, and undutifully excluded by Sir *John Horham*, which the twenty fifth of the same month was by the Parliament justified, so that this was upon the matter the first act of Hostility against the Holy Prince. *Horham* the Son, was after this routed April 1. 1643. at *Ancaster*, by Colonel *Cavendish*. And both Father and Son, were Beheaded by their

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 the other in 45. for intending to
 return to their Allegiance.

The River of *Hull*, riseth by
Kilham, in the same County, and
 passing on the East of *Beverley*,
 at the distance of a Mile, falls into
 the *Humber*, between *Hull* and
Dripole, being Navigable up to
Beverley, and perhaps higher.

Hull, *Hulstun*, a City in the
 Low Countrey in *Flanders*, near
Gaint; it is small but very well
 fortified, yet was taken by the
Dutch in 1645. and has been kept
 by them ever since. It stands five
 Leagues from *Antwerp* to the
 West, and seven from *Gaint* to
 the North-West.

Humago, Cissa, an Island near
Histria.

Humain, Siga, a City of *Mau-*
ritania in *Africa*.

Humana, a ruined City in the
Marca Anconitana.

Humber, Abus, one of the
 principal Rivers of *England*, or
 rather an Arm of the Sea, into
 which many of the Rivers of this
 part of *England* empty them-
 selves; on the North it hath *York-*
shire, and on the South *Lincoln-*
shire, out of the first of these
 receives the River of *Hull*,
 then the *Ouse*, which bringeth
 with it *Derwent*, the *Swale*, the
Ure, the *Wharfe*, the *Aire*, *Calder*,
 and the *Dun*; the *Trent* which
 divides *Nottingham* from *Lincoln-*
shire, and brings many other with
 it, as the *Darwen*, the *Man-*
old, the *Scoure*, and many others,
 and above *Barcon* it receives the
Don, out of *Lincolnshire*, the
 mouth by which these streams en-

ter the *German Ocean*, being al-
 most seven Miles wide.

Humble, Homelia, a small Ri-
 ver of *Hantsire*, which rising by
Buskwaltham, and watering *Bore-*
ley, forms an Haven, called *Hum-*
ble Haven, on the East of *St. An-*
drews Cattle, over against the Isle
 of *Wight*, where it entereth the
British Sea.

Hungaria, Pannonia inferior, is
 one of the Noblest, but most unfor-
 tunate Kingdoms, next to *Greece*,
 in *Europe*. The Natives call it *Ma-*
giar, the *Poles*, *Wegierska*, the *Ger-*
mans, *Ungarn*, and the *French*,
Hungary; on the North it is
 bounded with the Upper *Poland*,
 and *Red Russia*, the *Carpathian*
 Mountains interposing between
 it and them, on the East with
Transylvania and *Moldavia*, on the
 West with *Stiria*, *Austria*, and
Moravia, and on the South with
Sclavonia, and *Servia*. *Baudrand*
 (including *Sclavonia*) bounds it off
 the South with *Croatia*, *Bosnia*,
 and *Servia*. It extends in length
 from *Presburgh*, along the *Danube*,
 to the borders of *Transylvania*,
 the space of three hundred *Eng-*
lish Miles, and one hundred and
 ninety of the same in breadth; and
 it takes in all that Tract of Land,
 that was possessed heretofore by
 the *Fazyges Metanastæ*, a *Sarmat-*
ian People, and part of *Panno-*
nia Superior, and *Inferior*. This
 Country is wonderfully fruitful,
 yielding Corn and Grass in abun-
 dance, the latter exceeding (when at
 its greatest length) the height of a
 Man; so that it abounds so in Cattel,
 that it is thought alone to be able
 to serve all *Europe* with Flesh, and

they certainly send yearly into *Germany* eighty thousand Oxen. They have Deer, Partridges, and Pheasants in such abundance, that any body that will may kill them, and they have Mines of Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Iron, and Copper, store of River, or Fresh-water Fish, and Wines equal in goodness to those of *Candia*. The People are Hardy, Covetous, and Warlike, but Slothful and Lazy, and not much unlike the *Irish*. Their best Scholar was St. *Jerome*. Their best Soldiers *Johannes Huniades*, and *Matthias Corvinus*. The principal Rivers are the *Danube*, which divides this Kingdom from end to end, the *Savus*, the *Dravus*, and the *Tibiscus*, and they have one famous Lake, called the *Balaton*, which is forty *Italian Miles* in length. The principal Cities are *Buda* or *Offen*, *Presburgh*, *Alba Regalis*, and *Caschau*. The *Hungarians* are a Tribe of the *Scythians*, or *Tartars*, which in the times of *Arnulphus*, Emperor of *Germany*, possessed themselves of *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*, under *Lewis IV*. Successor to *Arnulphus*, passed the *Danube*, and wasted all *Germany*, *Italy*, *Greece*, *Sclavonia*, and *Dacia*, till broken by the Forces of *Germany*, and sweetned by the Christian Religion, first taught them under King *Stephen*, about the year 1016. by *Albert*, Archbishop of *Prague*, they became more quiet, and better Civilized. This *Stephen* began his Reign in 1000. This Race of Kings continued to the year 1302. in twenty three Descents, when one *Charles Martel*, Son of *Charles*

King of *Naples*, and *Mary* Daughter to *Stephen IV*. King of *Hungary*, partly by Election, and partly by Inheritance, and Conquest succeeded to this Crown; to him succeeded *Lewis* his Nephew, in 1343. *Charles II*. another of his Descendants in 1383. *Sigismund*, Emperor, King of *Bohemia*, in the Right of *Mary* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *Lewis* in 1387. *Albert* of *Austria*, in the Right of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sigismund* in 1438. *Uladislaus*, Son of *Albert*, and *Elizabeth*, in 1444. *Matthias Corvinus*, Son of *Johannes Huniades*, by Election in 1458. *Uladislaus II*. Son of *Cassimir IV*. King of *Poland*, and of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Albert* in 1491. *Lewis II*. slain in the Battel of *Moharz*, succeeded in the year 1517. and was slain in 1527. *John Sepusio*, Vaivod of *Transylvania*, chosen upon his death, succeeded that year, but was outed by *Ferdinand*, restored by *Solyman* the Turk, and at last died in 1540. The *Hungarians* Crowned *Stephen* his Son, an Infant, in the Cradle, but *Solyman* seized the best part of his Kingdom, under pretence of defending it against *Ferdinand* of *Austria* and *Ferdinand* the rest; so that ever since this wretched Kingdom has been a Stage of War, between the *Austrian*, and the *Ottoman* Families. The former at this time having recovered from the latter all but *Alba Regalis*, *Sigeth*, and *Canisia*, in the Lower *Hungary*, *Agria*, *Gzula*, *Grand Waradin*, and *Temeswaer*, in the Upper. The Reader may be pleased to know

know that *gary*, which is North of the Lower *Hungary* East and South. *Hungary* is divided into three and twenty beginning of the *Hanc* in the rest in also two *Ar* (*Srigonium*), thirteen Bishops the first, and the latter.

Huntingdon on the North or *Afon*, which is *colnsoire*, on *amptonsoire*, *Bedfordshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, parts of it are plenty of *Gr* Cattel. The and fruitful of Hills, and the whole indeed *Henry II*. in *Reign* disforested. The Tower which gives name is seated upon the River *Ouse* and stretcheth to the North Churches in it. of Stone over the Mount Castle, now built by *Edward* year 917. and of *Scotland*, with the Title

Mary Daugh-
 ter of Hun-
 gar, and partly
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 cessful, in 1343.
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ades, by *El-
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alis, *Sigeth*, and
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know that all that part of *Hun-
 gary*, which lies on the West and
 North of the *Danube*, is called the
 Lower *Hungary*: what lies on the
 East and South of that River is the
 Upper *Hungary*. This Kingdom
 is divided into fifty five Counties,
 three and twenty of which in the
 beginning of this last War, were
 in the Hands of the *Turks*, and
 the rest in the Emperors. It has
 also two Archbishops Sees, *Gran*,
 [*Srignonum*,] and *Colocza*, and
 thirteen Bishopricks, six under
 the first, and seven under the
 latter.

Huntingdonshire, is bounded
 on the North by the River *Avon*,
 or *Afon*, which parts it from *Lin-
 colnshire*; on the West by *North-
 amptonshire*; on the South by
Bedfordshire, and on the East by
Cambridgeshire. The North-East
 parts of it are Fenny, but yield
 plenty of Grass for the feeding
 Cattel. The rest is very pleasant
 and fruitful of Corn, rising into
 Hills, and shady Groves. The
 whole indeed was one Forest, till
 Henry II. in the beginning of his
 Reign disforested it.

The Town of *Huntingdon*,
 which gives name to the County;
 is seated upon the North side of
 the River *Onse*, somewhat high,
 and stretcheth out it self in length
 to the Northward, and has four
 Churches in it. It has a fair Bridge
 of Stone over the River, and near it
 is the Mount or Plot of an ancient
 Castle, now ruined, which was
 built by *Edward the elder*, in the
 year 917. and which King *David*,
 of *Scotland*, who had this County
 with the Title of an Earl, from

King *Stephen of England*, for an
 augmentation of his Estate, in the
 year 1135. enlarged with new
 Buildings, and Bulwarks, but
Henry II. finding great inconveni-
 ences from it, razed it to the
 ground. This was a very consi-
 derable Town in the times of *Ed-
 ward the Confessor*, and perhaps
 greater than it is now. The first
 Earl of *Huntingdon* was *Waltbeof*,
 Created in 1068. two years after
 the Conquest, he being beheaded,
Simon de Lyze, who Married
Maud the Daughter of *Waltbeof*,
 was made Earl in 1075. *David*
 Prince of *Scotland*, her second
 Husband, was the next Earl in
 1108, and it continued in this Fa-
 mily of *Scotland*, till the year
 1219. but it is now in the Family
 of the *Hastings*, *George Lord*
Hastings and *Hungerford*, being
 by *Henry VIII.* Created Earl of
Huntingdon, in the year 1529.
 and *Theophilus Hastings*, the pre-
 sent Earl, succeeded his Father in
 the year 1655. and is the seventh
 Earl of this Noble Family.

Haquang, a very large Province
 in the middle of the Kingdom of
China, which is counted the se-
 venth in number, but in extent is
 one of the greatest; its greatest
 length is from North to South,
 being bounded on the North by
Honan, on the East by *Nankim*,
 and *Kiamsi*, on the South by
Quamrum, and on the West by
Queycheu, and *Suchen*. It con-
 tains fifteen Cities, an hundred and
 eighteen great Towns, and five
 hundred thirty one thousand six
 hundred eighty six Families. The
 greatest City *Vuchang*. The great

Y
an Island so
noble Castle,
of *Holftein*
1581, under
stands a Ger-
man from *Frey-
rath*, four from
it, and six from
it. Some few
are fortified, but
the *Mark* has slighted

The Town of the
Bishoprick of
the territory of *Con-
suege*, and the
Castle, and the
the *Maez*, but
was taken by
the *Saxons*, and its for-
tification. It stands five
miles from *Liege* to
the north-East.

Liege, a Town
in *Austria*

Asia, a Province
of *Persia*, which
is bounded on the
Armenian Sea, on
India, on the West
by the South by
the *Indus*; the
is divided into two
Parts, *Taberistan*, and

the Sea, *Mare Hy-*
this ancient well
to this Province
frequently called
and Modern Geo-
graphers, the *Caspian*
is called by va-
rious

rious Names according to the Coun-
tries which do Border upon it. It
was anciently called the Sea of *Chor-*
us, from the Eldest Son of *Thogar-*
ma, a Great Grand-Child of *Noah*,
by *Japhet*. *Nubius* in his Geogra-
phy, calls it the Sea of *Tavisthan*;
the *Arabians* *Boharcorum*; the
Persians *Kussum*; as they do also
the *Persian Gulph*. The *Greek* and
Latin Authors call it *Mare Hyrcan-*
um, or *Mare Caspianum*; the
Persians call it also the Sea of *Ba-*
ku; and the *Muscovites* *Gualen-*
(koi-More. The Ancients general-
ly thought it had a communicati-
on with the *Indian Ocean*, which
is not true; for it has no commu-
nication with any other Sea in the
World, as far as is known, and
therefore may most properly be
called the *Mediterranean Sea*; and
this was known to *Aristotle*, and
Herodorus of old. Its greatest ex-
tent is from North to South, which
is from *Astrachan*, to *Ferabash*,
eight deg. of the *Equator*, or one
hundred and twenty *German* miles,
or four hundred and eighty *English*
miles, and its breadth from the
Province of *Chwarefm*, to the
Mountains of *Circassia*, or *Skir-*
pan, is six deg. or ninety *German*
miles, or three hundred and sixty
English miles. The Waters of
this Sea are in the middle as Salt as
those of any other Sea whatsoever;
but it neither Ebbs nor Flows, as
all the rest do, which have any in-
tercourse with the Ocean. It hath
in a manner never a safe Harbour
upon it, the best is *Minkischlak*,
or *Mangustave*, on the side of the
Grand Tartary. The Water of it
is of the same colour with that of

other Seas, and it has but one Island
in it, and that lies towards *Persia*,
and is called *Ensil*, which has never
an House in it. Thus far *Olearius*
who Travelled over it in 1636. It
is generally very shallow, and flat,
and therefore in tempests danger-
ous to those that Sail upon it, but
then the *Persians* never trust to
it, and rarely go out of sight of
the Shoar. This Sea has on the
North the Kingdom of *Astrachan*,
and *Nagaisa*, on the East *Chwarefm*,
on the South it has the Kingdom
of *Persia*, and on the West *Geor-*
gia, and it receives there above an
hundred Rivers which fall into it,
many of which are very great, as the
Volga, the *Arax* or *Cyrus*, the *Kei-*
silein, the *Bustrow*, the *Aksay*, and
the *Koifu*; towards the North, are
the Rivers of *Taika*, and *Jems*,
and towards the South, and East
the *Nios* and *Oxus*, and the *Oxxen-*
tes, which *Curtius* calls *Tanais*,
and *Olearius* assures us, that in
twenty days Travel between *Re-*
sches and *Sehamakap*, he crossed a-
bove fourscore Rivers great and
small.

Hyth, a Port in the County of
Kent, which has a Castle for its
defence, and lies upon the Straights
of *Calais*, between *Dover* to the
North, and *Rie* to the South, two
miles from the first, and five from
the latter.

J A.

Jacca, an ancient City belonging to the *Vascones*, now in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, but certainly called by this very Name by *Ptolemy*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Saragoza*, and stands upon the River *Arago-na*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, twenty one (*Baudrand* saith sixteen) *Spanish* miles, from *Saragoza* to the North, eight from the Confines of *France*, and eight from *Huesca* in *Arragon* to the North-West. This City is the Capital of the County of *Arragon*.

Jacancury, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, called of old *Sesicura*, as *Castaldus* conjectures.

Jada, *Lade*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Jader, *Guttalus*, a River of *Germany*, which is more commonly called the *Oder*. It falls in the *Baltick Sea* near *Stetin*, having watered *Silesia*, *Marchia*, and *Pomerania*. *Hoffman* placeth *Jader* in *East Friseland*.

Jadog, a River in *Africa*, called *Rubricatus*, *Armua*, and *Ardalia* of old, and *Ladog*, and *Guadilharber*, as well as *Jadog* in later Writers. It falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, through the Kingdom of *Tunis*.

Faen, *Aurigi*, *Ilisurgis*, *Aurinx*, *Orange*, *Ovingis*. It is a City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, ever since the Year 1249. having been three years be-

fore that, recovered by *Ferdinando* out of the hands of the *Moors*. It is a great and populous City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadalbolon*, where it receives that of *Susanna*, twelve miles from the *Guadalquivir* to the South, towards the Borders of *Granada*, and eighteen miles from *Alcala* to the South-East.

Jasanapatan, *Jassanapatan*, a City on the North of the Island of *Ceylan*, in the *East-Indies*; which is in the hands of the *Dutch*, and is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. It lies in Long. 110. 00. Lat. 10. 07.

Jaffo, or *Jaffa*, *Foppe*, a City of *Palestine*.

Jagerndorff, *Carnovia*, or *Karnow*, a Town in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a District of the same Name, and was heretofore under the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which near *Hilschin*, falls into the *Oder*, four German miles from *Ratibor*, a City of *Bohemia*, towards the West, and about three from the Confines of *Moravia*. there is in it a very splendid and magnificent Castle.

Fairza, *Gairia*, *Faycza*, a City of *Bosnia*, towards the Confines of *Croatia*, seated upon the River *Plena*, and defended by a strong Castle which is in the hands of the *Turks*, as *Calchondylus* saith.

Fagel, one of the heads of *Dwina*. See *Dwina*.

Fagnievo, a City of *Serbia*, which is built on a Plain amongst the Hills, not above half a days Journey from *Monte-Novu*, another City of the same Province. It is

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ve half a day
ee-Novo, another
Province. It is
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pretty considerable, and has some
Christians residing in it, though
under the Dominion of the **Turks**.

Jacuby, a River of **Tartary**,
which falls into the **Caspian Sea**,
on the Confines of **Bochar**.

Jaitza, the Capital of **Bosnia**.

Jakoty, a small Town in the
Ukrain, in the Palatinate of **Kio**
via, beyond the **Nieper**, which has
a strong Castle. It stands upon the
River **Supol**, eight miles from **El**
miazovia to the North, and eleven
from **Kjovia** to the East, and about
thirteen from the **Nieper**, into which
the **Supol** falls, six miles above
Czyrkassy. This Town belongs to
the **Muscovites** now.

Jalea, Elis, a City in the **Mo**
rea.

Jalina, Acherusia, a Lake in **E**
pirus.

Jalines, Macaria, a Town in
Cyprus, towards its North end.

La Jalle, Gala, a small River
of **France**, which falls into the **Gua**
ronne.

Jamagorod, Zatha, a strong Ca
leanciently belonging to the **Russ**,
and accounted the Key of that
Kingdom, but in 1617. resigned
to the **Swedes**. It is seated on a
River called **Fanische Reck**, three
German miles from **Narva**, in **Li**
tonia. See **Narva**.

Jamatca, a very great Island in
North America, which was first
discovered by **Columbus**, and called
thus in Honour of **S. James**. It
was found out by him in his se
cond Voyage into **America**, whilst
he Sailed about **Cuba**. In his third
Voyage he suffered Shipwrack up
on it, and the **Spaniards** ungrate
fully designed to have suffered him

to perish on this Coast, out of pure
envy; as they had, if he had not found
the Natives more kind than they.
Whereupon he Landed, and fell to
Plant it, building the Town of **Me**
ssilla, which they deserted soon af
ter, and built **Sevil**, ten Leagues
more West. In 1509. the Natives
rebelled against **Didacus** the Son
of **Columbus**, but were subdued by
force of Arms. In 1590. the **Spa**
niards built **S. Jago**, and deserted
Sevil. In 1638. one **Jackson** an
English man, with a Fleet of **En**
glish Privateers, surprized, and
Plundered **S. Jago**, and then left it
to the **Spaniards** again. The time
being come when the **Spaniards**
were to pay for their Ingratitude
to **Columbus**, and their Cruelty to
the Natives (some Millions of
which they had barbarously murder
ed) the **English** under **Penn** and
Venables Landed here, about twenty
thousand strong, being most ru
ined Royalists, and necessitous Per
sons, who had been undone by our
then Tyrant, and the times, **May 3**
1655. And the **Spaniards** being
unable to resist so great a force,
retired into the Woods, and other
fastnesses, hoping to have retrieved
what they thus left by a Treaty,
but it proved otherwise, for part
of the **English** fell to Plant, and
the rest to Privateer upon the **Spa**
niards, by which they got Wealth;
and the fame of this so increased,
that many going over to them, it
became in a few years a very power
ful Colony, and is now able alone
to manage a War against all the
Forces the **Spaniards** have in the
West-Indies. This Island is situ
ate between 17 and 18 deg. of
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ry in Japan,
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by the *English*
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Fun

Fam suqueam, or *Nanquin*, a
River of China.

Fametz, a strong place in Lo-
rain, yielded to the French King
in 1632. It stands in the Confines
of the Province of *Luxemburg*,
between *Montmady* to the North,
and *Danovillers* to the South, thir-
teen miles from *Metz* to the West,
and is now dismantled.

Funcoma, a Kingdom in the
East-Indies, beyond the *Ganges*,
under the King of *Pegua*.

Fanna, a part of Greece, some
say *Epirus*, others *Thessalia*.

Faninnina, *Cassiope*, a City of
Epirus.

Janowitz, a small Town in *Bohe-*
nia, where the *Suedes* in 1643.
gained a great Victory over the
Imperialists. This Town stands
six German miles from *Prague* to
the North-West, towards the
confines of *Moravia*, near *Caur-*
im.

Fantra, a River of *Bulgaria*,
see *Ischar*.

Japan, *Japonia*, a vast Coun-
try in the Eastern Ocean, called by
the Inhabitants *Nippon*; by the
Latinus *Gepuon*, that is the East;
and from thence by the Europeans
Japan. On the West it is bounded
by the Sea of China, which divides
from China, and the Island or
promontory of *Corea*. It is sup-
posed to be an Island one hundred
and fifty German miles in length,
and seventy in breadth. The Inha-
bitants are all under one Prince,
Heathen Idolaters, and the sworn
enemies of Christianity, which had
begun to take some footing a-
mongst them by the Preaching of
the Portuguese, but was extirpated

by Fire and Sword, and the bloodi-
est Persecution that ever was prac-
tised amongst men. The *Dutch*,
who Trade here, are secured with
the utmost Caution, that they may
not surprize any part of the Shoar,
or build any Fort, or do any other
Act, whereby they may settle
themselves, nor will they permit
them to see any more of the Coun-
try than one small Peninsula, or of
the Inhabitants, than those they are
to Trade with; and for a long
time they would not permit them
to Land, or buy, or sell, till they had
renounced their Christianity. This
Island lies 60 Leagues from *Canton*
a Province of China to the East.
The Country is Mountainous, and
generally barren, but yet maintains
a vast number of Cattle; and yet
the Inhabitants do not know how
to make either Butter or Cheese.
This Island which was totally un-
known to the Ancients, was first
discovered by *Antonio Mota* a Por-
tuguese, in 1542. The *Jesuits* in
1556. sent *Xavier* to Preach here,
and at first they had great suc-
cess, insomuch that in the year 1587.
they pretended to have gained over
two hundred thousand Converts.
But this lasted not long, for about
the Year 1622. there began so
dreadful a Persecution, as is no
where to be met with, and these
new Converts having never been
well grounded in their new Religi-
on Apostatized so fast, that in seven
years there were very few Christians
to be found, and perhaps at this
time there are none. This Country
lies in 35 deg. of Lat and the prin-
cipal City of it is *Meaco*, though
the Emperor of late has resided at
Fendo. *Fappe-*

Fappenaw, Fapodes, a small District in *Carniola*, under the Emperor.

Faraçazes, Ganea, two Rocks at the entrance of the *Euxine Sea*, in the *Propontis*.

Faretta, Terim, Simethus, the greatest River in the Island of *Sicily*; it falls into the Sea, three miles from *Catania* to the South-West.

Farnac, Farnacum, a small Town in *Angoulmou*, upon the River *Charente*, which falls into the *British Sea*, six miles from *Rochel*, over against the Isle of *Oleron*. This Town lies between *Angoulesme* to the East, and *Saintes* to the West, eight miles from either, and is only memorable for a Battle here fought in the Year 1569. in which the old Prince of *Condé* was slain, by one *Montesque*, a Captain under the Duke of *Anjou*, though he offered one hundred thousand Crowns for his Ransom, and the *Huguenots* defeated, after a bloody fight of ten hours Continuance.

Faromierz, a small Town in *Bohemia*, upon the *Elbe*, twelve miles from *Prague* to the East.

Faroslaw, a pleasant Town in *Red Russia*, belonging to the *Poles*, seated upon the River *Suna*, forty five *Polish* miles from *Warsaw* to the South, thirty five from *Casovia* to the North-East, and twenty from *Lemburg* to the North-West, near this place the *Swedes* gave the *Poles* a fatal overthrow in the Year 1656.

Faroslaw, a great City in *Moscow*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and has in it a Timber Castle; it is seated

upon the *Wolga*, thirty German miles South of *Wolgda*, thirty seven North of *Moscow*, or *Mascha*. The Dukedom of *Faroslaw* is very great, and lies between that of *Wolgda* to the North, *Rostow* to the South, and the River *Wolga* to the East. This Country was Governed by a Prince of its own, till *John Basilovits Duke of Russia*, Conquered it, and annexed it to his own Dominions. Since that it has been given to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Moscow*, as his Title and Residence.

Farley, Cesarea, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*, which is part of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, but now annexed to the County of *Southampton*; this, and another Island, *Guerrisey* being, all that is left to the Kings of *England*, of their great Dominions in *France*, from the Shoars of which it lies about five miles to the West, and thirty from those of *England* to the South. The Inhabitants speak a Norman kind of *French*. There are in it twelve Parishes, and two Castles, *Montorgueil*, and *Elizabeth*. This Island was also one of the last that yielded to the prevailing Rebels, and that not without force in October 1651. after the Kings return to *France* from the Battel of *Worcester*. And for their Loyalty, this Prince in the Year 1663. sent them a Silver Mace to be born before their chief Magistrate, as a remembrance of their fidelity to him in his greatest distress.

Fassy, Fassum, a City of *Walachia*, called by the *French* *Fassy*, it is built upon the River *Pruth*

thirty miles the Kingdom South, fifty East, and on from *Camis* East. It is the *Augusta* Geographers ken in place when in be The *Vasvode* Countries for here; but it from the *Coss* the *Turks* have Garrison in it of *Poland* in the ing this way a *Tartars*, Possess leaving a Garrison is return there Fire in it, the back again, he draw his Forces *Walachians* to *Fati, Bath* West of *Sicily*, ay or *Gulph* North side, two of *Palermo*. *Fava*, a great Indian Sea, w red Leagues West it has S and, on the er small Isles ft Ocean p d on the No of *Borneo*, at th re German to nine Kingd which is the Ki the whole Illa antities of S count much

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thirty miles from the Confines of the Kingdom of *Poland* to the South, fifty from *Soczow* to the East, and one hundred and twenty from *Caminieck* to the North-East. It is not improbable this is the *Augusta Dacia*, but the later Geographers are very much mistaken in placing it in *Moldavia*, when in belongs to *Walachia*. The *Vaivode*, or Prince of these Countries for the most part resides here; but it having suffered much from the *Cossacks* of later times, the *Turks* have maintained a strong Garrison in it. The present King of *Poland* in the Year 1686. Marching this way against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, Possessed himself of it, leaving a Garrison in it, but before his return there happened so great a Fire in it, that when he came back again, he was forced to withdraw his Forces, and leave it to the *Walachians* to be repaired.

Fati, *Barbis*, a River on the West of *Sicily*, which falls into the Bay or Gulph of *Amar* on the North side, twenty five miles South of *Palermo*.

Java, a great Island in the *East-Indian Sea*, which lies two hundred Leagues in length. On the West it has *Sumatra* another Island, on the East it has some other small Isles, on the South the East Ocean plays full upon it, and on the North it has the Island of *Borneo*, at the distance of forty German miles. It is divided into nine Kingdoms, the greatest of which is the Kingdom of *Bantam*. The whole Island produceth great quantities of Spice, and is on that account much frequented by the

English and *Dutch*, which last had heretofore the Fort or City of *Batavia* in this Island, and not contented with this neither, about the Year 1684. joining with a Son of the King of *Bantam*, who was then in Rebellion against his Father, upon pretence of assisting him, they seized the City of *Bantam*, and took Possession of the *English* Factory there, and of all the Goods belonging to the *English*, and kept the old King a Prisoner in the Castle of *Bantam*. But finding there were several attempts to restore him to his former Possession, in the Year 1686. the young King by the Advice of the *Dutch* removed his Captive Father to *Batavia*. The principal Cities of this Island are, *Balambuan*, *Bantam*, *Batavia*, *Japara*, *Fortan*, *Materan*, *Panarucan*, *Passarvan*, *Saraboy*, and *Tuban*. But then the Southern parts of the Island were never yet much sought into, and so are not much known. It lies between 130 and 140 Long. and 5 and 10 of Southern Lat.

Faur, *Faurus*, a small River in *Languedoc*, which riseth near *S. Pontbois*, and falls into the *Orba*, near the Castle of *Pujols*.

Favarin, [*Faurinum*] See *Gewer*, and *Raab*.

Fawer, *Fauria*, a City of *Sileisia* in *Bohemia*, which is small, but indifferently populous, and is the Capital of a Dukedom, which has also an ancient Castle: it lies not two miles from *Lignitz* to the South, and about nine from *Breslaw* to the West. The Dukedom of *Fawer* lies between *Lusatia* to the West, *Bohemia* properly so called,

led, to the South, the Dukedom of *Lignitz* to the North, and that of *Snyedmutz* to the East.

Jayck, *Rhymnus*, a River of the *Asian Tartary*, which falls into the *Caspian Sea*, between the *Rba* and *Faxartes*; *Olearius* placeth it in the middle of the North end of that Sea.

Jazzo, a City of *Cilicia*, in the *Lesser Asia*. See *Laiazzo*.

Idanbas, *Igenita*, a ruined City in *Portugal*.

Idafa, a Branch of Mount *Imanus*.

Idria, a Town in the County of *Gorizia*, encompassed with Hills on all sides, and seated upon a River of the same Name. This Town is remarkable for nothing but the Quick-Silver Mines in it. See *Dr. Brown's Travels*, p. 82, 83. It stands ten miles from *Gorizia* to the North-West.

Iducal, *Atlas Major*, a vast Mountain on the South of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Jefferkin, *Capernaum*, a City in *Palestine*.

Jempierlandt, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which has *Angerman* to the East, *Middlepad* to the South, *Helsing* to the West, and *Norway* to the North. It belonged to the King of *Denmark* till the Year 1645. and then was resigned to the *Swedes*; there are three Castles, but never a City in it.

Jena, a small City in *Hassia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Saalf*, under the Duke of *Saxon Weimar*, two German miles from *Weimar* to the East, and nine from *Leipsick* to the North-East, and three from *Naumburg* to the South.

It has a small University opened here in the Year 1555.

Jende, or *Pajende*, *Jendus*, a Lake in the Province of *Tavasthia* in *Fin-Land*.

Jendo, a City in *Japan*.

Jengan, a City in *Xenby*, a Province of the Kingdom of *China*. It stands in a Mountainous Country near the Lake of *Lien*, and has Eighteen smaller Cities depending on it.

Jemisey, *Jemiscea*, a River in the North of *Muscovy*, which runs more East than that of *Obb*, and is said to be greater; on the East it has a Chain of vast high Mountains, some of which burn like *Aena*, on the West it has a fruitful Plain, a Level, which it overflows every Spring for seven German miles together, as the Nile does *Egypt*. This River having Watered the *Tingoesians*, and *Samoieds*, falls into the Sea of *Zemla*, or *Wagars* Streight.

Jeniza, or *Jenizza*, a small City in *Macedonia*, built by the Turks out of the Ruins of *Pella*, the Birth-place of *Alexander* the Great. It stands upon the Bay of *Thessalonica*, between the Outlets of *Beuedq*, and *Castora*, two Rivers twenty eight miles from *Edessa* to the East, and the same distance from *Thessalonica* to the South. The Inhabitants finding here great Ruins, and much Marble, believed to have been the Palace of *Philip* King of *Macedonia*.

Jenkoping, a small City in *Smoland*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden*; it lies between the Lake of *Wether* to the West, and the *Baltick* Sea to the East, sixteen miles from the latter.

Jenupar, under the G part of the side the G River Coul miles from Labor to the Fere, Ba in France. Forne, J

Jero, *Gian*, a Rock i Ferico, Hi in *Palestin* ter, whilst t ere in *Bon* Egypt, and d other de which fell God, as i after this i red and thir built in the Israel, by with the lots pungest Son reliction of the World ove three are, before it e *Chaldeans* rzar. Afte vered again moared it w aracles. Ab it was ret der *Vespasia* me after thi as in some e hands of t nes of the H in the ha d was of gre e second tin

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Sea, a River in
Scovy, which runs
that of Obb, and
er; on the East is
it high Mountains,
burn like Aena, and
a fruitful Plain, and
overflows every
in German miles
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ms, and Samois
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the Palace of Phil
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Small City in Sm
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er to the West, and
to the East, sixty
the latter.

J E
Jenupar, a City and Kingdom
under the Great Mogul, which is a
part of the Hither India, on this
side the Ganges; seated upon the
River Coult, one hundred and thirty
miles from Delhi to the South, and
Lahor to the North.

Jere, Extra, a River near Calais
in France.

Jerne, Jerna; a River in Gal-
icia.

Fero, Giaros, a small Island, or
rather Rock in the Archipelago.

Ferico, Hiarico, a celebrated Ci-
ty in Palestine, built by the Jebu-
sians, whilst the Children of Israel
were in Bondage in the Land of
Egypt, and fortified with Walls,
and other defences to a wonder;
which fell down before the Ark
of God, as is recorded in Joshua 6.
After this it lay desolate five hun-
dred and thirty one years, and was
rebuilt in the Reign of Ahab King
of Israel, by Hiel the Bethelite,
with the loss of his Eldest and
youngest Sons, according to the
prediction of Joshua, in the Year
of the World 3023. It stood not
above three hundred thirty five
years, before it was again ruined by
the Chaldeans, under Nabuchad-
nassar. After the Captivity it re-
covered again, and our Saviour
honoured it with his Presence and
Miracles. About the Year of Christ
30, it was retaken by the Romans
under Vespasian and Titus. It be-
came after this a Bishops See, and
was in some esteem till it fell into
the hands of the Saracens. In the
beginning of the Holy War, it was a-
gain in the hands of the Christians,
and was of great fame, but falling
the second time into the hands of

J E
the Saracens, they entirely ruined
it; so that it is now only inhabited
by the Arabians, who have here
thirty or forty Brick Houses, as
Mr. Thevenot assures us. It is seat-
ed in a pleasant and fruitful Plain,
twelve miles West from Jordan;
and the same distance from Jeru-
salem to the North-East. The A-
rabians at this day call it Rib-ba.
Mr. Fuller in his Pisgah Sight, is
of opinion, that it was well inhabi-
ted before the days of Joshua,
and those of Ahab, though not
Walled; and he makes the City of
Palm Trees where Ehud stabbed
Eglon King of Moab, to have been
Ferico.

Fersey. See Jarsey, an Island
near the Coast of Normandy.

FERUSALEM, HIE-
ROSO LYMA, the Capital Ci-
ty of Palestine, and for a long time
of the whole Earth; taken notice
of by Pliny, Strabo, and many of
the Ancients. It was called, when
the Children of Israel entered Ca-
naan, Jebus, and by that Name
assigned to the Tribe of Benjamin
by Joshua. It was in the hands of
the Jebusites till the Reign of Da-
vid, who took it from them, Anna
Mun. 2898. Absalom his Son dis-
possessed him of it again for some
time, in the Year 2920. Solomon
his Son, Consecrated here the
Noblest Temple the Sun ever
saw, in the Year 2939. Shephack
King of Egypt, came up against
Rehoboam the Son of Solomon, and
took and Plundered Jerusalem, in
the Year 2973. In the Year of
the World 3117. it was taken again
by Joas, one of the Kings of Israel,
and Plundered the second time.

This

This City was again taken by *Pharaoh Necho*, King of *Egypt*, in the Year 3339. And by *Nebuchadnezzar* the first time in 3350. and the second time in 3360. when the Temple was burnt, and the City totally Razed, and destroyed. It lay desolate after this, till the first year of *Cyrus*, when the *Jews* returned, and began to rebuild it in the Year 3420 about the Year 3500. *Nebemiah* came up and finished this Work. In the Year 3619. *Alexander* the Great came up against *Jerusalem*, and it was delivered to him without resistance, by *Jaddus* the High Priest. In the Year 3619. *Ptolemaeus Lagus* took *Jerusalem* by surprize, and carried many of the *Jews* into *Egypt*. In the Year of the World 3780. *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, took *Jerusalem*, slew vast numbers of the Inhabitants, profaned the Temple, and endeavoured to extirpate the *Jewish* Religion, by a Persecution. In the Year 3803. the *Jews* under *Jonathan*, totally expelled the *Syrians*, and regained the intire Possession of *Jerusalem*. In the Year 3880. *Pompey* the Great, entered *Jerusalem*, and saw the Temple, and made *Jerusalem* Tributary. In the Year 3896. *Craspus* entered and Plundered the Temple contrary to his Faith given. In the Year 3909. *Pacorus* King of *Parthia*, took and Plundered *Jerusalem*. The next year after *Herod* began his Reign over the *Jews*, by the appointment of *Antonius*; in the latter end of his Reign, and in the Year 3950. our Saviour was Born; in the Year of the World 3983. he suffered Death for us,

being thirty three years old. In the Year of our Lord 69. *Titus* after a dreadful siege, put an end to the *Jewish* Government, destroyed *Jerusalem* and the Temple, which lay desolate till the Year 132. when *Adrian* rebuilt it, and called it *Elia*, permitting the Christians to live here, and Prohibiting the *Jews*. In this interval of time, the Bishop of *Casarea*, got the Superiority over the Bishop of *Jerusalem*. In the Year 361. *Fulian* the Apostle, to contradict our Saviour's Prophecy, sent the *Jews* to repair the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein they and he were disappointed by miraculous Earthquakes, Tempels, and Balls of Fire issuing out of the Foundation. In the Year 636. *Omar* the *Saracen*, took it after a siege of two years. In the Year 1099. the Christian Armies under *Godfrey*, retook it from the *Saracens*, when it had been four hundred and sixty three years in their hands. But in the Year 1187. *Saladin* the *Saracen*, recovered it again out of the hands of the *Christians*. In the Year 1228. *Fredrick* the Emperor, again recovered *Jerusalem* by a Treaty, without blows, and was Crowned at *Jerusalem*. But in 1234 the Temple having perfidiously broken the Peace, the *Saracens* retook *Jerusalem*, and defaced it, abusing the Sepulchre, which till then had been revered by all men but the *Jews*. Ever since this time, it has been in the Possession of the *Mahometans*, as they at times prevailed one upon another. It continued under the *Sultans* of *Egypt*, till the Year 1517. when *Selim* Emperor of the

Turks, took it. In the Year of our Lord 1517. when *Selim* Emperor of the *Turks*, took this City. This City is *Elia*; the place in *Pal* (Mr. *Sands*) every year, except a little steep descent about it, which he it; for the reason with the Mountains, as of an Amphitheatre Mount *Oli* the City by the *bas* (which a the North) and the Brook of *K* the Mount the Valley of the West formerly the Valley and Mount *Sa* city, which side of it; on the Mountain stood the Temple, Mount *Calvary* without the City now well known the almost of the almost of the inhabitants of the City, and they *Monks*, and *R* Nations, who called by the opportunities to cure them. 7 miles from *Terranean Sea*

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Turks, took it from them, and under this Family it is at this day: This City is called by the *Turks* *Cikods*; that is, the *Holy City*: and is at this day the principal place in *Palestine*, seated (saith Mr. *Sandys*) on a rocky Mountain, every way to be ascended (except a little on the North) with steep descents and deep Valleys about it, which do naturally fortifie it; for the most part it is environed with other not far removed Mountains, as if placed in the midst of an Amphitheatre. On the East the Mount *Oliver*, separated from the City by the Valley of *Jebofaphas* (which also Circeth a part of the North) and affords a passage to the Brook of *Kedron*; on the South the Mountain of Scandal, with the Valley of *Gebinnon*; on the West formerly it was fenced with the Valley and Mountain of *Gibon*. and Mount *Sion* lay within the City, which stood upon the South side of it; on the East side of this Mountain stood the famous Temple; and between the City and the Temple, the Kings Palace. Mount *Calvary* which formerly lay without the City to the North-West, now well nigh the Heart of it, the visiting the Holy Sepulchre being the almost only reason why *Jerusalem* at this day has any being. The inhabitants of it at this day are not many, and they for the most part *Monks*, and Religious Persons of Nations, who are miserably oppressed by the *Turks*, who seek all opportunities to impoverish and enslave them. This City stands forty miles from *Foppe*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, one hundred and

sixty miles from *Damascus* to the South, three hundred from *Grand Cairo* to the North-East, and four hundred from *Alexandria*. In Long. 69.30. Lat. 31.20. according to Mr. *Fuller*. Others say Long. 69.00. Lat. 32.44.

Jessliss, *Margiana*, a part of the Province of *Chorasan*, in the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Jesi, *Assum*, a City in the *Marchia Aconitana*, in the Dominions of the Church, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, it is but small, and stands upon an Hill, by the River *Jesi*, six miles from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, twenty three miles from *Ancona* to the West.

Jesslmeer, a City and Kingdom under the Great *Mogul*, lying North of the Kingdom of *Guzarat*; the City of this Name is great, and lies one hundred and twenty miles from the River *Indus* to the East, and the same distance from *Guzarat* to the North.

Terra de Jesso, *Essonis Terra*, a large Country towards *China* and *Japan*, discovered by the *Hollanders* in the Year 1643. It is joined by some to the North parts of *Japan*, by others it is separated from it by a Streight of fifteen miles broad. But they all agree it is of a great extent from East to West, the chiefest City in it is *Marzumay*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name; but no *European* having yet settled here, it is very little known.

Jesual, another Kingdom belonging to the same Prince.

Jesupol, a very strong Town and Castle in *Podolia*, in *Poland*, on the Cor-

Confines of *Poenock*, upon the River *Bistru*.

Feter, Jetrus, a River of *Mysia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Fetsugen, a Territory or Province in *Japan*.

Fex, and *Fexdi*, *Hecatompylos*, a City of *Persia*.

If, *Hypæa*, one of the *Hyeret*, a knot of small Islands on the Coast of *Narbonne*, or *Provence* in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Iglaw, Iglavia, Gibleva, a City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; but in *Moravia*, upon the River *Iglaw*, on the Confines of *Bohemia*, eight German miles from *Budweis*, a City of *Bohemia*, which stands sixteen miles from *Prague*, and ten from *Lenz*. This City is reasonably well Peopled.

Igliaco, Penetus, a River on the West of the *Morea*.

Ibor, a City and Kingdom at the most Southern Point of the Promontory of *Malacca* in the East-Indies, over against the Isles of *Sumatra*, and distant but little more than one degree and a half from the Line, in Long. 129. 31. The King of this Country, is a potent Prince in these parts.

Ila, Iia, Epidia, one of the Western Isles of *Scotland*, over against *Cantyr*, in 56 deg. of Lat. twenty four miles long, and sixteen broad; plentiful in Wheat, Cattle, and Herds of Deer.

Iler, Hilara, Ilarus, a River of *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, which riseth in *Tirol*, and running Northward Watereth *Kempten*, and then falls into the *Danube*, over against *Ulm*.

Ilerda, Lerida, Arbanagia, a fortified and strong City in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; seated upon the River *Sagre* [*Sicoris*] three Leagues above its fall into the *Ebro*, in the Confines of *Aragon*. This City is mentioned in *Livy* as taken by *Scipio*; and rendered famous for an Encounter near it, between a General of *Sertorius* and *Manilius* Consul of *Gallia*, where the latter was defeated with the loss of the Legions of Foot, and 1500 Horse.

Ill, Ellus, Hellus, Hallelu, a River of *Germany*, which ariseth at *Sumgow*, and passing through *Saxia*, Watereth *Mulhausen*, *Escheim*, *Colmar*, and *Strasburg*, below which it falls into the *Rhein*.

Ilmen, a considerable Lake in *Russia*, towards *Livonia*, on the South of the City *Novogorod*, which disburthens its self into the Lake *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of that City called the *Volga*.

Ilmens, Arabius, one of the most considerable Rivers in the Kingdom of *Persia*; it ariseth from the Mountains of *Sibocan* in the Province of *Sigistan*, and watereth *Mut*, *Galechi*, *Racagi*, &c. neath *Sistan*, it takes in the *Sat* neath *Sereng*, the *Ghir*, and neath *Chiberan*, the *Ilmenetel*, and beneath *Pafir*, falls into the *Araxes* Ocean, in Long. 106. 30. near *Macran* to the West.

Ilz, Ilza, a small Town in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, in the Lesser *Poland*, with a Castle, which belongs to the Bishop of *Cracow*.

Imaus, Mountains it begins in the *Casspi* Southward Continent *Asian Tart* ends, at the East and Northern b of the great having per four hundred Miles, and from the Na

Imragor, a Town in *Sciria*.
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Imaus, is one of the greatest Mountains, in the Greater *Asia*; it begins at Mount *Taurus*, near the *Caspian* Sea, and running Southward through the whole Continent of *Asia*, it divides the *Asian* *Tartary*, into two parts and ends, at the rise of the River *Ganges*, where it again spreads it self East and West, and becomes a Northern boundary to the Empire of the great *Mogul*, or *Indostan*, having performed a Course of four hundred and fifty *German* Miles, and taking various Names from the Nations it passeth by.
Imagor, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Sciria*.
Imola, *Cornelia*, *Forum Corneli*, *Imola*, a City in the Dominions of the Church, in *Romandiola*, situated upon the River *Santerno*, *Arrenus*, which falls into the *Po* twenty Miles West of *Ravenna*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, of which *Alexander VII.* was Bishop, when in the year 1655. he was chosen Pope. It is a fine and a populous City, and stands twenty Miles from *Bononia* to the East, and twenty five from *Ravenna*.
Imperiati, a small City in the Kingdom of *Ciles*, near a River of the same Name, four Leagues from the South Sea.
Inacho, *Apheas*, a small River of *Epirus*, which watereth *Larta* in the South, and falls into the Bay called the *Gulph of Larta*.
Index, *Indus*, the great and well known River of the East-Indies.
India, is taken for a considerable part of *Asia*, commonly cal-

led the *East-Indies*, to distinguish it from *America*, which is called the *West-Indies*. It is thought to be called *Havilah* in the Holy Scriptures: by the Natives it is called *Indostan*. It is bounded on the North with the *Asiatick* *Tartary*, and the Mountains of *Imaus*, and *Emodus*, on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, on the South with the *Indian* Ocean, and on the West with the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Country consists partly in a vastly extended Continent, and partly in Islands, some of which too are very great. That part which is upon the Continent, is divided into three parts. 1. The Empire of the great *Mogul*, or North *Ind*, which is a part of *India intra Gangem & Indum*: and which is more peculiarly called *Indostan*, in this there are thirty five Kingdoms. 2. The Peninsula of *Malabar*. And 3. the *India extra Gangem*. In the *India extra Gangem*, are four more considerable Kingdoms, *Pegu* to the West, *Ava* to the North, *Siam* to the South, and *Cochinchina* to the East; each of which contains many particular or lesser Kingdoms in it. The principal of the Islands are *Borneo*, *Ceylan*, *Java*, *Sumatra*, *Celebes*, *Mindano*, *Luconia*, *Hassan*, *Pakan*, *Gilolo*, and the *Moluccoes*, and *Philippine* Isles. Many of these are so great, as to be divided in many Kingdoms, and some of them have never been thoroughly discovered by the *European* Nations. This Country extendeth in length from *deg.* 106. to 139. of *Long.* and from *deg.* 10. of Southern Latitude, to 44.

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Of Northern. It abounds with Gold and Silver Mines, and all other sorts of Metals, except Copper and Lead : with all sorts of Cattle but Horses : with all sorts of Corn but Wheat. So that these and Wines, are almost the only things they need from other Nations, towards the convenience, or indeed Luxury of human life, for this is the Store-House of Spice, and Jewels, to the whole World. *Alexander* the Great was the first of the *Grecians* who Discovered, and Conquered a part of this vast Region, which soon after revolted from his Successors. The *Romans* never went so far, but were honoured with some Ambassies from them, when they had potent Princes, such as *Augustus*, *Antoninus*, and *Constantine* the Great. After-times wrapped them up in the Clouds again, though there was a Trade driven by the way of the Red Sea, and between the *Persian*, *Turkish*, and *Indian* Merchants for Spice, yet there was little known of them, till the *Portuguese* discovered the way hither, by the *Cape of good Hope*, in the year 1499. and the first Voyages were made hither by them in 1500. and 1502.

Indostan, or the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, is bounded on the North by the *Asian Tartary*, and the Kingdom of *Thibet*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Persia*, on the East by the River *Cosmin*, or *Cosmise*, by which it is divided from the rest of *India*, and on the South with the Bay of *Bengala*, and the Promontory of *Malabar*. But then there are, besides what

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lies within these bounds, some Kingdoms, under this Prince, which lie beyond the *Ganges* towards *China*, in all he has under him thirty five Kingdoms. His Capital City is *Agra*. This Prince is of the Race of *Tamerlane*, the great *Scythian* Conqueror, and has been possessed of this Country ever since the year 1473.

India extra Gangem, is bounded on the West by the furthest, or most Eastern Branch of the River *Ganges*, which is called *Anriboli* from its spring unto its fall into the Ocean, on the North it is bounded with unknown Countries, on the East with the Kingdom of *China*, and the Eastern Ocean, and on the South with the same Ocean. In this there are four great Kingdoms, which do not depend on the Great *Mogul*. See the general Division.

The *West-Indies*, are all those Countries that are more commonly called *America*, and are only called the *Indies*, by reason of their Wealth and distance.

Indre, *Ingeris*, *Ander*, *Andri*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Province of *Berry*, and watering *la Chaster*, *Chau-Roux*, and *Loebes*, and taking in the *Cher* falls with it into the *Loyre*, eight Miles beneath *Tours* to the West. This River in the Writers of the middle Age, is called *Anger*.

Indus, one of the greatest, and first, and best known Rivers of the *East-Indies*, called by the *Natives* *Sinde*. It springeth out of the highest part of *Imaus*, (by some called *Taurus*.) in the Kingdom of *Cassimer*, in the Empire of *Gr*

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Great *Mogul*, towards the Confines of the *Asian Tartary*, and turning Southward, and watering many Provinces or Kingdoms, and taking in the Rivers of *Behat*, *Nilab*, *Revée*, and *Coul*, and many others, it at last falls into the *Arabian*, or *Indian Ocean*, by four great Mouths, in the Kingdom of *Tatta*, between the Kingdoms of *Guzarat* and *Persia*. The name of that Mountain out of which it springeth, is called *Paropasm*, and it receives between its head and its fall twenty one Rivers. It had of old seven Mouths, three of which are now stopped up.

Ingelheim, *Ingelhemium*, a small Town in the Lower *Palatinare* in *Germany*, two German Miles from *Menx* to the West. *Charles* the Great was born in this place in the year 732. After this it was an Imperial and Free City, but was again exempted in the year 1402. by *Lewis* the Emperor, and is now under the Elector Palatine. Near this place also *St. Lewis* King of *France*, died in the year 840. This Town is called *Prider Ingelheim*, the Lower or Nether *Ingelheim*, so distinguish it from another called *Ober* or Upper *Ingelheim*.

Ingermanlandt, and *Ingrie*, a Province of *Sweden*, which lies between *Moscovy* to the East, *Lyvo* to the West, the Lake of *Ladoga*, and the Bay of *Finland*. It was heretofore subject to the *Russ*, (who call it *Isera*.) before the *Swedes* took it from them by Conquest. The chief Town is *Notteburgh*, upon the Lake.

Inghilterra, *England*.

Ingolftad, *Ingolftadium*, *Aurea-*

polis, a City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which has a Bridge over the *Danube*. It was at first a Village, but exalted to the dignity and magnitude of a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Emperor of *Germany*. *Gustavus Adolphus*, the Victorious King of *Sweden*, was not able to take this City, when he attempted it in the year 1632. In the year 1410. here was an University opened, which has obtained many Priviledges, and good Endowments from *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, and Pope *Pius II.* and it is now under the Duke of *Bavaria*. This City lies three Miles from *Neuburg* to the East, and seven from *Ratisbone* to the West.

Inhambane, a Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*, between *Monomotapa* to the North, and *Casferia* to the South. The chief place of which is *Tonge*.

Inhamior, another small Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*, towards the River *Cuama*, and the Confines of *Monomotapa*.

Inisa, one of the names of Mount *Imaus*.

Imneken, *Aguntum*, a Town in *Carinthia*.

Innerness, a Town in *Scotland*.

Ins, *Inn*, *Oenus*, *Ænus*, a River in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Switzerland*, from Mount *Moloia*, one of the Alps, from two Springs, on the borders of the *Valteline*, and flowing through the Earldom of *Tirol* by *Inspruck* the Capital of it, *Hull*, *Schwatz*, and *Krisstain*; it entereth the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, where being augmented by

by several other Rivers, it falls into the *Danube* at *Passaw*, over against *Ilfat*.

Inspruck, or *Insprug*, *Oenipons*, is the Capital City of the County of *Tyrol* in *Germany*; it is little, but neat and populous, built in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Im*, or *Inns*, over which it has a Bridge, and from whence it has its name, at the foot of the *Alpes*: It has a neat strong Castle, in which the Dukes of *Austria* have sometimes resided. This was Walled by *Orho* the Great, in the year 1234. but those Walls are not now maintained, and it is under the Emperor. This City stands twenty Miles from *Salzburg* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Trent* to the North. But most memorable is this place, for the shameful flight of *Charles V.* in the year 1552. when *Maurice*, Duke of *Saxony*, *Albert*, Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and *William*, Landgrave of *Hessen*, joining their Forces suddenly, took *Auspurg* (twenty Miles from hence to the North-West) in four days, and thence marching directly for *Inspruck*, they took in their passage *Eresburgh*, (which was thought impregnable,) and put that Prince, and *Ferdinando* his Brother, who were then at *Inspruck*, into such a fright, that they were forced to cross the *Alpes* in the dead of the night by Torch light, many of the Nobility not having so much as an Horse to ride on; and the next day these Confederate Princes took the Town, and Plundered all they found belonging to the Emperor, and *Spaniards*; but spared the

Towns mens Goods and Houses. This Action put an end to all the Projects of that Prince in *Germany*, and has established the *German Liberty*, which was then in great danger of ruin.

Instad, *Oenostadium*, a Suburb of the City of *Passaw*, upon the Eastern Bank of the River *Im*, where it falls into the *Danube*.

Joannipoli. See *Pretslaw*, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is a Bishops See.

Jocelin, *Josselinum*, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, upon the River *Ouste*, which coming from *St. Quentin*, falls into the River *Vilaine*, near *Redon*. It stands sixteen Miles from *Rennes* to the West, and as many from *St. Brioux* to the North-West, and *Blavet* to the South-West.

Joden, *Judei*, the *Jews*.

Jogues, *Gymnosophistæ*, a Heathen Sect of Philosophers, of great antiquity in the *East-Indies*, and still extant.

Joinville, *Joannvilla*, a small Town in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, [*Marona*], eight Leagues from *Chaumont* to the North, and eighteen from *Châlons* to the South-East. This place was ennobled with the Title of a principality by *Henry III.* of *France*, in the year 1552.

Joigny, *Jovniacum*, a City in *France*, upon the River *Yonne*, [*Icauna*], in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Sens*, which is built at the foot of an Hill, and has a splendid Castle belonging to it. It is written by some *Jovniacum*.

Jona, *Ibona Hii*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*. This is famous

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past, who had in his jurisdiction
all these Western Isles, and the Isle
of *Man*. This See was erected
in 840. This is the same with
Cholmstall and lies five Miles from
Dunstaff to the North-West.

Tonne, *Foanna*, a River, writ-
ten also *Tonne*, it ariseth in the
Dukedom of Burgundy, from the
Mountain called *Morvant*, near the
Cattle of *Chinone*, and visiteth the
City of *Clamecy*, in *Nivernne*, and
Cretian, where it takes in the *Cure*,
after which passing on the East of
Auxerre, beneath which it be-
comes sufficient for the passage of
Boats of some bulk, and admits
the *Serine*, and *Armançione*, and
passing by *Sens*, falls into the *Seyne*
at *Montreau sur Tonne*, seventeen
Leagues above *Paris*.

Fonquera, *Funcaria*, an old
Roman Town mentioned by *Anto-*
nius, and *Ptolemy*. It is in *Ca-*
talonia, at the foot of the Pyre-
nean Hills, near the passage called
Col de Pertus, in the Confines of
Roussillon, and France, three Leagues
West from the Mediterranean Sea,
five from *Perpignan* to the South,
and seven from *Gironna* to the
North-East.

Fonquieres, *Funcaria*, a Town
in *Provence* in France, upon the
Mediterranean Sea, five Leagues
from *Marseille* to the West, and
fifteen from *Avignon* to the
South.

Jordan. See *Fourdain*.

Joran, *Fortanum*, a City and
Kingdom on the North side of the
Island of *Java*, in the East-Indies.

dies. There is also a River of the
same Name.

Fourdain, *Jordan*, *Jordanes*, is
the greatest River in the Holy
Land, or *Palestine*, and the most
Celebrated in the Holy Scriptures.
It is called at this day by the Inha-
bitants *Scheriah*. It ariseth in
the Confines of *Cælesyria*, from
two Fountains, *Jor* and *Dan*, both
at the foot of Mount *Libanus*, four
Miles above *Cæsarea Philippi*, and
running Southward it maketh two
Lakes, first that of *Meroz*, and
then that of *Capernaum*, called
also the Sea of *Galilee*; after which
having watered several of the an-
cient Cities of the Land of *Canaan*,
(none of which are now extant,) it
falls into the Dead Sea, or Lake
of *Sodom*. It is the greatest, or
rather the only River in all this
Country, the rest being meer
Brooks rather than Rivers. This
is about half as broad at *Jerico*,
as the River *Seine* is at *Paris*, very
rapid, and the Water of it thick,
because it passeth through fat
Lands, and is very full of Fish,
and beset on both sides with thick
and pleasant Woods. This ac-
count is given of it by *Monsieur*
Thevenot, who saw it himself.

Four, *Jura*, a Mountain which
divides France from *Switzerland*.

Joyeuse, *Gaudiosa*, a Town in
France, in the Province of *Viva-*
rais, which is honored by being a
Duchy.

Ipepa, *Hypepa*, a City of *Ly-*
dia, in the Lesser Asia, between
Mount *Imolus*, and the River
Caystro, not far from *Thyatira*.
It is a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Ephesus*.

I P

Ipre, Ipèren, a Town in Bra-
bant. See Ypre.

Iprichia, the same with *Africa*.
Ips, *Usbium*, a Town in *Asia*.
Stria.

Ipsala, *Cyffella*, a City in *Thrace*, by the River *Mela*; it was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanopolis*, or *Zernis*, afterwards it became the Metropolis. It lies between this City to the West, twenty nine Miles, and *Dru-filaba* to the North-East twenty six Miles, fourteen Miles above *Apri* to the North; the River in our latter Maps is called *Larissa*, and falls into the *Archipelago*, over against the Isle of *Lembro*, just behind that Peninsula which makes the *Dardanel* straight.

Ipswich, *Gippo-vicus*, the County Town of *Suffolk*, heretofore called *Gippwich*, is seated on the North side of the River *Stour*, upon the foot of a steep Hill, in somewhat a low Ground; it has a commodious Haven, and was heretofore a place of great Trade, which had many wealthy Merchants in it, and a vast number of other people, but now much decayed as to its Trade and People. It was also formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires, the loss of which is not to be lamented, the Town being so seated, that it can never be made a place of Defence, the Hills on all sides but the South, and South-East, commanding it. It has fourteen Parish Churches, and a great many goodly Houses, the tokens of its former Wealth. In 991. the *Danes* sacked this Town, and nine years after repeated their former cruelty upon it. In the

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Reign of St. Edward it had eight hundred Burgesses, who paid Custom to the King. There was also a Castle built here by the Normans, which *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk, defended against the Usurper *K. Stephen*, but was forced to surrender it at last, of which even the ruins are now lost. Mr. *Cambden* suppoeth it to have been demolished by *Henry II.* when he did the same by *Waleton* Castle not far off. Here Landed the three thousand *Flemings* which the Nobility called in against *Henry II.* when his Son rebelled against him. In the late Rebellion, this Town stood clear of all those Calamities which involved the rest of the Nation. The Bishop of *Norwich* hath a House here, and the Viscount of *Hereford* another, besitting his degree and quality. The Honorable *Henry Fitz-Roy*, Duke of *Grafton*, was Created Viscount *Ipswich*, August 16. 1672. and is still living. This Town is also a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament.

Irio, Iris, a River of Cappadocia, now called **Caselmach**. See **Casalmach**.

Iris, Eurotas, a River in the *Morea*, which washeth *Misirra*, and falls into the Gulph *di Colochina* on the South side of the *Morea*. It is now called *Vasilopotamo*, or *Basilopotamo*, that is the *Kings River*.

IRELAND, *Hibernia*, *Ivern* is a Great, fruitful, and Noble Island on the West of Great Britain. It was accounted in ancient time for greatness and glory, the third Island of the World, and

was called the
Orpheus, Aris-
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Juerna, and
Iris. Others
and Bernia. I
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was called then the Lesser Britain. *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, and *Claudian*, call it *Ierna*. *Juvenal*, *Mela*, *Juerna*, and *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*. Others *Jovernia*, *Overnia*, and *Bernia*. The Natives *Erin*. The *Welsh* *Ywerdon*. And the *English* *Ireland*: It is three hundred Miles long, and two hundred broad; on the East it has the tempestuous *Irish* Sea, between it and Great Britain, on the West the *Vergivian* Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Sea, and on the South the *British* Ocean. The Country is full of Woods, Hills, and Bogs, and the Air neither pleasant nor wholesome; yet the Soil is Rich and Fruitful, especially as to Grass, and therefore it has ever abounded in Cattle, which is its most Staple Commodity. The Air is at all times temperate, but too moist. The *Romans* in all probability never had any footing in this Island. This Nation was Converted to Christianity in the fifth Century, by *Palladius*, and *St. Patrick*, especially the latter, who Planted not only Religion, but so much Learning too amongst them, that in the next Age the Monks of Ireland excelled all others for Holiness and Learning. In the year 694. *Egfrid* King of *Northumberland*, first entered, and destroyed this Nation with Fire and sword, having no other provocation to it, than his own ill Nature, and Ambition. After this the *Danes* for thirty years together, waited and destroyed this Nation. After these the *Germans*. And after them *Edgar*, the most powerful King of *England*, Conquered a

great part of *Ireland*. And when by Massacres, and other Accidents, the *Irish* were freed from all these Calamities, there ensued Domestic Broils amongst themselves. So that in the year 1155. *Henry II.* being called in by the Natives, resolved on the Conquest of this Island, whereupon *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Pembroke*, began the Conquest of it; and in 1172. *Hen. II.* in person entered *Ireland*, and took upon him the Stile of Sovereign Lord of *Ireland*, and the States of *Ireland*, and all the petty Kings, submitted to him, and passed over to him all their Rule and Power, which was also confirmed by Pope *Hadrian*. The Kings of *England* continued the Title of Lords of *Ireland* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and he took first upon him the Stile and Title of King of *Ireland*, in the year 1541. which was confirmed to *Mary* his Daughter, by Pope *Paul IV.* in 1555. The *Irish* have ever looked upon the Conquest of their Country by the *English* as a Wrong, and an Usurpation, which no Act of theirs, nor Time it self could make valid. Hence when ever *England* has been imbroiled, they have ever taken the opportunity of Revolting. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Dovenald O'Neal* stiled himself King of *Ulster*, and in Right of Inheritance the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*. But when in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the pretence of Religion was added, first the Earl of *Kildare* Rebelled in 1537. and was presently suppressed, taken and Be-

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headed, with his five Uncles. Yet in 1539. O-Neal began another Rebellion; but so soon as *Thomas Earl of Suffex*, Lord Lieutenant, came against him with an Army, the Gentleman grew humble, and submitted, and was Pardoned, but after this flew out again in 1563. and burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and besieged *Dundalk*, but with no success. In 1565. Sir *Henry Sidney*, Lord Lieutenant went against him, and in a Fight broke his Forces; so that fleeing to the *Scots*, (whom he had likewise injured) in 1567. he was Assassinated in cold blood, and presently after Attainted in Parliament, and the Title of O-Neal abolished. The Earl of *Desmond* was the next of this Nation, who in 1579. called in the *Spaniards*, and began another Rebellion, which ended ill for him, the *Spaniards* being driven out the next year, and this Earl himself taken and slain in 1583. Yet in the year 1595. *Tir-Oën*, who had done great service against the Earl of *Desmond*, and was highly favoured by Queen *Elizabeth*, most ingratelully began a Rebellion. This was the most dangerous of all the other, this Earl having been bred in the Queens service, and learned Military Discipline from the *English*, which he now made use of against them. And in 1598. he defeated the *English* at *Blackwater*. In 1599. brought the Earl of *Essex* to condescend to a Treaty with him. In 1601. he brought the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and Garrisoned *Kinsale*, which yet was retaken by Sir *Charles*

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Blunt, afterwards Lord *Mounsey*, and the *Spaniards* totally driven out; whereupon *Tir-Oën* submitted, and was brought over by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.* in 1603. This War lasted eight years, and might have proved fatal to the *English*, if God had not prevented it. After this I find no general Insurrection of the *Irish* till the year 1641. when seeing *Charles I.* engaged in War with the *Scots* at Home, they on a sudden rose up in Rebellion, and Assassinated twenty thousand *English* in a few days, when no body suspected any such thing. This Insurrection was begun Sept. 3. The Troubles of *England*, gave them some respite, but in 1649. and so *Oliver Cromwell* began their Chastisement so effectually, that *Ireton*, and those he left to carry it on, erected mournful Trophies of the Divine Vengeance against Rebels, and Perfidious Traytors, with no great expence of Time, Blood, or Treasure: and it missed but a little that the *Irish* Name and Nation, had been totally extirpated. *Charles II.* upon his Restitution in 1660. shewed them more Mercy, restored such as had any pretence of Loyalty to plead for themselves, to their Estates, and Governed them all his time with so much Clemency, and Mercy, that this Nation never was in a better State since they fell under the *English*, than at the time of the death of that Merciful and Good Prince *Irneo, Vindius, Hirminus*, a ledge of Mountains in *Spain*, which is commonly called *El monte de las Asturias*, the Mountain of the *Asturas*,

sturas, which *Pyrenean* H the West, be the North, Leon to the of which is neo, and also Ori.

Ischar, Fagaria, which *Hemus*, and City of that the *Danube* a third River from der, and is now called *Jantra*. *Ischebols*, o in inland City was made a Emperor, hop of *Adria* the same with called *Ipsola*.

Ychsa, Enecusa, an Island in the Kingdom of *Puteolus* three Miles from West. Its City Miles, and was me, and, by la. It has a same, which is a Castle built which *Ferdinand* found the orm brought Charles VII the year 149 sole Kingdom this City is a Archbishop and eighteen the West. trenchman in the

rd Montjoy, tally driven Den submit- over by the ng James I. lasted eight ve proved fa- God had not his I find no of the Irish when seeing in War with they on a sud- lition, and Al- usand English- men no body- ning. This In- n Sept. 3. The nd, gave them 1649. and so- gan their Cha- ally, that Iretm, to carry it on, Trophies of the against Rebels, aytors, with no Time, Blood, or missed but a lit- Name and Na- tally extirpated. his Restitution in more Mercy, d any pretence, d for themselves, and Governed with so much Mercy, that this in a better state der the English, e of the death and Good Prince Hirminus, a ledge Spain, which El monse de la untain of the A- stur

suras, which is a branch of the Pyrenean Hills, running out to the West, between the Asturas to the North, and the Kingdom of Leon to the South, the greatest of which is called Iruco, or Erneo, and also Cuesto de Hana, or Ori.

Ischar, Fartus, a River of Bulgaria, which riseth out of Mount Hemus, and watering Ternova, a City of that Province, falls into the Danube at Sustefo. It is the third River from the Western border, and is now more usually called Jantia.

Ischeboli, or Ischepoli, Scopelus, an inland City of Thrace, which was made a Bishops See by Leo the Emperor, under the Archbishop of Adrianople. I suppose it the same with that which is now called Ipsola.

Ischia, Enaria, Inarime, Pithecusa, an Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of Naples, near the Bay of Puteolum, and not above three Miles from the Shore to the West. Its Circuit is of twenty Miles, and was of old called Inarime, and by the Greeks, Pithecusa. It has a City of the same name, which is well fortified, and has a Castle built on a Rock; in which Ferdinando, King of Naples found shelter, during the storm brought upon his Kingdom by Charles VIII. of France, who in the year 1495. Conquered his whole Kingdom in a few days. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Naples, and is eighteen Miles from Naples to the West. Claudius Nepos, a Frenchman in the year 1586. Pub-

lished an exact Map, and Description of this Island, which is inserted into the Description of Italy, Published by Antonius Magnus.

Iscondar, the Turkish Name of Scutari, or Scodra, the principal City of Albania. See Scutari.

Idenstein, a County in Westraw, a Territory in the Upper Circle of the Rhine, betwixt Hassia, to the East, and the Rhine to the West. This is called by some Isenbourg.

Isenach, Isenachum, a small City in Thuringia, upon the River Ness. See Isenach.

Isenghien, Isgegium, a Castle in Flanders, in the Territory of Courtray, which gives the Title of an Earl or Count, to the Family of Vilnia. It is now under the French, and stands two Leagues from Courtray, towards Bruges to the North.

Isenberg, Isidis Mons, a Mountain in Schwaben, near Ausburgh.

Isendyck, Isendum, a small but strong Town, upon the Sea Coast in Flanders, over against Bierolier, a Town belonging to the Hollanders. This Town stands upon the Scheld, three French Leagues from Sluys to the East, and something above four from Middleburgh to the South; and was fortified by the Spaniards against the Dutch.

Iser, Isara, a River of Germany, in the Dukedom of Bavaria. It ariseth in the borders of the County of Tirol, three Miles from Inspruck to the West, and flowing to the North through Bavaria, watereth Munick, or Munchen, the Capital of that Duchy. and

and *Frisingen*, beneath which the *Amber* (*Ambr*) from the West, falls into it at *Landshut*, and at last it ends in the *Danube*, over against *Derkendorf*, six miles West of *Passau*, and the same distance above *Straubing* to the East.

L' Isere, Isara, a River of *France*, which is called *Isar* by *Ptolemy*: it ariseth in the Territory of *Tarentaise*, near *Moutiers*, in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, which it watereth, beneath which, it takes in the *Arche* from the South, and then passeth by *Montmelian* to *Grenoble*, over against which it admits the *Drac*, from the South, and above *Valence*, falls into the *Rhone*.

Fernia, Asernia, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by some called *Sernia*. It stands in the Province of *Molise*, and is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, seated four miles from the River *Volturno* to the East, and the same distance from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavoro*, at the foot of the *Apcemine*, thirty miles from *Capua* to the North, and almost twenty from *Trivento* to the South. It is now in a tolerable good state, and made more famous by the Birth of *St. Peter Celestine*, a Pope.

Isin, Ijinsca, a Village, and a River in *Bavaria*, six miles from *Munich* to the East.

Isakal, Lein Alschemes, Busrir, Rameffes, a ruined old City in *Egypt*, within the *Delta*, the Ruins of which are so called.

Isa, Islas, Isle, Isola, are the several Names by which the word *Island* is expressed in the present *European Tongues*.

Island, Thule, Islandia, is a great Island in the Northern Ocean, called by the *Dutch* *Het Islandt*, by the *Germans* *Inslandt*. It lies between *Norway* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West, and stretcheth itself from East to West two hundred *French Leagues*, and is about half so broad. It is well peopled, and fruitful towards the Sea shoar, but the middle of it is barren and desolate, and very Mountainous. *Naddock* a *Norman*, first discovered this Island in the Year 860, and called it *Sneyland*, that is the Land of *Swine Flocks*, a Pyrate of *Norway*, afterwards gave it the Name of *Island*; from the great quantity of *Ice* he found about it. It began to be inhabited by the *Norwegians* under *Ingulphus*, so soon as ever it was discovered, that Nation being then dissatisfied with *Herald* their Prince. It became Subject to the Crown of *Norway* in the Year 1260. by doing Homage to that Crown, and in the Right of the Kingdom it belongs to the King of *Denmark*, who every year sends them a Governour. They were converted to the Christian Faith by *Adebert* Bishop of *Bremen*, *Canutus* King of the *Vandals*, sent Bishops first amongst them, in the Year 1133. one at *Hola*, and another at *Schalholt*, and to each of them annexed a School. They had at first neither Money nor Cities, but lived in Caves, in the sides of the Mountains, and covered their Huts with Fishes bones, and dried Fish instead of Bread. They speak the ancient *Cimbrian* tongue. In 1584. the Bible was Printed

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Cattle but *Horses* and *Cows*, nor
ny Trees but *Box* and *Juniper*.
but then the Country produceth
o great a quantity of sweet Grass,
that their Cattle would burst, tis said;
they did suffer them to eat it as
they would. On the East and West
ides of the Isle, there is burning
Mountains: The Inhabitants are
strong and fierce. It lies between
and 10 deg. of Long. and in Lat.
one hundred and fifty German
iles from the Shoars of Norway to
the West.

The Isle of France, *Insula Fran-*
ca, is a very great Province, and
the most celebrated, rich, and po-
pulous of any in that Kingdom.
It is bounded on the North by *Pi-*
cardy, on the East by *Champagne*,
on the West by *Normandy*, and on
the South by *La Beauffe*; it con-
sists in it twelve Counties, and
the principal City of it is *Paris*, the
royal City of this Kingdom.

Islenos, *Selinus*, *Trajanopolis*, a
City in *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.
Imir. See *Smyrna*, a celebrated
City and Sea-Port in the Lesser *Asia*.
Isne, *Issny*, *Isna*, *Viana*, a small
City in *Schwaben*, in Germany, in
the Territory of *Algow*, upon the
River *Arg*, which falls into the
Lake of *Constance*, four German
iles from *Kempten* to the West,
and the same from *Lindaw* to the
North-East, and eleven from *Ulm*
to the South; this was made an Im-
perial Free Town by *Charles IV.*
Emperor of Germany.

Isnich, *Ascania*, *Palus*, *Nicaea*,
Trigonion, a City in *Bithynia*, fa-
mous for the first General Coun-
cil here held in the Year 325. See
Eccl.

Isnigimid, *Nicomedia*, a ruined
City of *Bithynia*.

Isola, *Insula*, *Esula*, *Afsyla*, a Ci-
ty in the Province of *Calabria*, in
the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Isonzo, *Isonzius*, *Natisco*, *Sontius*,
a River of *Friuli*, it ariseth out
of the *Carinthian Alpes* in *Carnio-*
la, a Province of Germany, and en-
tering *Friuli*, a Province of Italy,
it watereth the County and City of
Gorizia, and also *Gradiska*, where
taking in *Frigido*, *Turre*, and
some other Rivers, it leaveth *A-*
quileja, and falls into the Gulph of
Trieste, five miles South-East of
Aquileja; near this River *Odacer*,
who had made himself King of
Italy, was slain by *Theodorick* King
of the *Goths*, in the Year 489.
And to this place the *Turks* came
under the Command of *Asa-beg*,
in the Year 1177. in the time of
Mahomet the Great, and overthrew
Feronimo Novello, Count of *Verona*,
a famous Commander of those
times, and slew him in Battel, to-
gether with his Son, and most of his
Commanders, destroying a party
of three thousand *Venetians*, and
setting one hundred Villages on
fire.

Ipirite, *Sparte*, a Village and
Mountain in *Thrace*, upon the *Eux-*
xine or *Black Sea*.

Issel. See *Issel*, a River in the
United Provinces.

Issoire, *Isidorum*, a City in *Au-*
vergne in France, upon the River
Alier, which divides this Province,
and falls afterwards into the *Loyre*,
six Leagues from *Clermont* to the
South. This City is called *Iccio-*
dorum, *Issorium*, and *Iciodurum*.

Issar,

Issar, Siehem, a ruined place in *Samarra*, in the Holy Land.

Istacar, Istacarta, a City in *Persia*, which is one of the most ancient of that Kingdom, and was once a Royal City, but is now scarce a Village, the City of *Xiras* having sprung out of its Ruins, and overwhelmed it. It stood one mile from the *Araxs*, now *Bendamar*.

Itria, a Country of *Italy*. See *Hystria*.

Istrig, Sargetia, a River of *Wallachia*, which ariseth in the South part of *Transylvania*, and falls into the River *Marisi*. In the Bed of this River *Decebalus* buried his Treasure, when he was invaded by the Emperor *Trajan*.

Italia, Latium, Ausonia, Hesperia, Oenotria, Saturnia, is the most celebrated Country in all *Europe*, the *Mitris*, and *Civilizer* of all the rest: as She had anciently all those Names I have already expressed; so of later times the *Germans* call it *Welschlandt*, or *Wallischlandt*; the *Danes* *Walsland*; the *Turks* *Talia*; the *Poles* and *Slavonians* *Wloska*. Its ancient bounds extended no further to the North, than the Rivers of *Arnus*, now *Arno*; and *Esis, Esino*; afterwards it was enlarged by the Conquest of the *Senones*, to the River *Rubicon*, now called *Il Pisatello*. All that lies between these Rivers and the *Alpes*, being then called *Gallia Cisalpina*: But at this day it is extended to the *Alpes*, and the River *Varus*, which part it from *France*, and *Germany* to the West and North, on which side also the *Adriatick Sea* divides it

from *Dalmatia*, on the South the *Tyrrhenian, Sicilian*, and *Ligurian Sea*, divides it from *Africa*, on the West the same Sea washeth it, and on the East the lower part of the *Adriatick Sea*, and the *Ionian*, which divide it from *Greece*. This Country lies in the form of a *Peninsula*, and resembles very much the Leg of a Man. It containeth in length from *Augusta Pretoria*, now *Aoust*, to the foot of the *Alpes*, unto *Orranto*, in the most Eastern Point of the Kingdom of *Naples*, one thousand and twenty miles in breadth from the River *Varo*, which parts it from *Provence*, to the Mouth of the River *Arso* in *Friuli*, where it is broadest four hundred and twenty miles; about *Orranto* where it is narrowest, it has not above twenty five miles, and in the middle, from the Mouth of *Pescara* on the *Adriatick Sea*, to that of the *Tiber* on the opposite Shoar, is one hundred and twenty six miles; and its whole Circuit may be about three thousand four hundred and forty eight miles. The *Apennine Hills* divide it into two parts; it is a very fruitful, and pleasant Country, and towards the North extremely watered with Rivers. This Country was at first divided into divers Tribes and Nations, which became all United by the *Roman Conquest* into one Empire, upon the ruin of that, it became again divided into divers Seigniories, and Republics, which are now in the hands of the Pope, the King of *Spain*, the Republick of *Venice*, the Dukes of *Savoy, Florence, Mantoua, Modena* and *Parma*, and the Communes

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wealths of *Genoua*, and *Luca*, and
some other small Principalities, of
all which I shall discourse in their
proper places.

Iron, *Itona*, a small River of *Nor-*
wandy, which washeth *Eureux*,
and then falls into the River *Eure*,
which falls into the *Seyn*: at *Pont*
larche, four miles above *Roan*.

Italica, *Heraclea*, a City of *A-*
Italy.

Iszebo, *Iszeboa*, a small City in
Holstein, properly so called, in the
very Borders of *Stormaria*, upon the
River *Stor*, two German miles
from the *Elbe* and *Gluckstadt*, to-
wards the South-East.

Juanogrod, a Castle in the Coun-
ty of *Ingermanland*, near *Narva*,
from which it is parted only by the
River *Plausa*. This Fort was built
and fortified by the *Russ*, and Con-
quered by the *Swedes*, together
with the Province in which it
stands.

Jucatan. See *Tucatan*, a Pro-
vince of *New Spain*, in *America*.

Judea. See *Palestine*.

Judenburg, a City of the Upper
Saxonia, upon the River *Muer*,
which falls into the *Drave*, in the
Borders of *Hungary*, nine miles a-
bove *Gratz* to the West, and two
from the Confines of *Carsinthia*,
is under the House of *Austria*,
and is thought to be the ancient *Sa-*
binica Norici.

Judia, *Udia*, *Odiaa*, The Capi-
tal City of the Kingdom of *Siam*,
in the *East-Indies*, where the King
resides. It stands thirty Leagues
from the *Indian Ocean*, upon the
River *Menan*. In Long. 129. 00.
Lat. 13. 00. And is a place of great
trade.

Judicello, *Amananus*, a River
of *Sicily*, which ariseth from Mount
Aetna, and passing through the
City of *Catania*, falls into the *Io-*
lian Sea, after a course of ten
miles.

Ivette, *Iveta*, a small River of
France, which falls into the *Orbe*.

Juborsky, *Jugra*, *Jubra*, a Pro-
vince of *Moscovy*, upon the *White*
Sea.

Ivica, *Ebusus*, an Island on the
East of *Spain*, belonging to *Major-*
ca, and seated between it and *Spain*.
It is only twenty miles in compass,
and has a secure Haven on its South
side. It affords great plenty of
Salt, and has no hurtful Creature in
it. The Bishop of *Tarragona* is the
Proprietor of this Isle. It is on
all sides incompassed with Rocks,
or small Islands, which make the
approach to be very dangerous.

Juine, *Junna*, a small River in
Gastinois in *France*, which arising
near the Forest of *Orleanse*, and
bending Northward takes in *Estam-*
pes, and some other small Ri-
vers, and falls in the *Seyne*. at
Corbie. Some believe it to be
the same with the River *Tone*,
and that it was called *Estampes*,
from the Town of that Name up-
on it.

Juliers, *Juliacum*, a City of *Ger-*
many, mentioned by *Tacitus* and
Ammianus Marcellinus, called by
the Inhabitants *Gulick*, see *Gul-*
lick. This is also the Name of a
Dukedom, which lies in the Pro-
vince of *Westphalia*, between the
Rhine to the East, and the *Maes*
to the West; it is bounded on the
North by Upper *Guelderland*, on
the East by the Bishoprick of *Co-*
logne,

logne, on the South by *Eisfall*, and the Bishoprick of *Treves*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Limburg*. The River *Roe* divides it into two parts. This from the Year 700. was under Princes of its own, to the Year 1609. when upon the death of *John William*, the last Duke, there arose a contest between the Duke of *Newburg*, and *Brandenburg*, which in the Year 1612. broke out into a War, these two Dukes in the end dividing the Dukedom between them, and at last entering a League for their mutual defence against who ever should annoy either of them, in that which he Possessed. The Dukes of *Saxony* at the same time pretended a Right, which though they never prosecuted, yet they still reserve unto themselves.

Funsto, *Tagrus*, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Portugal*.

Fuman, *Fummanum*, a great Province in the Kingdom of *China*, in the South-West borders towards the *East-Indies*; on the North it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Tibet*, and the Province of *Suchem*, on the East it has *Quey-beu*, and *Quamsi*, two other Provinces of *China*, on the South it has the Kingdoms of *Tunkim*, and *Cochin-China*, and on the West it has the Kingdom of *Pegu*. The Southern parts of this Province have been Conquered by the King of *Tunkim*, and are in his hands. It has its Name from *Yimam* a vast City, seated in Long. 131.00. Lat. 25.30. This Province contains twenty two great Cities, eighty four smaller, and one hundred thirty two thousand nine hundred fifty eight Families.

Funquera. See *Fonquera*.

Furat, a part of the Mountain *Jura*, which lies between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*, which is also called *Furten*.

Jura, a Mountain which divide *France* from *Switzerland*, called by the Germans *Jurten*; by the Swiss *Leberberg*, and *Leerberg*. It begins at the *Rhine* near *Basle* to the North, and extends to the *Rhosne*, and the County of *Beurg* to the South, having many different Names from the People by which it passeth. That part which begins at the *Rhosne*, four miles from *Geneva*, and lies between the County of *Burgundy* and *Beurg* is called *le Credo*, afterwards it is called *S. Claude*, about the rise of the River *Doux*, it has the Name *Mont de Joux*, in the Borders of *Basil*, *Pierreport*, and *Borzhem*, more South *Schfmat*; and by the Swiss *Leberberg*.

Jurea, *Eoredia*, called *U Salassiorum* by *Ptolemy*, and *Epnadio* by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary* at this day *Jurea* by the *Inhabitants*; and *Jurée* by the *French* is a City of *Piedmont* in *Italy*, the Capital of the Territory of *Cavese*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Turin*; it is seated upon the River *Doria* [*Doria* which falls into the *Po* beneath *Varotta*, between *Chiavas* to the West, and *Casal* to the East, thirty Italian miles from *Turin* to the North, and twenty five from *Alto* to the South-West, and forty from *Vercelli* to the West. This City has been under the Duke of *Savoy* ever since the Year 1313. who has taken care to fortifie it very well.

it has also a Stone Bridge.

Juriogrod.

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Fonquera. It has also an ancient Castle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Do-*
ria. which is also called *Furiograd*, a City so called by the *Russ*, in *Livonia*. See *Derpt*.

Futland, Futia, Cimbrica Chersonesus, is a very great Province of the Kingdom of *Denmark*, extended in the form of a vast Peninsula from North to South, and only joined to the Continent at the South end, where *Holstein*, a part of this Promontory joins it to *Germany*, in the West it has the *German Ocean*, on the North and East the *Baltick Sea*. It is divided into the Northern and Southern *Futland*. The Northern *Futland* is divided into four Diocesses, *Rypen, Arhusen, Viborch, and Wiborch*; this part is under the King of *Denmark*: the Southern is divided into three, viz. *Sleswick, Flensborg, and Haderbaven*, and this is under the Duke of *Sleswick*, who is of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*.

Lear, a small Town in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, upon the River *Aratium*, twelve miles from *Saragoza* to the South, which gives the Title of a Duke.

Lix, is a Kingdom on the South of *Japan*.

Ly, is a Province in *Japan*, in *Yococa*, towards the West of it, and the Island *Ximoam*, which has a Town of the same Name.

K *Aimachites*, a Province or Tribe amongst the *Asian Tartars*, by the great River *Ghama*, between *Mongal* to the North, and the Kingdoms of *Thibet*, and *Tangut*. These People give Name to that part of the Ocean, which bordereth upon them.

Kalisch, Calisia, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, built upon the River *Projna*, which a little lower falls into the *Warta*, five German miles from the Confines of *Silesia*, and twelve from *Breslaw* to the North-East. It is the Capital of a *Palatinate* in that Kingdom, and suffered very much from the *Swedes* in the Year 1657.

Kalmar. See *Calmar*, a City of *Smaland*.

Kalmintz, Celemantia, called by *Prolemy*, the Town of the *Quades*, is now a Village in *Austria*, not far from the Fountains of the River *Teye*, in the Confines of *Moravia*, thirty miles (saith *Baudrand*) from *Znaian* a Town of *Moravia* to the West.

Kam, the ancient Name of *Egypt*.

Kamenceck, Camienick, Camenecia, Clepidava, Camenecum, a strong City in the *Ukraine*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Podolia*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemberg*, and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Smorzzyck*, which a little lower falls into the *Niester*, fifteen Polish miles from *Bar* to the West,

K E

Kaumberg, a Mountain in *Austria*. See *Haynburgh*.

Keccio, Daona, a City of the Kingdom of *Tunking* in the *East-Indies*.

Keslers Lautern, Caesaropolis, a City in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; upon the River *Lauter*, near the Dukedom of *Bipont*, fix Leagues from *Spire* to the West, a little less from *Worms*, and two from *Landstul*. This is called by the French, *Cascloutre*, and has a Castle, and a Territory or Jurisdiction belonging to it.

Kelaggebar, the City of *Petra Arabia Deserta*, which in the Holy Scriptures is called *Rabah*. See *Petra*.

Keldan, Chaldaea, a Province of *Asia*, in *Assyria*, towards the Conjunction of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, which is often called *Babylonia* from its Capital City. This Province, which lay all on the West of the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, by the taking of *Bagdat*, fell under the Dominion of the *Turks*, where before it was under the *Persians*. The Principal Cities in it are *Bagdat*, *Cufa*, and *Vaser*. It is now called *Terach Arabi*, and *Bagdat*.

Kelsh, or Kil, Kyll, Celbis, a small River of *Germany*, much celebrated for plenty of Fish, and for Mills. It washeth *Gerhardshausen, Kilbnrgh*, and *Erang*, and falls into the *Maes* beneath *Wesel*, almost over against the Mouth of the *Roer*, or *Rober*. This River is called *Rapidus Celbis* in *Ausonius*.

Kellen, Trajana Colonia, once a City, now a Village in the Dukedom of *Cleves*.

K E

Keller Ampt, the Territory belonging to the City of *Zell*, in the Bishoprick of *Breme*, upon the River *Aller*. See *Zell*.

Kelnsley, Ocellum, a Promontory in the South of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, commonly called *Holderness*, upon the North side of the *Humber*, over against *Saltsfleet* in *Lincolnshire*.

Kemach, Camachus, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, in the borders of the Lesser *Armenia*, which was made a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, by *Leo* the Emperor. It is now a mean Village, under the slavery of the *Turks*. *Baudrand* writes it *Chemach*.

Kemois, a People in *Chochin-China*.

Kempen, or Kampen, a Territory in *Brabant*, which was of old the Seat of the *Toxandri*, by the latter Latin Writers called *Campina*. It is called by the *Flandrians*, *Het Kempeilandt*. The greatest part of it lies in the North part of the Bishoprick of *Leige*, towards the *Maes*, and the District of *Bosleduc*, and contains also the South part of the Counties of *Lootz*, and *Hoorn*, in which are the Towns of *Masark*, and *Bering*, &c. The lesser part of it lies in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, in the Territory of *Bosleduc*, between *Peeland*, *Osterwick*, and the *Kempen* in *Leige*, and the only Town of any Note in this part is *Eyndhoven*, which is in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. See *Eyndhoven*.

Kemper. See *Quimper*, a City in *Britagne* in *France*, on the *British Sea*.

A a

Kempton,

Kempton, *Drusomagus*, *Campodunum*, *Campidona*, a City of *Schwaben* in Germany, in the Territory of *Algow*. It is one of the most ancient Cities of Germany, being mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and had heretofore a Castle called the *Burgbald*, which is now pulled down and ruined. This was the Seat of the old Dukes of *Schwaben*: amongst which *Hildebrand* was of great fame, whose Daughter *Hildegard*, Marrying to *Charles the Great*, Founded here a Monastery, the Abbot of which, as a Prince of the Empire, was Lord of this City, till the Inhabitants Purchased their Liberty of one of them, with a vast sum of money, after which it was annexed to the Empire; and in 1625. obtained a Charter from *Frederick III.* who gave them an Eagle for their Arms, one half of which was Gold, with a Crown. *Maximilian I.* and *Charles V.* had both determined their Controversies between them and their Abbot. It is now Governed by a mixture of an *Aristocracy*, and a *Democracy*, and it imbraced the Reformation in the year 1530. This City is seated upon the River *Iler*, which falls into the *Danube*, over against *Ulm*, five German Miles from *Memmingen* to the South, twelve from *Constance* to the East, and twelve from *Ulm* to the South. The Monastery Founded here by *Hildegardis*, was of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

Kenchester, *Ariconium*, a desolate Roman Town in *Herefordshire*.

Kendal, a Town, Earldom, and

Barony in *Westmorland*, seated upon the West Side of the River *Ken*, or *Kan*, in the South part of that County, in a fruitful Valley. The Town is not great but rich, being a place of great Trade, and the Inhabitants very industrious in making Cloaths. *John Duke of Bedford*, Brother to *Henry V.* was by him Created Earl of *Kendale*. The Barony of this place is in the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Kenelworth, a large, beautiful, strong Castle in *Warwickshire*, which in the Reign of *Henry III.* stood a Siege of six months, and being at last surrendered, there was here a Proclamation issued out, That all that had born Arms against the King should pay five years Rent of their Land, which was called *Diſcum de Kenelworth*. In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* it was given to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, who spent very freely in the repair of it; so that it was then the second or third Castle of England.

Kenet, a River in *Wiltshire*. **Kenhis**, *Anchialo*, *Anchialos*, a City of *Thrace*, which is an Archbishop's See, and has a Haven upon the Mouth of the River *Erigenius* upon the *Euxine Sea*; fifteen Miles from *Mesember* to the South-East. It is under the Turks, and is not expressed in our latest Maps.

Kensington, a Town in *Midsex*, of which the Earl of *Warwick* bears the Title of Baron.

Kent, *Cantium*, is the South-Eastern County of England, on the North it is bounded by *Thames*, which parts it from *sex*, on the East and South it

the British North, and *sex* and *S* from East from South That part *Thames* is *h* ul, the *r* and the *Sol* but not *he* as first *Co* r, though *stance*, 96. and 6 fore the *E* ing forced on against county. An conquest of the Saxons to the Kingd of Christ the first an against the en did also guch Courage led those and when *Wil* subdued a tion, he was composition w this County, an ancient *Lib* is County w traced the an *Augustin* 568. And *ury* is justl whole King having been whence th spread it self for as for th had imb before. *V*

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the *British* Sea, and in part on the North, and on the West it has *Sussex* and *Surrey*. It is in length from East to West fifty Miles, and from South to North twenty six. That part which lieth towards the *Thames* is healthful, but not fruitful, the middle parts are both, and the Southern are very fruitful, but not healthful. This County was first Conquered by *Julius Cæsar*, though not without great assistance, in the year of *Rome* 66. and 698. fifty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, being forced to a double Expedition against almost this single County. And as he began the conquest of *Britain* here, so did the *Saxons* too, *Hengist* erecting here the Kingdom of *Kent*, in the year of *Christ* 456. seven years after the first arrival of the *Saxons*. Against the *Danes* the *Kentish* did also great things, and with much Courage and Patience, resisted those Barbarous People. And when *William* the Conqueror subdued all the rest of the Nation, he was glad to come to a composition with the Inhabitants of this County, and to grant them their ancient Liberties and Customs. This County was also the first that embraced the Christian Religion, in whence the Monk, in the year 568. And accordingly *Canterbury* is justly the Metropolis of the whole Kingdom of *England*, having been the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*, for as for the *British* or *Welsh*, they had imbraced Christianity before. *William* the Con-

queror in the year 1067. Created *Odo*, Bishop of *Bajeux*, his half Brother, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Kent*. In the year 1463. *Edward IV.* Created *Edmond Grey*, Lord *Rutyn*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, which Family still enjoys this Honour, *Anthony II.* the present Earl of *Kent*, being the eleventh in this Succession. Besides the Sea of *Canterbury*, this County enjoys a second Bishoprick, which is *Rocheſter*, and a great many populous rich Towns, safe Roads, large and secure Harbours for Ships, and whatever else is desirable in human life, except a clear and serene Air.

Kerex. See *Keureux*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Kerlog, a River in *Shropshire*, which falls into the *Dee*, above *Bangor*.

Kerka, or *Karka*, *Titius*, a River of *Dalmatia*, which washeth *Sardona*, and *Sebenico*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, eight German Miles North of *Spalatro*.

Kermen, *Germia*, a considerable City at this day in *Thrace*, seated not far from *Adrianople*, the *Turks* have here a *Sangiac*.

Kerry, a County in the Province of *Munster*, on the *Vergivian* or Western Ocean, between the County of *Clare* to the North, and the County of *Cork* to the South, and East, the Capital of which is *Ardara*.

Kerstemyck, *Christendom*.

Keschidag, *Olympius*, a Mountain of *Misia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Kesmarck, or *Keysermarkt*, *Cæsaropolis*, a Town of *Hungary*.

K E

Kessell, or Cassel, Castellum Menapiorum, a Town in Brabant, two Leagues beneath Roermond to the North, between the Maes to the East, and the Peel to the West, seated upon the River Neerfe, which a little lower falls into the Maes.

Keureux, Kerecz, Krais, Chryfius, Cufus, a River of *Transylvania*, and the Upper *Hungary*, which ariseth in the Western borders of *Transylvania*, near *Felstas*, and watering *Gyula*, a little above it receiveth another Branch, called by the same Name, which passeth by Great *Waradin*, both which Rivers being united, fall into the *Tibiscus*, or *Teyssa* at *Czongrodt*, above *Segedin*. One of these is called by the *Germans*, *Fekykeres*, which goes to *Gyula*, the other *Sebskeres*, *Feky* lignifying *White*, and *Sebs* *Black*.

Kexholm, Kexholmia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Sweden* in *Finland*, which was heretofore under the *Russ*, but was Conquered by the *Swedes* in 1617. It is the most South-Eastern part of *Finland*. The Capital of this Province is *Kexholm*, leated upon the Banks of the River *Voxen*, near to the Western Shoar of the Lake of *Ladoga*, which together with the Castle, (which is very strong) was taken by Monsieur *Pont de la Gardie*, a French Gentleman, from the *Russ* in 1580. The year following this Gentleman took *Narva*, and several other strong places for the *Swedes*, from the *Moscovites*, and was at last drowned in the River of *Narva*.

Keyserstul, Forum Tiberii, a

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small Town in *Switzerland*, upon the *Rhine*, over which it has a Bridge. It lies in the County of *Baden*, nine German Miles from *Basil* to the West, and *Constance* to the East, and belongs to the Bishop of *Constance*, but is subject to the Canton of *Zurich*.

Khoemus, *Margiana*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*.

Khorman, Carnania, a Province of the Kingdom of Persia.

Kiburgh, a Cattle in the Canton of Zurich, upon the River Rhodan, two Miles from Zurich to the East, the Earls of which were heretofore of great Name. This Cattle was purchased by them of Zurich in the year 1452.

Kiel, Chilonium, a City in the Dukedom of *Holftein*, under the Duke of *Holftein*, seated upon the mouth of the River *Sweena* and having a convenient Port on the *Baltick* Sea; and which is much frequented by Merchant Ships, there belongs to it a Castle seated on a Hill; and an University opened here in the year 1684. And the Convention of the State of *Holftein*, are usually held here. This City stands nine German Miles from *Lubeck* to the North, and ten from *Flemborg* to the South, and though very well fortified, has of late suffered very much from the *Suedes*.

Kjengara. See Gangra, a C
of the Lesser Asia.

Kil, Gelbis, a River in the
shoprick of *Treves*, which falls
to the *Maes*, three Miles below
Treves, having watered *Kilburn*
and some other small Towns.
Rise is in the Dukedom of *L*
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Kildare,
 a County
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 This Town was
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Isle, Covalia
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in Fyrth, over
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Kilia Collaria
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Kildare, *Kildariensis Comitatus*, a County in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, which has the County of *Dublin* on the East, the Kings County on the West, the County of *Meath* to the North, and that of *Caterlach* to the South. The principal Town of it is *Kildare*. This Town was taken by the Duke of *Ormond*, in the year 1649. from the Parliament Forces, and taken in a few months after by *Newson*.

Kille, Covalia, a County in the West of *Scotland*, upon *Dunbri- gion Fyrth*, over against the Isle of *Arran*.

Kilia Collatia, Insula Achillea, City of *Mysia*.

Kilkenny, a City of *Ireland*, situated in a County of the same name, in the Province of *Leinster*, in the Confines of the Province of *Munster*, the Seat of the Bishop of *Oserry*, a Suffragan to the Archbishop of *Dublin*, and Capital of the County in which it stands. It is a great and a strong City, and is placed upon the Banks of the River *Neor*, or *Nure*, ten Miles from *Cashtel* to the North- West, fifty five from *Dublin* to the North- West, and twenty eight from *Waterford* to the North. It is the most Populous, Rich, and well walled Inland Town, in the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, and took its name from one *Canic*, who was here a solitary life, was in esteem for Holiness amongst the *Irish*, and the place was called by them *Ceil-Canic*, or *Canic's Church*. This consists of two Towns, the *Irish Town*, in which

K I

is *Canic's Church*, which is the Cathedral; and the *Englisch*, which was built since, and yet is now the principal part, the former being only a Suburb to it. It was Walled by *R. Talbot*, a Noble Man; and the Castle was built by the *Butlers*. This City was the Foundation and Head of the late *Irish Rebellion*, and the very Centre from whence all the Lines of Treason against the King, the Nation, and the Religion of *Ireland* were drawn; and accordingly it became the Seat of their Council or Committee, from whence the Conspirators sent out their Orders. But then it was also one of the first in the punishment; for *Cromwell*, having taken *Drogheda*, marched to *Kilkenny*, and besieged it, and after a short but sharp resistance, took it upon Articles in eight days time, in the month of *June*, 1650. The Committee being fled before his coming to *Aclone*, in *Conaught*, whither their Calamities soon followed them.

The County of *Kilkenny* is bounded on the West by the Province of *Munster*, and County of *Typperary*, on the North by *Queens County*, on the East by *Caterlach*, cut off from it by the River *Boyne*, and on the South by the County of *Waterford*. The River *Nure* divides it from North to South, and afterwards falls into the River *Boyne* at *Rosse*. And the City of *Kilkenny* stands almost in the Centre of the County, which the learned *Dr. Bates* makes to consist of three parts, whereas *Mr. Camden* gives it only two.

K I

Killair, the same with *Kildare*.

Kiltan, *Celenius*, a River of Scotland.

Killaloo, *Killala*, a small City and Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Tuam, in the Province of Conaught, in the County of Mayo, twenty four Miles from Galway to the North.

Kilmalock, *Killocta*, a small City in the Province of Munster, in the County of Limerick, eighteen Miles from Limerick to the South. This was taken by *Hewson* in 1650.

Kilmar, an Arm of the Sea in Munster, which lies between *Dingle* and *Bantry*.

Kilmoze, *Kilmora*, a small City in the Province of Ulster, in the County of Cavan, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Armagh, by the appointment of Pope *Nicholas V.* in 1454. It stands upon *Ninty*, in the Confiners of Conaught, and Leinster, thirty two English Miles from Drogheda to the West, and forty one from Armagh to the South-West. The Irish call this City *Chilmhor*.

Kilmoze, a small City in the County of Knapdale, upon the Bay of Fynn, forty Miles from *Dunbritain* to the North-West.

Kings-County, a County of Ireland, in the Province of Leinster, which is bounded on the West by Conaught, and the County of Galway, on the North by Meath, on the East by *Kildare*, and on the South by *Queens-County*. The principal Town in it is *Kings-Town*, *Regiopolis*,

K I

seated upon the River *Eske*, which falls into the *Boyne*, twenty Miles from *Atlone* to the East, and forty from *Dublin* to the West.

Kingchieu, a City of China, and a Province also. See *Quechieu*.

Kinsale, *Kinsalia*, a City of the County of Cork, in the Province of Munster, seated on the East side of the River *Bande*, near the Ocean, fifteen Miles from Cork to the South, and forty six from *Waterford* to the West. This Town was seized by *D'Aquila*, a *Spaniard*, in the year 1601. with two thousand Soldiers, in favour of that dangerous Rebel *Tir-Oen*, but being presently besieged by the Lord *Montjoy*, the Lieutenant of Ireland, both by Sea and Land in December, but *Tir-Oen* coming up to relieve the *Spaniards*, with six thousand Foot, and five hundred Horse, amongst which were two thousand fresh *Spaniards*, who landed a little before at *Berehaven*, *Baltimore*, and *Castlehaven*, being defeated December 24. by a Detachment drawn out of the English Camp, thereupon *D'Aquila* surrendered the Town to the English and was Transported, with the remainder of his Men, by the English, into Spain.

Kintzig, *Kintia*, a small River in *Schwaben* in Germany, which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Württemberg*, in the Black Forest, running South West through the Territory of *Ornau*, it waterfalls *Wolsach*, *Hussen*, and *Offenbach*, and falls into the *Rhine* at *Strasbourg*.

K

Kyrb, four Miles from *Baden*.

Kiovia, *Kjow*, a land, seated upon the *Ukraine*, which is the name of a County, the same Name, and under the Archbishop, having still a Castle. The ruins shew that it was once a magnificent City, six miles in Circuit, with a Cathedral towards the North. The People, but what lies East and West has only a small part. This City was built by a *Polish* Prince, in the year 1615, in which it stands, Princes of its own. It was taken by the *Tatars*, and recovered that loss. Thirty years last past, it suffered very much from the *Moscovites*. The *Poles* took it from them, but they having afterwards, who are in possession of it. Its Latitude 50. 51. This is by the *Poles*, and lies forty Polish miles from the borders of *Moscovia*, seventy from the North-East, and from *Warsaw* to the South. The Palatinate of *Volinia* is called *Volinia Inferior*, and lies towards the *Ukraine*; and lies towards *Russia*, and lies

K I

burgh, four Miles South-West of Baden.

Kiovia, Kjiow, a City of Poland, seated upon the *Nieper* in the *Ukrayne*, which is the Capital of a County or Palatinate of the same Name, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lemburgh*, having still a very strong Castle. The ruins of its Walls shew that it was once a great and a magnificent City, containing eight miles in Circuit, which appears also from the Cathedral Church. Towards the North it is yet full of People, but what lies to the South and West has only a Timber fence. This City was built by *Kio*, a *Russian* Prince, in the year 861. After this it was the Capital of *Russia*, in which it stands, which then had Princes of its own. And at last it was taken by the *Poles*. In 1615, it was taken and burnt by the *Tartars*, and could never since recover that loss. Within these thirty years last past it has suffered very much from the *Cossacks* and *Moscovites*. In 1651, the *Poles* took it from the *Cossacks*, but they having afterwards recovered it, Mortgaged it to the *Moscovites*, who are in that Right still possessed of it. Its Long. is 61. 20. Lat. 50. 31. This City is called by the *Poles*, *Kiout*, or *Kioff*; and lies forty *Polish* Miles from the borders of *Moscow* to the West, seventy from *Caminieck* to the North-East, and an hundred from *Warsaw* to the East.

The Palatinate of *Kjovia*, is also called *Volhinia Inferior*, and also the *Ukrayne*; and is a part of *Red Russia*, and lies on both sides

K L

of the River *Nieper*, between *Moscow*, the Delarts of the Lesser *Tartary*, *Volhinia Superior*, the Palatinate of *Barlaw*, and the *Tartars* of *Orzakow*. In 1686, this was yielded to the *Russ*, to ingage them in an Alliance with the *Poles*, against the *Crim Tartars*.

Kiri, Drinus, a River of *Servia*. See *Drino*.

Kirkreul, *St. Andrews* in *Scotland*.

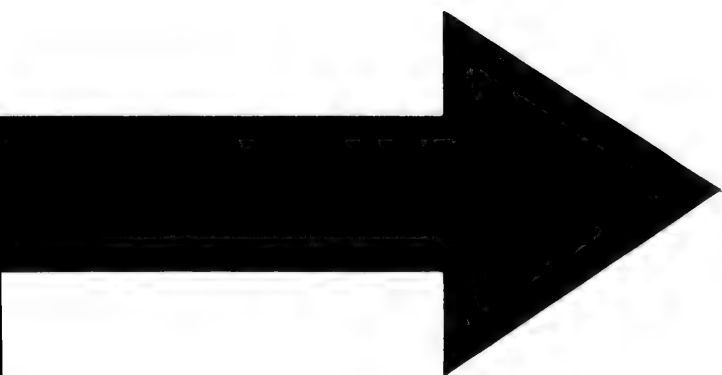
Kirkwall, Carcoviaca, the principal Town in the Isles of *Orkney*, which has a Castle, and a large Haven. It is seated upon the Island called *Mainland*, on the North side of the Island, but, towards the Eastern end, and is in subjection to the King of *Scotland*, and is the Seat of the Bishop of the Northern Isles.

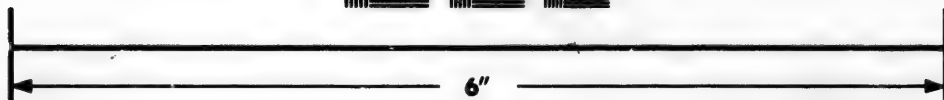
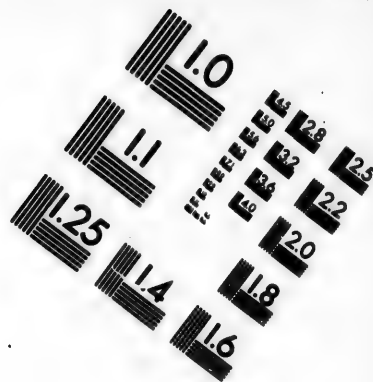
Kisdarnoczi, Claudius, a Mountain which lies between *Stiria* to the West, and the Lower *Hungary* to the East, which has various Names given by various Nations.

Klausenburgh. See *Clausenburgh*.

Klagenfurt, or Clagenfurt, Claudia, Claudivium, a City of *Carinthia*. Dr. Brown in his Travels, saith it is a fair four-square Town, inclosed with a handfom Wall, the Rampart is very broad, at each Corner there is a Bastion, and one in the middle of each Curtain: the Streets are straight and uniform, as well as the Works. There is also a very fair Piazza, (or Square) in the middle, which was thus adorned by the *Lutherans* whilst they held this place; who also erected the Noble Fountain in the







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Piazza, the Figure of which is represented by this Author. This is the Capital of *Stiria* at this day, and lies upon a small River a Mile and half N. from the *Drave*, thirty one from *Vienna* to the South-West, and seventeen from *Aquila* to the North-East.

Kleckow, *Eremus Helvetiorum*, a small Tract by the River *Rhine*, between *Scaphus* to the East, and the Canton of *Underwaldt* to the West in *Schwaben*, in *Germany*, but on the very borders of *Switzerland*.

Klein Glogaw, *Glogavia Minor*, a Town in *Silesia*, four Miles from *Oppelen*, a City of the same Province to the South, and the same distance from *Neiss* to the North-East. See *Glogaw*.

Knapdale, *Knapdalia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, between *Argile*, separated by an Arm of the Sea to the East, and the Isle of *Jurai* to the West, and *Cantyr* to the South, and *Domin* and *Lorn* to the North. *Kilmore* is the chief Town in it.

Knaringen, *Grinario*, a Roman Town in *Schwaben*, in the Marquissate of *Burgaw*, upon the River *Carnlach*, a Mile from *Burgaw* to the West, and four from *Ulm* to the same quarter.

Knin, *Arduba*, a City of *Dalmatia*.

Knockfergus, *Carriekfergus*, *Rures Fergusii*, a City in the County of *Antrim*, in the Province of *Ulster*, on the *British* Sea, over against the Isle of *Man*, seated on the North side of a fine Bay, which affords it the convenience of a large safe Haven. This

Bay is called by *Ptolemy*, *Vindervius*, but at present the Bay of *Fergus*, from a King of these parts, who is said to have led the *Scots* out of *Ireland* into *Scotland*, and afterwards to have been drowned here. This City is more Populous, Rich, and frequented than any other in this part of the Nation, on the account of the Haven, and the Castle, which being Garrisoned keeps the Country quiet and in awe. In the time of the Rebellion of the *Irish*, it held out against them, and afforded shelter and relief to many thousands which fled to it. But when *Cromwell* came up, yielded without a stroke in the year 1649. At this day the Trade is going to *Belfast*, a Town five Miles more to the South upon the same Haven, and that has put a stop to the growth of *Knockfergus*.

Knockenbaufs, a Town in *Livonia*, in *Leisland*, upon the River *Duna*, which belonged heretofore to *Poland*, but is at present under the *Swedes*; it lies sixteen German Miles East from *Riga*, upon the same River.

Knottis, that is the Hill of *Axes*, a place in the County of *Galloway*, four Miles from the City of *Galloway* on the West of *Ireland*, under which the Noble *Girald Fitz-Girald*, Earl of *Kildare*, and by times for the space of thirty three years Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, in the year 1516, overthrew the greatest Rabble of Rebels that ever was seen together before in *Ireland*, which had been brought together by one *William Burk*, O'Brien, *Macnemare*, and O-Carral.

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Gottenburgh to the North, which is now under the Swedes.

Koningsberg, *Mons Regius*, *Regio-mons*, a City in *Prussia*.

Koningsgard, *Besteda*, a Castle in *Iceland*.

Koning-gratz, *Gradium Regium*, *Regina*, *Gradecium*, a City of *Bohemia*, called also *Kralowibrades*, and *Koninggratz*, which in the year 1664. was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII*. It is seated upon the *Elbe*, twelve Miles from *Prague* to the East, thirty two Miles from *Vienna* to the North-West.

Konitz, *Comitia*, a Town in *Prussia Regia*, upon the River *Bro*, near the Defart of *Waldow*, in the Confines of the *Brandenburg-Pomerania*, eight Polish Miles from *Culm* to the West This Town is called by the Poles *Choinickie*.

Koperberg, *Cuprimentium*, a Free-Town of *Sweden*, which has rich, and most useful Mines of Copper, from whence it has its Name. It stands not far from a Lake in the Province of *Gestrick*, fifty Miles from *Gevals*, a Town in the same Province to the West, and a little more from the *Borser Sea*. See *Gestrick*.

Kopizath, *Imaus*, one of the greatest Mountains in *Asia*. See *Imaus*.

Koppan, *Campona*, *Copanum*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerray*, which is near *Buda*; some suppose it the same with this, others *Keppel*, and others *Tbesen*, two Miles from *Buda*.

K O

Kopenhagen, the Capital City of *Denmark*. See *Coppenhague*.

Korbaten, *Colapiani*, the *Croatus*. See *Croatia*, they are also called *Krabaten* by the Germans.

Kornthauru, *Taurus*, a Mountain of *Carinthia*, between it and *Salisbury*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Jornandes*, *Eutropius*, and *Herdian*; *Ortelius* saith it is of a vast height, and is called *Thauru*, *Kornthauru*, *Krumlechtsauru*, and *Rhadstrattersauru*.

Korsoe, *Corsoa*, a small City in *Denmark*, on the Western Shore of the Island of *Zealand*, at which *Charles Gustavus* first Landed in the year 1658. It stands upon that Arm of the *Baltic Sea*, which is called *Die Welt*, over against the Island of *Fsonia*, and the City of *Newborg*, two English Miles West of *Skelfor*, and has a Castle belonging to it.

Korsum, *Korsuma*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Kjovia*, upon the River *Rosse*, built in the year 1581. by King *Seephen*, memorable for a great Victory obtained over the Poles by the *Cossacks*, in the year 1648. It stands five Polish Miles from *Czyrkassy* to the West.

Koring, *Cocuanensis*, an ancient People amongst the *Grisons*, the same perhaps with the *Gottborspunt*.

Koumo, *Comuna*, a City in *Poland*, in the Dukedom of *Lithuania*, upon the River *Chronus*, or *Niemen*, where it receives the *Vil*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, eighteen Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the West, fourteen from *Troki*, (in which Palatinate it stands,) and forty from *Koningberg*.

berg to the *Kowno*.

Krabaten, *Krachs*, See *Petra*.

Krain, *Krainburg*, Town in the the River *I* above *Oetis* *Munichen* *Craisburg*.

Krainburg, *Krainburgum*, a fine er *Stiria*, three German fines of *Hun* wards *Gratz* ty four from la to the S written *Corn*.

Crainger, *des*, the Inhab *Cerniola*.

Craissi, *Ch*, a River of *Th*.

Kracow, *C*, land. See *C*.

Kraneburg, *matium*, a Ro

Cleves to the

Kranz, *Se*, *Alban*.

Krazer, *French* *Vaug*.

ding Lorain, County of *B*.

the Mos, *North*, *ne* [*Arar*].

Rhosne beneath *zay*, *Fe*.

Sea, in the *O*.

Scotland.

K R

Capital City of Copenhagen.

Kriani, the *Cro-*
ians, they are also
by the German.

Kraurus, a Moun-

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ned by Tacitus.

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it receives the

confines of *Sam-*

berg to the East. It is written
Kowno.

Krabaten, Croatia.

Krach, *Petra*, a City of Arabia.
See *Petra*.

Krain. See *Carniola*.

Krainburg, *Carrodunum*, a small
Town in the *Lower Bavaria*, upon
the River *Imn*, two German miles
above *Oetingen*, and nine from
Munich to the East. Written
Craiburg.

Krainburg, or *Kornburg*, *Carro-*
dunum, a small Town in the *Low-*
er Stiria, upon the River *Raab*,
three German miles from the *Con-*
*fin*es of *Hungary* to the West, to-
wards *Graz* six miles, and twenty
four from *Krainburg* in *Carnio-*
la to the South-West. This is
written *Cornburg*.

Craimer, *Carni*, *Taurisci*, *Fapo-*
des, the Inhabitants or people of
Carniola.

Craiss, *Chrysius*. See *Keureux*,
a River of *Transylvania*.

Kracow, *Cracovia*, a City of *Pol-*
and. See *Cracovia*.

Kraneburg, *Burcinacium*, *Burgi-*
natum, a Roman Town now a Ca-
stle only, one German mile from
Cloves to the West.

Kranz, *Scardus*, a Mountain di-
viding *Albania* from *Macedonia*.

Kratzer, *Vogefus*, called by the
French *Vauge*; a Mountain divi-
ding *Lorain* from *Alfatia*, and the
County of *Burgundy*, out of it ri-
seth the *Mosella*, or *Maes*, which
runs North, and the *Saone*, or *So-*
ne [*Arar*] which falls into the
Rhone beneath *Lions*.

Kray, *Fena*, an Arm of the *Irish*
Sea, in the County of *Galloway*, in
Scotland.

K R

Krayn, *Liburnia*, *Carinthia*.

Krems, a City of *Austria*, *Crem-*
sa, *Cremisum*, seated upon the
North side of the *Danube*, over
which it has a Bridge, ten German
miles above *Vienna* to the West.
This Town is walled.

Krim, or *Krimenda*, *Crimea*,
a City of the Lesser *Tartary*, in the
Taurick Chersonese, in the *Euxine*
Sea. It stands towards the middle
of this *Chersonese*, between *Periscop*
to the North, and *Cassa* to the
South. It is very small, and al-
most reduced to the meanneſs of a
Village, though it gives Name to
the whole Nation in which it
stands, and is the usual Seat of the
Cham.

The *Krim Tartars*, are a Nation
of *Europe*, bounded with the *Bo-*
ryssthenes [*Nieper*] to the West. The
Psoa, and *Defna*, two Rivers which
fall into the *Nieper*, the *Donetz*,
or Lesser *Tanan*, and in part by
the Greater *Tanais* to the North,
and by the last River to the East
also, and in part to the South; the
reſt of their Southern Border is
made by the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*,
into which the *Nieper* falls. The
moſt Southern part of this Coun-
try is the *Taurica Chersonesus*
which was anciently filled with
Noble Greek Cities, the principal
of which was *Theodosia*, now *Cassa*;
but this Hord, or Tribe of *Tar-*
tary, which now poſſeſs it, com-
ing out of *Asia*, have ſo ruined
them, that there are ſcarce any
footſteps left of their ancient *Gran-*
diour. Theſe *Tartars* lead their
lives after the ancient manner, ha-
ving no fixed Habitations, but dri-
ving their Cattle, Wives, and Chil-
dren,

K R

dren, about from place to place, as necessity and the season of the year require. They have only covered Wagons to preserve them from the injury of the Weather. And they accordingly value themselves upon this *Nomadical* way of living, as the Protectors of their Cities, and men of such exalted Virtue, as is not to be confined within the Walls of smoaky Cities. In the interim they are extremely proud, ignorant, nasty and barbarous. Their Diet is Roots, Cheefe, and Garlick, and for the most part Horse-flesh, which they eat without Bread, and often raw, Beef and Venison being reserved for their Great men. They value *Brass* and *Steel*, above *Gold* and *Silver*. They were once Christians, but have since Apostatized to Mahometanism; yet they retain one Article of the Creed firmly, that *Christ shall Judge both the quick and the dead, in the day of Judgement*. And upon this account they are more favourable to the Christians that live amongst them, than any other Mahometans are. They use their own *Tartarian* Tongue, intermixed with *Arabic* and *Turkish*, and the *Chaldean*, and *Arabian* Characters. This Prince hath heretofore been able to Arm one hundred and fifty thousand of his own Subjects; and in the Year 1571. pierced as far as the City of *Mosco*, and set fire on the Suburbs, which taking the City, in the space of four hours, burnt the greatest part of it, though thirty miles in compass, Eight hundred thousand People of all Sexes, and Ages, perishing in this raging Fire. But after all, the Turk treats this Prince

K U

as his Slave, at some times removes, and at others Murthers him. In 1636. there was a League between the *Russians* and the *Poles*, for the Conquering this People, what may be the event time must shew, but it is certain the *Moscovites* have done no great Wonders yet with an Army of three hundred thousand men.

Krivicze, Hemur, a Mountain of *Thrace*.

Kronstadt. See *Cronstad*.

Kruppa, Carpi, a River of *Serwia*, which falls into the *Danube*, called now also *Crapin*.

Kudack, or *Kudak*, a small Town in the *Ukraine*, or *Palatinate of Kiowia* on the West of the *Nieper*, beneath the Confluence of *Samara*, which in the Year 1637. was fortified by the *Poles*, to keep the *Cossacks* from Pyratizing on the *Euxine* Sea, but in the Year 1648. it was taken by the *Cossacks*; it lies forty *Polish* miles beneath *Cyrcassy* to the South, and the same distance by the River, from the *Euxine* Sea to the North.

Kulp, Krup, Culpa, Colapis, a River of *Croatia*; it ariseth in the Eastern Borders of *Carniola*, from the *Alpes* which here end, and watering *Meising* in that Province, and *Carlstat* in *Croatia*; it falls into the *Save*, two *German* miles and an half above *Sisseg* in *Croatia*.

Kuniberg, or *Koniberg*, *Regimons*, a small Town in *Saxia*, upon Mount *Regel*, in the Confines of *Carniola*, four *German* miles from *Cilly* to the East, and eight from *Pettaw*. *Koningsberg*, in *Prussia*, is sometimes thus written too.

Kur, Cyna, which riseth in, near *Ak* Town, contains hundred Houses, and this was built by now in This River falls into the *Caspian* Sea. ed in ancient

Kurzuada

Kutienberg

Bobemia; written and called by It is a small City from *Carlaw* same distance South, and to the East.

Abach, Lobacum, in *Carniola*, called *Lubiana*. It is a short course. It stands 9 German miles to the North-East. *Vilach* a Town North-West. See under the Patriarchate Year 1468. to (a place distant sixteen miles since this Bishop has been exempted from the Patriarchate who saw it, for City of *Carniola*

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Kur, *Cyrus*, a River of *Georgia*, which riseth from Mount *Caucasus*, near *Akalzike*, a Fortress and Town, consisting of about four hundred Houses, upon Mount *Caucasus*, and the Seat of a *Bassa*; it was built by the *Georgians*, but is now in the hands of the *Turks*. This River falls afterwards into the *Caspian Sea*. It is much mentioned in ancient Writers.

Kurzusadan, *Ferusalem*.

Kuttenberg, *Cuma*, a City of *Bohemia*; written also *Cuttenburg*, and called by the *Bohemians* *Hora*. It is a small City, seated four miles from *Cazlaw* to the North, the same distance from the *Elbe* to the South, and seven from *Prague* to the East.

L A

Labach, *Loybach*, *Ljubach*, *Labacum*, *Nauportus*, a City of *Carniola*, called by the *Italians* *Lubiana*. It is seated upon a River of the same Name, which after a short course, falls into the *Sava*. It stands 9 Germ. miles from *Trieste* to the North-East, and fifteen from *Vilach* a Town of *Carinthia* to the North-West. This City was made a Bishops See by Pope Paul II. under the Patriarch of *Aquileja* in the Year 1468. together with *Cisa Nova*, (a place distant from it about sixteen miles to the South) and since this Bishop of *Laubach* has been exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Patriarch. Dr. Brown who saw it, saith it is the principal City of *Carniola*, and is a hand-

som place, with a Castle seated on an Hill, which overlooks two large Valleys to the North and South, and hath a fair prospect of many Hills, and Castles, but being Commanded by another Hill not far from it, it is neglected, though we find that it hath endured a strong siege, for whilst the Emperor *Frederick* was receiving the Crown at *Aken*, his Brother *Albertus*, and Count *Ulrich*, took the advantage to besiege it, but it made so good a resistance, that the Emperor had time to raise the siege, and destroy the Army.

Labastlan, *Commercium*, a Village not above one mile from *Gran*, in the Lower *Hungary*, found out by an Inscription.

Labe, *Albis*, the *Elbe*, a River in Germany called *Labe*, by the *Bohemians*. See *Elbe*.

Labirinto, *Disle*, *Disleu*, a Mountain in *Creta*, or *Candia*, which lies in the Eastern part of the Island, and is much Celebrated by the ancient Poets; on the account of *Jove's* being brought up here; it is now also called *Lassisi*, and *il Monte di Seta*.

Labas Athres, a River in the European *Serchia*.

Lacari, *Libnius*, a River of Ireland. *Baudrand* makes it *Lissey*, which falls into the Irish Sea near *Dublin*.

Lacedemon. See *Misira*, the Capital of the *Morea*.

Lucedogna, *Aquilonia*, *Laquedonia*, *Erdonia*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, called also *Cedogna*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in a Plain in the *Principatus Ulterior*, in the Borders of *Puglia*.

Puglia, and though half ruined, and that which is standing but meanly inhabited, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Conza*.

Lacorea, *Labeledus*, a City of *Ionia*, in the Lesser *Asia*.

Lacha, *Olympus*, a Mountain of *Thessalia*.

Lacoschia, *Pieria*, a pleasant and much celebrated place in *Thessalia*, in *Macedonia*, at the entrance of the Gulph of *Thessalonica*.

Ladenburg, or *Ladebourg*, *Ladenburgum*, a Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, upon the River *Necker*, part of which is under the Bishop of *Worms*, who resides in the Castle of this Town, and the other part is under the Elector Palatine, to whom it was mortgaged by a Bishop of *Worms* in 1371. It stands two miles from *Heidelberg* to the West, and having suffered much in the late *Swedish* Wars, is now in some degree repaired.

Ladi, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania* in *Asia*, supposed to be the same with *Cyrus*, now called *Cur*, or *El-car*, *Ser* and *Chiur*, though by *Ptolemy* distinguished from it. This River falls into the *Caspian* Sea, having passed through *Georgia*.

Ladog, *Rubricatus*, one of the principal Rivers in *Barbary*; it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, through the Kingdom of *Tunni*. See *Fadog*.

Ladoga, a vast Lake, which is thought to be the biggest in all *Europe*, and is called by the *Russ* *La-desko Ozero*. It lies between *Kekholm* or *Kexholm*, a Province belonging to the *Swedes* to the

West, and *Kargapol* a Province of *Moscovy* to the East; and is thirty six German miles long, and twenty broad, abounding with *Fish* to that degree, that it has enriched *Kexholm* with the Fishery of *Salmons*. The *Russ* are Masters of about a fifth part of it, the rest is possessed by the *Swedes*; this Lake receives, besides a vast number of Rivers, the Waters of the Lake of *Onega*, which lies about sixty English miles from it to the East, and is not much less than it; and it transmits all these Waters into the Bay of *Finland*, by the River of *Spasco*, a passage of about eleven German miles.

Laghi, *Laghium*, perhaps *Lassa*, a City of *Arabia Felix*, on the South side, nine German miles from *Aden* to the East, and twenty five from Cape *Babelmandel* to the South-East. It is under a Prince of its own, and lies in Long. 81. 05. Lat. 15. 00.

Laghigh, *Laglinia*, once a City, now a Village in the Province of *Leinster*, in the County of *Caterlagh*, upon the River *Barrow*, six English miles from *Caterlagh* to the South.

Lago, *Lac*, *Lagus*, a Lake or Collection of Waters, surrounded on all sides by the Land, to distinguish it from a Bay, or Arm of the Sea. There is a vast number of these in all parts of the Earth, serving for Cisterns, to preserve Water, and to restrain the Course of Rivers, which would otherwise be too rapid for human use.

Il Lago Maggiore, a Lake in *Milan*. See *Lang-see*.

Lagos, *Lacobriga*, a small City

in *Algaroa* is a Castle, and a town. It lies 36. 36. five miles from *Vincent* to the King of *Portugal*.

Lagosta, *Lagostis*, a small Island on the coast of the *Adriatic*, in the *States of Venice*.

Lagune, *di Venezia*, the *Adriatick* Sea, between the *Adriatick* Sea, and the *Adriatick* Sea, in the *States of Venice*. It is a vast number of *Rivers*, which are separated by the *Waters* of the *Adriatick* Sea, and on the coast of *Curzola* from *Regusa* to the *Venetians*.

Labolm, a small Province of *Sweden*, in the *Baltick* Sea, seven miles from *Stettin* to the *Adriatick* Sea, and has a Harbor, which is fortified by the *Swedes*.

Labor, *Labor*, a City of the *Adriatick* Sea, also called *Porto*, upon the River of *Adriatick*, and eighty miles from the North.

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the King of Portugal.

Lagosta, *Lastovo*, *Ladesta*, *La-
destris*, *Lastobon*, *Landestina*, an
Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*,
in the *Adriatick* Sea, under the
States of *Venice*, near *Curzola*.

Lagune di Veneria, a part of
the *Adriatick* Sea, called *Gallica*
paludes, *Septem maria*, *Stagna Ha-
driatica*, in which the City of *Ve-
nice* stands, built upon a great
number of Rocks, and small Islands,
which are separated one from ano-
ther by the Waves of the Sea.

Lagusta, *Celadussa*, *Celadusa*, an
Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*,
near *Curzola* on the East, five miles
from *Regusa* to the West, under the
Venetians.

Labolm, a Town of *Holland*, a
Province of *Sweden*, seated upon
the *Baltick* Sea, in the Confines of
Scania, seven *Swedish* miles from
Stelmstad to the South, and six
from *Elfsingburg* to the North-East.
It has a Harbour and a Castle, and
was fortified by the *Danes*, whilst
they were in their hands, but was not-
withstanding often taken, and re-
taken in their Wars, till at last the
Swedes held it, with the Province
in which it stands.

Labor, *Laborium*, *Bucephala*,
a City of the *East-Indies*, which
is also called *Pengeab*. It is seated
upon the River *Ravi*, one hundred
and eighty miles from *Multan* to
the East, and as many from *Atoch*
to the North-West, three hundred
and sixty from *Agria* to the North,

in Lat. 31. 50. as *M. Thevenot* states
it. This River falls into the *Indus* at
Luckar. The Name of *Pengeab*
is given to this Province and City,
by the *Moguls* who are Lords of it,
and signifies in their Tongue the *Five*
Rivers. This was anciently the com-
mon Residence of the *Moguls*, and
was then in a much more flourish-
ing condition than now it is; but
the Castle being very strong, and
part of the Royal Palace, retain
their former beauty, the rest of the
Noble Structures are much decay-
ed, and some Streets of near a
League in length, are falling down,
and ruinous, yet is this no old
Town, having been raised to what
it was, since the days of *Humayon*,
one of the *Moguls*, who brought it
to be a City of three Leagues in
length, in a short time. Yet this
Town is full of *Mechanicks*, and all
sorts of Manufactures made in these
Countries.

The Province of *Labor*, or *Pen-
geab*, is bounded on the North by
Cassimer, on the East by the King-
dom of *Negercoot*, on the South by
Fenba, or *Genupara*, and on the
West by *Multan*; it is one of the
largest, and most plentiful Provin-
ces in the *Moguls* Empire, by rea-
son of the Rivers, and yields Rice,
Corn, Fruits, and reasonable good
Wine in great abundance, and the
best Sugars in the *Indies*; out of
which ariseth to the Prince a Reve-
nue of thirty seven Millions and
upwards, as the *Indians* reported to
M. Thevenot.

Liazzo, *Fazzo*, *Iffus*, a City in
the most Eastern part of *Cilicia*, in
the Lesser *Asia*, next *Syria*, near
which *Darius* the last of the *Persi-*

an Monarchs, was overthrown by Alexander the Great, as *Quintus Curtius* shews. And since that *Bajazet II.* Emperor of the *Turks*, was defeated by the *Sultan* of *Egypt* in the same place, in 1487. by which, and other losses, this Tyrant was forced to sue to the *Sultan* for Peace the next year. It is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarsus*, and stands near Mount *Amanus*, now called the *Mountains of Scanderoon*, in the Province of *Caramania*, under the Dominion of the *Turks*: it has a convenient Harbour upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is now in a tolerable good condition. It stands twenty six German miles from *Antioch* to the North, and seventy from *Cogni* [*Iconium*] to the South-East. Long. 69. 45. Lat. 37. 00.

Laimon, *Bosphorus Thracicus*, the narrow Streight or Sea between the *Propontis*, and the *Euxine Sea*, upon which the City of *Constantinople* stands.

Laino, *Lunt*, a Town and River in the *Hither Calabria*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. It stands in the Confines of the *Principatus*, seventy five miles South of *Salerno*.

Laire, *Leria*, *Sigma*, a River of *France* in *Gascogne*, which falls into the Ocean at *La Buch*, eight Leagues from *Burdeaux* to the West; it is written *Leyra*.

Lalandr, *Lalandia*, an Island belonging to *Denmark* in the *Baltick Sea*, so called from its low situation. It is eight German miles long, and five broad, and lies on the South of *Zelandia*, and on the West of *Fafrisia*, or *Falster*, from

from which it is separated by a narrow passage called *Gulburg*. The chief Towns in it are *Naxkon*, *Saxkoping*, and *Nysted*, the first of which is fortified. This Island was taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

Lali, *Halys*, a River of *Lydia* in the *Lesser Asia*, fatal to *Croesus*.

Lalisa, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*, seated upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, between *Antioch* to the North and *Tripoly* to the South, which has a large Haven, and is an Archbishop See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*; but is falling into decay, and in ruin for want of Inhabitants. The Inhabitants call this City *Lyche* and the *Arabs* *Ladikia*.

Lamballe, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, five miles from *St. Brice* to the East, and eight from *Dinant* to the West, and four from the *British Sea* to the South.

Lambest, a pleasant spruce Town in *Provence* in *France*, near the River *Durance*, four Leagues from *Aix*, and nine from *Avignon* to the East.

Lambesa, a City of the Kingdom of *Constance*, in *Barbary*, near the Mountains of *Calamari*, on the Confines of *Biledulgerida*, twenty four miles from *Cirta* to the South; it was once a Bishops See.

Lambro, *Lambrus*, a River of the Dukedom of *Milan*, which riseth out of the Mountains near *Campo*, and the Lake of the same Name, and running South, it watereth *Monza*, and *Marignano*, and falls into the *Po* between *Pavia*, and *Placentia*, or *Piacenza*, nine miles above the latter to the West.

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Lamego, Laconimurgi, Lamaca,
Lameca, a City in Portugal, the
site of, which is not now known.

Lameto, Lametus, a River of
Calabria Ulterior, which rising
from the Apennine, falls into the
Bay of S. Eufemia, upon the Tyr-
renian Sea, in the same Province.
This is the same with *Lamato*.

Lamina, Theffalya, a Province
of Greece.

Lamo, Lamus, a Kingdom in
Africa, which takes its Name from
a City of Zanguebar, in the Lower
Ethiopia, over against the Isle of
Madagascar, one degree from the
line to the South, North of Melin-
de, 33 Leagues. Baudrand placeth
North of Melinde, and South of
Dulloo; but the Maps as I have set it.

Lami, Lamus, an inland City of
Ethiopia, in the Lesser Asia, which is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop of
Ekeusia, near Tarso.

Lampedusa, Lopadusa, an Island
in the Mediterranean Sea, between
the Kingdom of Tunis to the South,
on which it depends) and the Is-
land of Sicily to the North, seven-
miles from the nearest Coast of
Africa, and one hundred from
Malsa; it is fifteen miles in com-
pass, but desolate; there is in it a
chapel dedicated to the Virgin
Mary, and much esteemed by Sea-
men; near it the Fleet of Charles V.
suffered Shipwreck in the year 1551.

Lampfaco, Lampfacus, a City of
the Lesser Asia, in Mysia, which is
much Celebrated in all the ancient
Geographers, being supposed to
have taken its Name from its beau-
ty or splendor. It stands at the
entrance of the Propontis, over a
narrow Gallipoli, five German miles

from the New Dardanelles to the
North, and a little more from
Marmora an Island to the South.
The Turks call it *Lepseck* and
Lassio, the Europeans *Lampfaco*.
It is now in a tolerable good con-
dition, and is the See of an Archbi-
shop. Xerxes King of Persia,
gave the Revenues of this City to
Themistocles, the Athenian, in his
Banishment, to find him Wine. It
consists of about 200 Houses,
inhabited partly by Turk, and part-
ly by Christians. It has a very fine
Mosque, whose Portico is support-
ed by red Marble Pillars, was for-
merly a Christian Church, as ap-
pears by the Crosses that yet re-
main on the Capitals of the Pillars.
This City has even at this day a
great many fine Vineyards, especi-
ally on the South side, fenced in
with Pomgranar Trees. Wheeler,
p. 76.

Lampura, Selampura, a City of
India, beyond Ganges, mentioned
by Ptolemy.

Lancashire, Lancastria, is a
part of that Country which was
of old possessed by the Brigantes.
This County has Westmorland, and
Cumberland on the North, York-
shire on the East, Cheshire on the
South, and the Irish Sea on the
West. Where the Ground of this
County is plain and champaign, it
yieldeth good store of Wheat and
Barley, the foot of the Hills is fitter
for Oats, and all is tolerably useful,
and good, except the Mosses or
Bogs, which yet afford excellent
Turfs for firing; there is also Marble
in many places, and in some Trees
are found under ground, which
have lain there many Ages. This

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County is a Palatinate, and has many Royal Privileges belonging to it. And in the time of *Henry of Bulingbroke*, afterwards King of *England*, the fourth of that Name, and first of *LANCASTER*; the half of the Lands of *Bobyn* Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, being added to what before belonged to the Honour of this County, which was then a Dukedom; it became the richest Patrimony that was in the hand of any one Subject in Christendom; and in that Prince's Person it was annexed to the Crown of *England*, and was never since granted to any Subject whatsoever.

Lancaster, *Alione*, *Mediolanum*, *Lancastria*. The Town which gives Name to this County, stands on the South Bank of the River *Lunne*, or *Loue*, five miles from the *Irish* Seas, and towards the Northern Bounds of the County. It seems to Mr. *Cambden* to be the *Longovicum* of the *Romans*, which was one of their Military Stations. The Town is however not overmuch peopled, and consequently not extraordinarily rich. It has a small, but fair and strong Castle, built on a Hill near the River, and one Parish Church. This Town in the Year 1322. was burnt by the *Scots*, in an inroad they made into *England*; and although it is thereby removed into a better Situation, yet it may be presumed to be the less at this day for that Calamity. Long. 20. 48. Lat. 54. 05.

Lanciano, *Anxanum*, the Capital City of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and an Archbishop

See, built five miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, and two from the River *Saras*, now *il Sangro*, about eighty miles from *Naples* to the North, and a little more from *Ancona* to the South. This City was raised to the Dignity of an Archbishoprick in the Year 1562. Long. 38. 55. Lat. 42. 27.

Landaff, *Landava*, a small City and Bishops See, in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*; is seated on the North side of the River *Taff*, over which it has a Bridge, about three miles from the *Irish* Sea to the North. The Cathedral and Bishoprick hereof was founded by *S. German* and *Lupus* two Holy French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain* to extinguish the *Pelagian* Heresie, about the Year 522. And they preferred *Dubricius* a holy Man, to this new-founded See, to whom *Stauriche* a *British* Lord freely gave all the Land that lies between the *Taff* and *Eles*. But this See has since met with others of a contrary temper, who have reduced it to that Poverty, that it is scarce able to maintain its Bishop. The present Bishop is Dr. *William Beau*, the LXXVI Bishop who was Consecrated in the Year 1677. June 22.

Landau, *Landavia*, a City in *Germany*, in the Lower *Alsacia*, the Territory of *Walgaw*, upon the River *Queich*, in the Confines of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, six Leagues from *Spire* to the *Wa*. It was once an Imperial, and Free City, but by the Treaty of *Munster*, was yielded to the *French*, who still have it,

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Landamini, Adramyttium, a City of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser Asia, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*, called by the Europeans *Andromiti*; by the Turks *Enghamit*; in which word there is a further account of it.

Landroc, Landracium, a City in *Hainault*, which is small, but well fortified. It is seated at the Mountain of the River *Sambre* [Sa-] six Leagues from *Valencien-* to the North-East, seven from *Ambray* to the East, and two from the Borders of *Picardy* to the North. This has been made at once impious and miserable, by the frequent sieges it has suffered of late. At by the *Pyrenean Treaty* it was last put into the hands of the French.

The *Lands End, Anivesta-* *Bolesium, Ocrinum*, the most western Cape or Promontory of *England*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Landshut, Landshutium, a City in *Germany*, in the Lower *Bohemia*, in the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, twenty miles from *Frisingen* to the East, and thirty from *Ratisbon* to the South. It is well fortified, and has a Castle seated on or near a Hill.

Landskron, Stephanopolis, Co- *stana*, a small City, but very strong-fortified, belonging to the Crown of *Sweden*, seated in the Province of *Scania*, upon the North side of the Sound, or entrance into the *Baltic Sea*. It belonged to the *Danes* the Year 1658. when by Treaty was yielded to the *Swedes*. It lies eighteen German miles from *Copenhagen* to the North-East,

and a little more from *Malmö* to the North. It was built by *Erick*, the *Pomeranian King of Denmark*, in the Year 1412. before which time it was called *Sundre Seby*. Near this place *Christian V. King of Denmark*, received a great defeat from *Charles X. King of Sweden*, July 24. 1677. The *Danes* took this City from the *Swedes* in 1676. and restored it to them again in 1679.

Landsparg, Lonsperga, a Town in *Germany*, in the New Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Warta*, six miles from *Custrin* to the East, and thirteen from *Stetin* to the South, in the Confines of *Poland*. This Town was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish War*.

Landsparg, a Town in *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bevaria*, built on a Hill, by the River *Lech* [Li-cu,] which parts *Sabwaben* from *Bevaria*, and falls a little beneath *Auspurz* into the *Danube*; above which last place this Town stands five German miles to the South.

Landspurg, Segobrica, a City of *Sclavonia*, the same with *Xiged*.

Land van Endracht, a part of the Southern Continent, which was accidentally discovered by the *Hollanders*, in a Voyage to the *Molucco Islands*, in the Year 1618. called also *Concordia Regio*.

Land van Pieter Nuijs, another part of the same Continent, found in the Year 1623. by a *Dutchman*; it is a great Country, and of a vast extent from North to South, and is a part of *New Holland*, but it has only been viewed by the *Dutch* as yet.

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Langhe, Langs, a small Province in Italy, on the South of Piedmont, and the Dukedom of Montferrat, between the Apennine, and the Rivers of Tanaro, Urba, and Stura, and extending also to the Confines of the State of Genoua, the City of Alba is the Capital of it. This is a fruitful and well peopled Territory.

Lang-lands, an Island belonging to Denmark in the Baltick Sea, between the Isles of Fionia, Zeland, and Haland, seven German miles in length, and two in breadth; it has sixteen Villages, and a strong Castle, and from its form is called the *Long-Land*.

Langbat, Langhiacum, a small City in Auvergne, which is seated in a Plain, surrounded almost on all sides by Mountains, near the River Allier, over which it has a Bridge, three Leagues from Fleury to the East, and fifteen from Clermont to the South.

Lango, Cos, Coos, an Island in the Archipelago, called *Stinco* by the Greeks, and *Stanco* by the Sailors; so that this Name begins to prevail. It lies not above twenty miles from the Shoars of Asia, and is of a great length, and about seventy miles in Circuits the principal Town in it is *Lango*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Rhodes. This Island was the Native place of *Apelles* the Painter, and *Hippocrates* the great, and most ancient Physician. It was under the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, now of Malta, but was Conquered by the Turks from them, under whom it now is. Our *Sandys* who saw it saith, it is a delicate

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Country to behold, lying for the most part Level, only towards the East it is not unprofitably Mountainous, from whence fall many Springs, which water the Plains below, and make them extraordinarily fruitful, where grow those Wines valued in all times, Cypress Trees, and Turpentine, with divers other Plants, delightful as well as profitable. In ancient times it was much regarded on the account of a Temple of *Esculapius*, to whom this Island was Consecrated, in which those who recovered out of any Disease, Registered their Cures, and the Medicins by which they recovered, which *Hippocrates* abridged, and recommended to Posterity.

Langres, Andromatumum, Lingones, an ancient, great, strong, rich City of France, in the Province of Champagne, near the Fountains of the Marne, one of the principal Rivers of France, six miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of Burgundy, twenty two miles from Troyes to the South-East, fifteen from Dijon to the North, thirty from Montbelyard to the West. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Lons. Bishop of it is always one of the Twelve Peers of France, and Duke. Near this City *Constantine* the Great, twice overcame the *Goths*, in one of which Battles that Prince slew sixty thousand of them.

Lang-See, Verbanus Lacus, a Lake in the Duchy of Milan, led by the Italians *il Lago Maggiore*; and by the Germans *Lugano*. It is extended from North

South thirty
breadth five
from Milan
twenty five
and is one of
the Lakes in

Langis, a
great River
France.

Languedoc,
Occitania, a
very large
in the Western

the Romans call
Languis, afterwar
Gothica, and
of *Toulouse*. It
East by the *Rhone*

from Dauph
in the South, t
Dauphin, and

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Bourgue, Auv
There is in
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nds *Luxguil*,
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Bretagne in

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In ancient
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the Germans: La-
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So

South thirty six *Italian* Miles, in
breadth five. It lies thirty six Miles
from *Milan* to the N. W. and
twenty five from *Como* to the W.
and is one of the most considera-
ble Lakes in Italy.

Langis, *Astur*. See *Adour*,
a great River in *Aquitain* in
France.

Languedoc, *Nalca*, *Septimania*,
Occitania, a Province in France,
of very large bounds and extent,
is the Western part of that which
the Romans called *Gallia Narbon-
ensis*, afterwards it was called *Gal-
lie Gothica*, and then the Earldom
of *Toulouse*. It is bounded on the
East by the *Rhone*, which divides
from *Dauphiné*, and *Provence*
on the South by the County of
Quisillon, and the *Mediterranean*
Sea, on the West it is separated
from *Gascogne*, by the *Garonne*,
and on the North it has *Quercy*,
Perpigue, *Auvergne*, and *la For-
et*. There is in this Province twen-
ty two Diocesses; and the principal
City in it is *Toulouse*, which is the
seat of the Parliament of this
generality. This is also one of
the most Populous, Rich, Fruit-
ful, and Pleasant Provinces in
France.

Lanscher, a City of Poland. See
Lansci.

Lanvaux, *Lanvaux*, a River in
the Earldom of *Burgundy*, which
falls into the *Saone*, between *Fal-
gney*, and *Constant*, upon it
stands *Luxeuil*, which is about
Leagues from *Langres* to the

Lantriquet, *Tregorium*, or *Tri-
er*, a Port or Sea Coast Town
in *Bretagne* in France, which is

also a Bishops See. See *Treguier*.
Lanzano, a City of *Abruzzo*, in
the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Lan-
ciano*.

Lauzerote, or *Lanzarotta*, *Plu-
italia*, one of the *Azores*, or *Can-
ary Islands*, which lies in Long 4.
Lat. 27. 40.

Ladicea. See *Eskibisar*, and
Lau-ania, and *Lyobe*.

Laon, *Laudunum*, a City in *Pi-
cardy* in France, which is com-
monly pronounced *Lan*. It is
great and very well fortified, and a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Rheims*, *Baud* and placeth it in
the Isle of France, on a high Hill,
but in the borders of *Picardy*, of
which (he saith) it was once a
part, ten Miles from *Rheims* to the
North-West, and twenty eight
from *Paris* to the North-East.
The Bishop of this See is always
one of the twelve Peers of France,
and a Duke. The Diocess belonging
to this City, is called *Laonnois*, or
Lannan. It is bounded on the
North with *Tierache*, a part of
Picardy, on the East by *Cham-
pagne*, and on the South and West
with *Soissonie*; and it takes this
Name from the principal City.

Lapord, *Lapurd*, *Labord*, a
City of France, more commonly
called *Bayonne*. See *Bayone*.

Lapathios, *Lapithus*, a City at
the North end of the Isle of *Cy-
prus*, which is yet a Bishops See,
and retains the *Greek Rites*. It is
very ancient, and is called *Lape-
thos* by *Pliny*.

Lapland, *Lapponia*, *Lappia*, cal-
led by the Inhabitants *Lapmarch*,
by the *Swedes*, *Sabmenlandet*,
by the *Germans*, *Lapland*, by the

Moscovites, Lappi, and by the French, Lapmie. It is the most Northern part of *Scandinavia*, which is first mentioned by *Saxo Grammaticus*, about the year of Christ 1190. It is bounded on the North with the Frozen Sea, or the North Ocean, on the West with the Kingdom of *Norway*, on the South with *Bohemia* and *Finnia*, two Provinces of *Sweden*, and on the East by the White Sea. It was heretofore divided into three Kingdoms; and is now at this day divided between three Princes, the Emperor of *Moscow*, the King of *Sweden*, and the King of *Denmark*; of which the King of *Sweden* has the greatest share. *Johannes Schefferus*, lately put out a very exact account of these Countries: towards the North and East it is extremely Mountainous and barren, but the South is more Level, and well watered with Rivers and Lakes. As this is one of the *Hyperborean* People, who are buried the greatest part of the year in Snow and Darkness; so they are extremely Rude, Ignorant, Poor, and Barbarous, so fearful that they will start, and be in a fright at the noise of a Leaf: infamous for Witchcraft, and Conjurations; yet they are Christians in Profession, and so revengeful that they will throw themselves sometimes into a River, and perish willingly with one they hate in their Arms, if they can but so destroy him. But then the more Northern are the most Barbarous.

Lar, Larva, a great and magnificent City in that Province, of

the Kingdom of *Persia*, which gives Name to a Kingdom seated in the Confines of *Charamania*, upon the River *Tisindan*, an hundred and seventy Miles from *Ormus* to the North-East; but in the later Maps it is placed only forty German Miles from *Ormus*, and on the West side of the River. Monsieur *Thevenot* gives a large account of this Town in the second part of his Travels, Cap. IV. to whom I refer the Reader. It lies Long. 93.40. Lat. 27.20. Mr. *Herbert* saith it consisted of about two thousand Houses, and he had five, but lost three thousand in an Earthquake. It is, as he is famous for nothing but its Castle, built at the North-end, on an aspiring Mountain, and stony with the Cannon brought from *Ormus*.

The Kingdom of *Lar* took its Name from the last mentioned City, and lies near *Ormus*, and the entrance of the *Persian Gulf*. *Schah Abbas*, King of *Persia*, annexed this to the rest of his dominions in the end of the 16th Century viz. in the year 1596. It was a Conquest of the *Guebres*; who were before Masters of it, and were Governed by a Prince of their own, who was stiled King of *Lar*, the last of which was slain by the *Persians*, with all his Progeny, to cure this barren and poor Kingdom to the King of *Persia*. The Walls of the City of *Lar* is extremely high and unhealthful, as both *Herbert* and *Thevenot* agree, and the Soil barren and sandy, and they say also, that in this Kingdom there are a vast number of *Jews*.

Mr. *Herbert* saith the River City of *Lar*, and *Thevenot* saith it is a Bishops seat, which seems to be a report.

Laranda, which is called it now has by it is a Bishops seat, and all people Miles from it of *Cilicia*, and ward.

Laredo, a Sea-Port town of *Spain*, in the *Biscay*, which is a safe Harbour, of the four Sea-Ports, seven Miles from the North, and two from the South-West. The Archbishop of *Seville* resided here in the year 1639.

Larghet, a small Island of *Sardinia*, in the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, which is a safe Harbour, but it is little known in the possession of the Prince of *Molise*, near forty Miles from the North, and on the Adriatic South.

Perſia, which Kingdom ſeated in *Armenia*, upon the River *Ormus*, an hundred Miles from *Ormus* to the Sea in the latter Part of the River. Monſieur *Herbert* ſaith that there is neither River nor Rivolet near the City of *Lar*, by a hundred Miles, and *Thevenot* ſaith they had nothing but Cistern-Water to drink, which was ſubject to Corruption, which ſeems to confirm *Mr. Herbert's* report. See *Herbert's* pag. 52. *Thevenot*, Part. 2. pag. 131.

Laranda, a City of *Cappadocia*, which is called by the ſame Name it now has by *Ptolemy*, and *Serabo*. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Iconium*, but very ſmall, and ill peopled, and ſtands fifty Miles from it, towards the borders of *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus* Eaſtward.

Laredo, *Laredum*, a ſmall City, or Sea-Port Town, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, in the Province of *Biſcay*, which has a large and a ſafe Harbour, and is the principal of the four Sea-Ports, and ſtands ſeven Miles from *St. Andrew* to the North, and twelve from *Bilbao* to the South-Weſt. Near this place the Archbiſhop of *Bordeaux* deſeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet in the year 1639.

Largher, *Tarras*, a City in the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Larino, *Larinum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Capitanata, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Benevento*, but it is little and ill peopled, and is in the poſſeſſion (as to the Revenue) of the Prince of *Casal*. It lies in the Coſtines of the County of *Malife*, near the River *Biſernum*, forty Miles from *Benevento* to the North, and four from *Tremoli* on the *Adriatick* Sea, to the South.

Mr. Herbert

Lar, an ancient City of *Idumea*, in *Paleſtine*, between the latter and *Egypt*, upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in which, as *William*, Archbiſhop of *Tyr* reports, *Baldwin* I. King of *Jeruſalem* died in the year 1118.

Lariss, *Lariſſa*, a City of *Syria*, mentioned by *Serabo*, which is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Apamia*, now *Hama*, and ſtands between it and *Epiphania*; it is now Inhabited by very few People, being in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Lariſſa, the principal City of *Theſſalia*, a Province of *Macedonia*, and the Country of *Achilles*, ſeated upon the River *Peneo*, twenty five Miles from the Bay of *Theſſalonica* to the Weſt, twenty five from *Pharſalus* to the South, and two hundred from *Conſtantinople* to the South-Weſt. It is now an Archbiſhops See, and of late one of the moſt flouriſhing Cities in *Greece*, by reaſon the preſent *Grand Seignior* being diſgusted with *Conſtantinople*, has now for almoſt twenty years together kept his Court here. This City is thus deſcribed by the learned *Dr. Edward Brown*. The City of *Lariſſa* is pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing Ground, in the Upper part whereof ſtands the *Grand Seignior's* Palace, and upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a plain Country, and is Inhabited by Chriſtians, *Turks* and *Jews*. There is a handſome Stone Bridge over the River, conſiſting of nine Arches. The City was then extraordinary populous, by reaſon the *Sultan* was then

there,

here, yet kept in great quiet by the Officers that were appointed for it. I might from him also transcribe some Historical passages concerning this place, but I shall rather remit the Reader to his pleasant Description for his further satisfaction.

Laroxa, Ladicus, a Spur of the Pyrenean Hills in the Kingdom of Leon, in the Road which leads from Leon to Compostella.

Larose, Laros, a small River in St. Peter's Patrimony which flows out of the Lake of Bracciano, and falls in the Tyrrhenian Sea, about fifteen Miles from Rome to the North-West.

Larra, one of the Names of Epirus, a Region of Greece.

Lartacho, Rhindasus, Lycus, a River of Mysia in the Lesser Asia, which riseth out of the Lake of Artymia, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and falls into the Propontis, and is called by the Turks, *Ulabat*.

Lassar, Zet, Lassanensis, Lacus, a Lake in the hither Pomerania, so called from a Town upon it. This Lake is made by the Western Branch of the River Oder, called *Der Pan*, a little above *Wolgast*, and is extended to the length of some Miles in the Isle of *Oledom*, and falls by the Oder into the Baltic Sea, over against the Isle of *Ruden*, in the Bay of *Rügen*.

Lavagna, Lavania, a small River and Town in the State of Genoa, upon the Mediterranean Sea, between *Chiavari* to the West, and *Sestri di Levante* to the East. The Counts of *Fischi* are of this place.

Lauzunmynd, Lavannunda, a City in Germany, with a Castle belonging to it in the Lower Carinthia, upon the River *Lavant*, in the Valley *Der Lavantthal*, where it falls into the *Drave*, about two Miles from *St. Andre* to the South, twelve German Miles from *Pettau* to the West, and ten from *Egerenture* to the East. *Lavannund* signifies, *Lavan* Mounb.

Lavaur, Vaurum, or Vaurum, a small City in Languedoc in France, which by Pope John XX. in the year 1317, was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of Toulouse, out of which Diocels it was taken. It stands upon the River *Agou*, in the Upper Languedoc, in the Confines of *Albigensis*, five Leagues from *Toulouse* to the East, and from *Castres* to the West.

Laubach, a City of Carniola, See *Laubach*.

Laubenburgh, Lamenburgh, Cernonium, a Town in the Lower Saxony, upon the River *Elb*, eight German Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, which is also the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. This is written sometimes *Lamenburgh*, and is under the Dominion of its own Duke, who is a Roman Catholic Prince, and is of the ancient Family of the Dukes of Saxony. This Dukedom lies between the Dukedoms of *Lunenburgh, Mecklenburgh*, and *Hessenstein*, and the Counties of *Ravensburgh, Franzhausen, Sassenhausen*, with many other places towards the *Elb*, belonging to this Duke and Dukedom.

Lauden, L *Franconia* in the Bishop of *Wurttemberg* it stands five the West, in the Bishoprick of *River Tauber*.

Laudischia, the Lesser *Asiana*, in the Coast but is now, a fine the Turks. *Laud* nothing but a C for the Lodging

paths of warm neglected. in *Asia*, called Name, but inhabitants. See

Lauden, La *patine*, a County *Lavello, Lavello*, a City in the *Basil* of *Naples*, under the A

which is very great antiquity of the C Miles from the twelve from *Con* jurisdiction is n

Lauffenburgh upon the well fortified union of the *Schafha* and *Basil* to the

either. In the French a War, but

Emperor. edge over the town stands on

Lauden, a
 with a Castle be-
 low *Carin-*
Lebant,
Labant,
Deave,
 to *St. Andre*,
 German Miles
 West, and ten
 to the East.
Laven
 or *Vaurum*,
 edoe in *France*,
 in the
 a Bishops See
 of *Tolou*,
 is it was taken
 River *Agou*,
guedoc, in the
 five Leagues
 East, and in
 West.
 of *Capriola*,
Lauenburgh, Co-
 in the Lower
 River *Elb*, eight
 in *Hamburg*,
 also the Capital
 the same Name
 sometimes *Lauen*
 the Dominion
 who is a *Roman*
 and is of the
 of the Duke
 dukedom lies be-
 toms of *Lauen*
burgh, and *Hol-*
 counties of *Ru-*
ren, *Sassenbagen*
 places toward
 ng to this Duke

Lauden, *Lauda*, a Town in
Franconia in *Germany*, under the
 Bishop of *Wurtzburg*, from which
 it stands five German Miles to
 the West, in the borders of the
 Bishoprick of *Meutz*, upon the
 River *Tauber*.

Laudichia, *Laodicea*, a City in
 the Lesser *Asia*. It stood in *Ga-*
lacia, in the Confines of *Lycania*,
 but is now a small Village, called by
 the Turks, *Ladik*, Confolated by
 nothing but a Caravanfer, or place
 for the Lodging of Travellers, and
 Baths of warm Waters, now whol-
 ly neglected. There is another Ci-
 ty in *Asia*, called by the same Turk-
 ish Name, but *Lycbe*, by the In-
 habitants. See *Lycbe*.

Lauden, *Laudonia*. See *Lo-*
thaine, a County in *Scotland*.

Lavello, *Labelham*, *Lavellum*, a
 City in the *Basilicate*, in the King-
 dom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops
 See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*,
 which is very small, but has marks
 of great antiquity. It stands in the
 mountains of the *Capitanata*, three
 Miles from the River *Ofanto*, and
 twelve from *Causa*. The Bishops
 jurisdiction is no larger than the
 Walls of the City.

Lauffenburgh, a small German
 City upon the *Rhine* on a Rock,
 well fortified; under the Do-
 minion of the House of *Austria*,
 between *Schaffhausen* to the East,
 and *Bafil* to the West, five Miles
 from either. It was often taken
 by the French and Swedes in the
 late War, but by the Treaty of
Utrecht, was at last restored to
 the Emperor. There is here a
 bridge over the *Rhine*, and the
 town stands on both sides of the
 River.

Lauringen, or *Lauringen*, *La-*
vinga, a City in *Schwaben* in
Germany, under the Duke of *New-*
burgh; whereas it has been a
 Free and Imperial City; but is
 now exempted. It stands upon
 the *Danube*, one Mile above *Dis-*
lingen, and six beneath *Ulm* to
 the East.

Lavinia, or *Lavigna*, *Lavini-*
um, a City of *Latium* in *Italy*,
 built by *Aeneas*, forty one years af-
 ter the ruin of *Troy*, which is now a
 small Village in *Campagna di Ro-*
ma, eighteen Miles from *Rome*,
 ten from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and
 forty two from *Gaeta* to the
 North-West. It is now under the
 Dominion of the Pope, but inha-
 bited by a very small number of
 People.

Lavino, *Labinus*, a small Ri-
 ver in *Bononia*, about eight Miles
 from that City to the West, to-
 ward *Modena*. It falls into the
 River *Samoggia*, which a little
 lower ends in the *Ren*, which
 falls into the *Po*, six Miles be-
 low *Buondena*. Upon the Banks
 of this River the *Triumvirate*,
 between *Octavianus*, afterwards
Augustus, *M. Antonius*, and *Le-*
pidus, was agreed and signed.

Lauraguais, *Lauriacus Ager*, a
 District in *Languedoc* in *France*,
 which gives the Title of a Count,
 and takes its Name from a Cas-
 tle. It lies between the River
Ariege, and *Agour*, within the
 Mountains.

Laufanne, *Laufonium*, *Lau-*
sanna, a City in *Switzerland*,
 which is the Capital of the District
 of *le Vault*, belonging to the Can-
 ton of *Bearn*, ever since the year

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1536. whereas before it was an Imperial and Free City, subject to none but the Empire. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Basle, or Buxens, as the Germans call it, but the Town being possessed by none but Heretics (as Baudrand saith) the Bishops have removed their Residence to Friburgh. It stands six German Miles from Geneva to the North-East, and a small distance from the Lake of Lemane to the North. This Lake is sometimes from this City called the Lake of Lausanne. This City since it fell under the Dominion of the Canton of Bern, has been made an University.

Lausania, a Province of Germany. See *Lusania*.

Lawenburgh, a Town and Dukedom, in the Lower Saxony. See *Laubeiburgh*.

Lawenburgh, *Lawenburgum*, a Town in *Pomerania*, near the *Baltick* Sea, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, but is a Fee of the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands in the Territory of *Pomerel*, upon the River *Labn*, eight German Miles from *Danzick* to the West, two from the borders of *Prussia*, and three from the *Baltick* Sea. The Poles call this Town *Wolowen* *Wolow*.

Lawiers, *Lawion*, *Lawicus*, a small River in the *Dutch* *Friesland*, which parts it from *Groningen*, and then falls into the German Ocean over against the Isle of *Wenick* *Doge*.

Laxia, *Colcher*, a Province of *Asia*. See *Mengrelia*.

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Laxara, a River of the *Lesser Asia*. See *Granicus*.

Lauterberg, a Mountain between *France* and *Switzerland*. See *Jura*.

Lebus, *Lebusia*, a small City, in the Marquise of *Brandenburgh*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, one Mile from *Frankfort*, on the *Mayne* to the North. This Bishoprick was founded by *Mietislaws*, Duke of *Poland*, in the year 969. But this it was sold in 1280. to *Otho* Marquise of *Brandenburgh*, by *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Silesia*, and has ever since been in this Family. In 1555. this Bishoprick with the Bishop, embraced the *Augustan* Confession.

Lecca, *Lecci*, *Lecco*, *Aletium*, the principal Town in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is Great, Rich, and next *Naples* the most Populous City in that Kingdom. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Otranto*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the South, and seven from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea. It is called by the later Latin Writers *Lithum*.

Leck, *Lech*, *Licus*, *Lechus*, *Lycia*, a River of *Germany*, which rises in the County of *Tyrol*, at the Confines of the *Grisons*, and flowing Northwards, between *Bohemia*, and *Schwarzen*, and passing through *Ausburgh*, it falls into the *Dambe*, over against *Papenberg*, a little beneath *Dattmwerf*. The Inhabitants of that part of *Bohemia*, which lay next this River, about *Ausburgh*, are called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, *Exotii*, and at

day *Wichitari* ver.

Leck, *Foss*, of the *Rhine*, rises from it and running North part of *Raerdam*, falls into the *Leccau*, *Foss*.

Lectoure, *Lectoure*, a City in *France*, Capital of the *Magniac*, and under the Archbishop of *Montpellier*, situated on an Island, by a strong River *Gers*, six Miles from *Tblonse*, and three from

Ledesna, *Leon* in *Spain*, six Miles from the *Leccau*, *Foss*, of *Ireland*, *Kerry*.

Lezberg, a City between *Burgundy* and *Switzerland*. See *Jura*.

Leeder, or *Leeder*, a River in the West of *Scotland*, considerable Sea upon the River, part of the County of *Argyll*, towards the *Leeder*, is now one of the best Towns, except two near *Leicester*.

Leicester, a City of

of the Liffey
mountain between
Ireland. See

a small City, in
Brandenburg
See, under the
Liffey, one Mile
on the Mayne
is Bishoprick with
Bistaffs, Duke of
1695. But the
1286. to Orkney
andenburg, by
of Silesia, and
in this Family
Bishoprick with
the Augustan

Ltuce, Alencon
own in the Pro
p, in the Kingdom
n is Great, Rich
the most Populou
ngdom. It is
er the Archbisho
n which it stands
the South, and
Shoats of the
it is called by the
ets Littum.

Licut, Lechus, in
Germany, where
county of Tiro
the Grisons, and
wards, between
baben, and pass
argh, it falls into
against Papenber
Dithmarer. Th
that part of Ba
next this River,
are called by Str
Licutis, and at

day Wechstatius, from this Ri
ver.

Leck, *Fossa Corbulonis*, a Branch
of the Rhine in Holland, which di
vides from it at Wyke in Overcht,
and running Westward in the
North part of Holland, beneath
Roerdaam, falls into the Mees.

Leccast, *Jerusalem*.

Lecloure, *Lacloracum*, a City in
Gascony in France, which is the
Capital of the County of Ar
magiac, and a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of Aux. It is
situated on an Hill, and defended
by a strong Castle, upon the Ri
ver Gers, six Miles from Aux, ten
from Tolon's to the South-West,
and three from Condom.

Ledesma, *Blersa*, a small Town
in Leon in Spain, upon the River
Tormes, six Leagues from Sala
manca to the North-East.

Lebung, *Dur*, a small River
of Ireland, in the County of
Kerry.

Lezberg, a part of Mount Jura,
between Burgundy and Switzer
land. See Jura.

Loeder, one of the Islands on
the West of Scotland.

Lerrypool, or *Lederpool*, a
considerable Sea-Port Town, seated
upon the River Irwell, in the South
part of the County of Lancaster,
towards the borders of Cheshire,
three Miles from the Irish Sea.
It is now one of the most thriving
ports, and has a Trade equal to
the best Town on the Western
Coast, except Bristol; and it
sends two Burgesses to Parlia
ment.

Leuwarden, *Leuwardia*, the Ca
pital City of Friesland, which

was made a Bishops See by Pope
Paul VI. It is great, well built,
and strongly fortified, and stands
almost two German Miles from
the Sea to the South, and seven
from Groningen to the West.

Liffey, or *Liffec*, the noblest
River of Ireland, upon which Dub
lin stands. This River is so far,
(saith Mr. Camden) over-powered
by the County of Dublin, that
though his Spring be but fifteen
Miles from his Fall into the Sea,
yet to accomplish his Course, he
is forced to fetch a very great com
pass, first running South through
St. Patrick's fields eight Miles, then
West five Miles, then North by
the County of Kildare ten Miles,
North-East five, and at last East
by the Castle of Knock, and the
City of Dublin into the Irish Sea,
ten Miles. This River was without
doubt mentioned by Ptolemy, but
by the negligence of Transcribers
was omitted, and left out in its
proper place, and Libnius put into
the same Latitude, on the oppo
site side of Ireland, where there
could be no such River; but if
the Reader please he may yet be
recalled out of his Banishment,
and restored to his proper place,
which is here.

Ligorne. See Ligorne, a Sea
Port in Italy.

Leicestershire, *Leicestria*, one
of the inland Counties of England,
is bounded on the North by Nor
thampton, on the East by Lincoln
and Rutland, on the South by
Northampton, and on the West
by Warwickshire and Derby. It
abounds in Corn, but wants
Wood, but then it has plenty of
Coal;

Coal; and is excellent Pasture. The Air is soft and healthful. Its Shape is Circular, and it may be about an hundred ninety and six Miles in Circumference.

Leicester, the principal Town of it, which gives Name to the whole, lies in the middle of the County on the East side of the *Stoure*, in Long. 19. 22. Lat. 53. 04. *Esboldred* the Mercian, made it a Bishops See in the year 680. which continued not long. In 914. *Edelfled*, a Noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt, and strongly Walled this Town. At the time of the Conquest it was Great, Rich, and Populous. In the Reign of *Henry II.* it was besieged, and taken, and dismantled upon the Rebellion of *Robert Cronch* its Earl. *Richard III.* was buried obscurely here, and Cardinal *Wolsey*. That great, though not good Statesman, *Robert Dudley*, was by Queen *Elizabeth* Created Earl of *Leicester*, in 1564. To him in the year 1618. succeeded by a new Creation, *Robert Sidney*, Descended from a Sister of his, and *Philip* the present Earl, is the Grand Child of the last *Robert*, and succeeded *Robert* his Father in the year 1677.

Leinster, *Egenid*, one of the four Provinces of Ireland, is called by the Inhabitants, *Leighnigh*, by the *Welsh*, *Letin*, and by the *English*, *Leinster*; and in old times *Egen*; on the East it had the *Irish* Sea, on the West *Connacht* divided from it by the River *Shannon*; to the North it has the Territory of *Louth*, and to the South the Province of *Munster*, the form of

this Province is Triangular, its Circumference being about two hundred seventy Miles; the Air is clear and gentle, the Earth fruitful both as to Grass and Corn, so that it affords plenty of Butter, Cheese, and Cattle, and being well watered with Rivers, wants neither Fish nor Fowl, but then it has not much Wood. *Dublin* is the Capital of this Province, as well as of the Kingdom. This Province contains these Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Cathlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, *Wexford*, and *Dublin*, to which *Wicklow* and *Fernes*, in *Mr. Speed's* time were intended to be added.

Leipsick, See *Leypfick*.

Leirgen, See *Leirgen*.

Lem, *Lemuria*, a River of *Italy*, in the States of *Genova*, which riseth out of the *Apennine*, and watereth *Gavi*, in the borders of *Montiserrat*, and *Milan*, and then falls into the River *Bormia*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, which falls into the *Tuanara*, which ends in the River *Post* *Baginana*, six Italian Miles East of *Giamoli*. The River is also called *Lim*, and *Lemo*.

The Lake of *Lemane*, *Lemany*, a considerable Lake made by the River *Rheno*, lying between *Switzerland* to the North, and *Germany* to the South. It is called by those who live near it, the Lake of *Geneva*, by the *Germans*, *Das Genesersee*, by the *Italians*, *il lago di Geneva*. It is extended from East to West about nine German Miles, and about two over, where it is broadest, the *Rheno* enters it

at *Noville*, *Geneva*, in of it. It is Towns, the next *Geneva* North, by this Lake is

Lemburgh, great and Kingdom of *Red Rye* an Archbishop, *St. or Hal*, by Pope *Urban* amongst the *Pehew*, which last fall little above strong, being with two C City, and th was built by who flourish 1280. In th was besieged of the *Cossack* etc. In 167 and soon lost *Michael King*. This Cid from *Premi* a little less Hills to th sity from *P East*.

Lemgow, in the Circ the County once a Free now exemp Count of *L Minden* to borne to the appest ad to

angular, its Circumference about two hundred Leagues. The Air is clear and fruitful both in Corn, so that it yields Butter, Cheese, and being well watered is neither Fish nor Game. It has not much of the Capital of a Province contains *Kilkenny, Caterham, Kings-Court, Meath, Wexford, and Dublin*, and *Fernes*, in which were intended to be great cities. *Leipsick* is a River of *Italy*, in *Genova*, which is *Appennine*, and in the borders of *Mulan*, and the *Bormia*, in the *Island*, which falls into the *Basignana*, six Leagues from *Giaroli*. This is called *Lim*, and is a Lake made by the meeting between *Switzerland*, *North*, and *Switzerland*. It is called by the *Italians*, *lago di Lemano*, and is extended from about nine German Leagues to two over, where the *Rhine* enters it.

at *Noville*, and goes out of it at *Geneva*, in the most Western end of it. It is surrounded with good Towns, the principal of which next *Geneva*, is *Lausanne* on the North, by the Name of which this Lake is sometimes called.

Lemburgh, *Luwow*, *Leopold*, a great and populous City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, the Capital of *Red Russia*, which was made an Archbishop's See, instead of *Halicz*, or *Halicz*, in the year 1361, by Pope *Urban V.* it stands amongst the Hills upon the River *Pekow*, which falls into the *Bug*, which last falls into the *Vistula*, a little above *Platzke*, and is very strong, being walled and fortified with two Castles, one within the City, and the other without. It was built by *Leo* Duke of *Russia*, who flourished about the year 1280. In the year 1648. this City was besieged by *Czistoch* General of the *Cossack*, but without any success. In 1672. the *Turks* took it, and soon lost it again, for in 1673. *Michael* King of *Poland* died in it. This City stands fifteen Miles from *Premisla* to the East, and a little less from the *Carpashian* Hills to the North, and about fifty from *Warsaw* to the South-East.

Lengow, *Lengowia*, a small City in the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the County of *Lippe*, which was once a Free Imperial City, but is now exempt, and is under the Count of *Lippe*. It stands upon the River *Bege*, five Miles from *Menden* to the North, and *Paderborn* to the South, and nine from *Lippe* to the North-East.

Lenciscia, or *Lanschet*, *Lanciscia*, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the *Poles*, *Lencype*, from this City which they call *Lenczyckie*. It lies in the Greater *Poland*, in a Marshy Ground upon the River *Bisra*, not above ten Miles from the River *Warra*, and the same distance from *Gnesna* to the East, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the West. There belongs to it a Castle built on a Rock, and in the year 1556. this City suffered much by Fire.

Lenzrosia, one of the Islands on the West of *Scotland*.

Lenox, *Lenoxia*, *Levinia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, through which the River and Lake *Lomond* passeth; on the East it hath the County of *Meutish*, on the South *Cunningham*, cut off by *Dunbrison* Fyrth, on the West *Argyle*, and on the North *Albania*. This County has the honor of being a Dukedom, which Title has been born by several of the Royal Line of *Scotland*. The principal Town in this County is *Dunbarton*.

Lent, *Lentium*, a small Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Souchers*, three Leagues from *Arras* to the North, and four from *Doway* to the West. The *French* besieged this small place in 1647. but by the loss of their General *le Gasse*, who was slain by a shot, whilst he was plucking at a Palisade: they were forced to leave it; but then near this place the *French* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow in the year 1648. The Town has been fortified, but was some years

years since slighted and dismantled.

Leontina, *Loontina*, a very ancient City in the Isle of Sicily, in the Valley of *Nesima* on the Eastern Shoar. It was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Syracuse*, whilst *Syracuse* was the Metropolis of the Island, under the *Greek* Emperors. It is now pretty considerable, and populous, but very confusedly built, though it is a place of greater antiquity than *Syracuse*, and perhaps than any other City now standing in the Island. It stands five Miles from the Sea to the West, and ten from *Catania* to the South-West.

Lenze, *Nicia*, a River of *Italy*, which springing from the *Appennine*, runneth North, and parteth the Dukedom of *Parma* from that of *Modena*, and then falls into the *Po* at *Bersello*, eight Miles from *Parma* to the North.

Leon, *Legio Germanica*, *Sublance*, a City of *Spain* in the *Astures*, which was built in the Reign of *Nerva* the Emperor. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Leon*, or *Leone*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, (but so far exempted by the Pope, that he acknowledgeth no Metropolitan but the Pope,) and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Leon*, ever since the year 658. It stands at the bottom of an Hill, by the Fountains of the River *Eslla*, and is now very great, but not much peopled. It stands twelve Miles from the Ocean to the South, and twenty one from *Valedalid* to the North-West. It was

recovered from the *Moors* in 722.

There is another City in *New Spain* in *America*, which is called *Leon* by the *Spaniards*, but *Magarando* by the Natives, which being the Capital of *Nicaragua*, the Province in which it stands, is sometimes called *Leon de Nicaragua*. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and stands by a Lake of the same Name, about twelve Leagues from the Shoars of the *Pacifick* Ocean, and eighteen from *New Granada* to the East.

The Kingdom of *LEON* and *QVIEDA*, hath on the East the Country of *Biscay*, on the North the Main *Cantabrian* Ocean, on the South *Castile*, and on the West *Gallicia*. It has its Name from *Leon* and *Qviedo*, the two chief Cities in it. This is the most ancient Kingdom in *Spain*, and began about 717. being more anciently called *Asturia*, from the *Astures*, an old People, who possessed it. The Country is Mountainous, and full of Woods. *Augustus Caesar*, was the first Roman that Conquered this Country. The *Goths* after five hundred years in possession of it, oured them, and after four hundred more, the *Swabians* did as much for the *Goths*; but then they did not long enjoy it, this being the first Kingdom the Christians recovered from them, under the Command of *Pelagius*, a young Prince of this Nation, about 717. This continued a separate Kingdom, under twenty Princes, till in the year 1028. it was by *Ferdinand III.* annexed to *Castile*; he being Married to *Re-*

renguela, second King of *Castile*. The Duke of *Blanco* Married to *Leon* France; but in the year 1200 Treaty, when consideration of a married all his Rights of the said *Blancus V.* King of *Castile*. *Peter* de *Paris*, Bishop of *Paris*, *Leon*, saith this began so early as the end, and endeavored. But this is controversies. *Leon*, *Londaul*, *Brigance* in North Shoar of thirty three Leagues to the West, ten and eleven from North. This is a Archbishopric, and has a safe Harbour, and the Seat of the *St. Leonard*, a *Port* in *Acbaia*; which is called *Neuchet*, is seat in *Greece*, which *Acolia*, and it the Name of *Acolia*, and not far from the Western B before so called, place, the Gul

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renguela, second Sister of *Henry*
King of *Castile*, though in pre-
judice of *Blanch*, the eldest Sister,
married to *Lewis VIII.* King of
France; but this was afterwards
in the year 1267. set right by a
Treaty, when *Lewis IX.* in con-
sideration of a Marriage, surren-
dered all his Right and Title, as
Son of the said *Blanch*, to *Al-*
phonse V. King of *Leon* and *Ca-*
stile. *Peter de la Marc*, Arch-
bishop of *Paris*, in his History of
Learn, saith this Kingdom did not
begin so early as the *Spaniards* pre-
end, and endeavours to prove it
so. But this is no place for these
controversies.

Leon, *Londaul*, *Leona*, a City
in *Britagne* in *France*, on the
North Shore of that Province,
thirty three Leagues from *Rennes*.
to the West, ten from *Treguier*,
and eleven from *Brest* to the
North. This is a Bishops See, un-
der the Archbishop of *Toures*, well
 fortified, and has also a Castle,
 and a safe Harbour upon the
 English Sea. And was heretofore
 the Seat of the Dukes of *Br-*
 tagne.

St. Leonard, a Town in *Limo-*
 us in *France*, and another in *Ni-*
 gne.

Lepanto, *Neupaßus*, *Ætolia*, a
Port in *Achaea*, now *Liva-*
 re; which is called by the *Turks*,
 Lepti, is seated in that part
 of *Greece*, which the Ancients
 called *Ætolia*, and the *Italians*
 call it the Name of *Lepanto*: it is
 seated not far from the entrance
 of the Western Bay of *Corinth*,
 heretofore so called, but now from
 this place, the Gulph of *Lepanto*.

The City is built on the South side
 of a towering Mountain, formed
 like a Cone, on the top of which
 is a strong Castle, surrounded with
 four strong Walls, set at some di-
 stance one above another, between
 which the Inhabitants have their
 Houses. The Port is not great, but
 very handsome and beautiful, and
 may be secured by a Chain, the
 Mouth of it is so streight; but then
 it will hold but a few Ships, and
 those cannot go out and in at any
 time for want of Water. It is
 seated in a pleasant Country filled
 with delightful Gardens, and has
 on the East side a fine River, which
 serves their Mills first, and then
 their Gardens, and afterward all
 the City and Seamen. In the year
 1408. it was under the Emperor of
 Greece, but being too remote (as
 things then stood) for him to se-
 cure it, *Emanuel* the Emperor,
 assigned it to the *Venetians*, and
 they took care to fortifie it, as now
 it stands. In the year 1475. *Ma-*
 homet the Great, having gained
 Corinth, besieged it with an Army
 of thirty thousand Men, but after
 four months spent before it, was
 forced to retire with shame and
 loss. The *Turks* having found by
 this costly experiment the strength
 of this important place, in 1499.
 made use of another method, and
 besides a Victorious Army, and a
 Potent Fleet to terrifie them, he
 employed Bribes, corrupted *Hiero-*
 nima Tropo, the *Venetian* Go-
 vernor, and by a Treachery altoge-
 ther unworthy of *Bajazet II.* who
 was here in person, possessed him-
 self of it. But in the year 1687.
 the *Venetians* having in the three
 pre-

called *Leyda* and *Leida* by a strong rising ground. The River *Segre* from the *Moor* a Bishops See. *up of Tarragona* was an University which never attained or reputation it has suffered from the *French*, who have laid waste upon it. But in one of the beaten off, and on here. The *Spanish* mile to the East, seven to the North, and twenty to the West. 42. 20. Town in Old *Castile* River *Arlanza* to the South. *Pincia* to the North by the Title of one of the great *mon.* Some write the Name of *two* in *France*, but the higher *Le* with *Mirepoix*, and *Ariege*, and with *Garonne*. 2. The same *Pro* into the *Garonne* in *Tolose*. *Lis*, *Ladus*, a River *quedoc*, 3 Leagues, and a little of *Latte*, about the *Mediterranean* the Fens of *Mo* *Lejca*

Lescaur, *Lescurra* City in the Principality of *Bearn*, upon the River *Le Gave de Pau*, one League from *Pau* to the East, 17 from *Baione*, and 3 from *Olerone* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, and was built in the Year 1000. upon the Ruins of the City *Bearn*, which was ruined by the *Normans* in the Year 845.

Lesche, *Letia*, a small River in the Diocese of *Liege*, which falls into the *Maes* a little above *Dinant*.

Lesina, *Pharia*, an Island on the Coast of *Dalmatia*, under the *Venetians*, thirteen German miles long, and almost three in breadth, situated about four from *Spalato*, to the South-West, which has a Town of the same Name, in the North-East part of the Island, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. The *Slavonians* call this Isle *Huar*. Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels p. 24. saith it is a very high Rocky and Mountainous, and by computation one hundred miles in compass. It has a good Haven at the South end of the Isle, the Town whereof is called by the same of the Isle, this represents a Theatre, the Figure of which he gives us. It appears very beautiful to those that enter the Port, being built in several degrees one above another, according to the rising of the ground, having a Citadel on the top of a steep Rock, backed with exceeding high Mountains, and lying open to the South, but the Harbour is secured by the Rocks against it, &c. It is deep enough for Ships of any Rate, and Bread and Wine are cheap. Their chief Trade is the Fishing of *Sardells*,

which are like *Anchovies*; over against it lies *Lissa*, a small Island. *Spalato*, (saith he) lies from this Town thirty miles to the North, and *Lissa* the same distance to the South.

Lesnow, *Lesnowia*, a small Town in *Poland*, fifteen miles South of *Lucka*, or *Luceoria*, where *John Cassimir* King of *Poland*, in the Year 1651. defeated the *Cossacks*, and slew twenty thousand of them.

Lesstecori, *Lechaum*, the Haven of *Corinth*, upon the Gulph of *Le-panto*.

Lessines, or *Lessen*, *Lessina*, a small City in *Hainault*, upon the River *Dender*, *Tenera*, in the Confines of *Flanders*, five Leagues from *Brussels* to the West.

• *Letrim*, a County of the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland*. It lies between the County of *Sleigo* to the North, and *Roscomen* to the West, and *Longford* to the South, and *Cavan* to the East. It takes its Name from the Castle of *Letrum*, on the West side of this County, and there is besides it no place of any Note. This County is full of Hills, which afford plenty of Grass, and from thence abounds with Cattle above belief.

Lettau, the same with *Garnsey*, an Island on the Coast of *Normandy*.

Letten, or *Letland*, *Lislandia*, a considerable part of *Livonia*, the Western part of which, which is the greatest, is under the King of *Sweden*, and the Eastern under the Duke of *Moscovy*. The principal City is *Riga*, on the North it has *Esthonia*, on the West the Bay of

L E

Riga, on the South *Semigallia*, parted from it by the River *Dwina*, and on the East the Dominions of the Duke of *Moscow*.

Lettere, Letteranum, a small City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, seated in the Hither Principate, upon a Hill, about three miles from the *Tyr-rhenian* Sea, and the same distance from the Confines of the *Terra di Lavori*, fifteen miles South of *Naples*.

Leucate, Leucata, a small Town in *Languedoc*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*, seated upon a Lake of the same Name, and which had heretofore a Castle, which is now destroyed; near this place the *Spaniards* received a great overthrow from the *French* in the Year 1637.

Leuchtemberg, Leuchtemberga, a Castle in *Novirow*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, which is the Capital of a *Langravate*, seated upon an Hill near the River and Town of *Pfreimb*, one German mile from the River *Nab*, which falls into the *Danube*, a little above *Ratisbone*. The Territory is but small that belongs to it, yet was subject only to its own *Landgrave*, till the Year 1646. when the Males of that Family failing, it fell to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who still has it.

Leudrac, Vuldraca, a small River of *France*, in *Autunois*, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

Leubin, a Lake and a Castle in the South part of *Scotland*, in the County of *Fife*; this Castle belonged to the *Douglasses*, Earls of *Morison*, and in it the famous Princess

L E

Mary, Queen of the Scots, and Dowager of *France*, was Imprisoned by her own Subjects in the Year 1567. there is also a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Fyrb of Edenburg*, by *Wemm* Castle.

Leutkirchen, or Leutkirch, Ellodurus, a small Imperial Free City, in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the River *Eschbach*, which a little lower falls into the *Iler*, which last falls into the *Danube* at *Ulm*, three German miles from *Memmingen* to the South, and ten from *Ulm*, and six from the Lake of *Constance* to the East, in the Territory of *Al-gow*.

Leutmeritz, Litomerium, a City of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Litomiersk*; and by the *German*s *Leutmeritz*, and *Letomeritz*. It stands upon the *Elbe* eight miles from *Prague* to the North, and ten from *Dresdin*. This was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*, by Pope *Alexander VII* in the Year 1655.

Leweck, Levecum, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Cambay*, in the *East-Indies*.

Lewroux, Leroux, Leprosium, a small City in *le Berry* in *France*, two Leagues from *Bourges* to the West.

Lewes, a Town in *Sussex*, which is esteemed one of the biggest in that County. In the Year 1263. here was a bloody Battle near this place between *Henry III* and the *Barons*, in which the King prevailed at last against the King and forced him to a disadvantageous Peace. This Town is in the South part of the County, upon

on a River almost six miles to the South, chelsey to the

Lewenberg, merania, See in *Poland*.

Lewis, Leogus, on the West of Lat. and lies miles directly *Assin*, the most *Assinshire* in *South* largest of all the be sixty miles in

The Inland all the other much resemble the rude, and unhardly indure any law, and these are to the Kingdom by *Magna* country, sold to the King of *Scotland* bought worth the

Leybmitz, Savona a City of the a small Village on the River *Sach* river falls into the German miles from

Leyden, Lugdunum a great City in the mentioned *Stoninus*. It is a Stream of the Capital of *Brabant* Lake of *Harlem* in *Delft*, and several *Dort*, and *Utrecht* the most popul

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on a River *that hath no Name*, almost six miles from the Sea-shoar to the South, twenty five from *Winchelsey* to the West.

Lewenberg, a Sovereignty in *Pomerania*. See *Lawenburg*.

Lewenburg. See *Lemberg*, a City in *Poland*.

Lewis, Leogus, Harasia, a great Island on the West of *Scotland*, which extends almost from 58 to 59 deg. of Lat. and lies sixty five *English* miles directly West from *Row Boir Affyn*, the most Western Cape of *Affynshire* in *Scotland*. This is the largest of all the *Hebrides*, said to be sixty miles in length, and thirty broad. The Inhabitants of this and all the other Western Isles, do much resemble the *Wild Irish*, being rude, and uncivilized, and will hardly indure any Government or Law, and these belonging heretofore to the Kingdom of *Norway* were by *Magnus* King of that Country, sold to *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*, and were never thought worth the disciplining.

Leybnitz, Savaria, Polybianum, once a City of the Upper *Pannonia*, now a small Village of *Stiria*, upon the River *Sack*, which a little lower falls into the *Mure*, four German miles from *Gratz* to the East.

Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum, a great City in the State of *Holland*, mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Strabo*. It is seated upon the Stream of the *Rhine*, and is Capital of *Rheinlandt*, near Lake of *Harlem*, three Leagues from *Delft*, and seven from *Amsterdam*, *Dort*, and *Utrecht*. This is perhaps the most populous and wealthy

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City in all *Holland*, next *Amsterdam*. In the *Roman* times, the *Prætor* of the Empire for the *Belgick Gaul*, resided here with one of the Legions. It is situate in a Plain and Low Country, and has many Channels of Water passing through it, so that the City is divided into thirty one Islands, which are joined by one hundred and forty five Bridges each to other: one hundred and four of which are built with Stone, there lie about it most beautiful Meadows and Gardens, and the Air of this City is reputed the best of all *Holland*. As this was one of the first Cities which revolted from the *Spaniards* in 1572. so it was one of the first that felt their fury, for they having besieged *Harlem* in the Year 1573. without any success, in the year following they sat down before *Leyden*, and had reduced it to great extremity when the Prince of *Orange* let loose upon them the Waters which the Dams restrained before, and by the same stratagem brought relief to *Leyden*, and ruin on the *Spanish* Army; and the year following, Feb. 8. 1575. opened the University there, to reward their Valor, and recompence their losses.

Leye, Legia, a River in the Low Countries, called by the *French* *Lis*. It ariseth in *Arton*, by the Castle of *Luburg*, and watering *Airen*, and *S. Venaut*, it enters *Flanders* at *Stegers*, and passeth by *Armentiers*, *Menene*, and *Cortryck*, to *Guant*, where it falls into the *Schelde*.

Leyne, Lynius, Loinius, a River in the Lower *Saxony*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Esfeld* or *Eschfeld*, near *Heiligenstad*, and flowing

ing through the Dukedom of *Brunswick* by *Göttingen*, *Lymbeck* and *Afeld*; at *Saxtede* it entertains the *Inders*, and so by *Hannover*, and *Newstad*, falls into the *Aler*. This River in the old Maps is called *Elthum*.

Leipsick, *Lupfurdum*, *Lipsia* *Lyppie*, a City of Germany in *Misnia*, in the Lower Saxony, which has a Celebrated Mart upon the River *Pleiss*, under the Elector of Saxony, twelve German miles from *Dresden* to the West, and sixteen from *Magdeburg* to the South. It has a Castle called *Pleisenburg*, and an University opened here by *Frederick Marquess of Misnia*, in the Year 1409. upon the Banishment of the followers of *Jerome of Prague* from that City, four thousand of those Students retiring to this City. In the Year 1520. *Lutber* Disputed here with *Eccius* against the Popes Supremacy, soon after which the City embraced the Reformation. In the Year 1547. this City which then belonged to *Maurice Duke of Saxony*; was besieged by *John the Elector* of that House, in the Month of *January*, *Maurice* (though a Protestant) having joined with the Emperor against the rest of the *Augustane* Princes, who had taken Arms for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, against *Charles V.* and although the City was not then taken yet it was much defaced by the Battery, and its Suburbs burnt. In the Year 1630. *Gustavus Adolphus* gave the Forces of *Ferdinand II.* a great defeat near this place. And in 1642. the *Suedes* again defeated the Forces of *Ferdinand III.* un-

der the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, and *Piccolomineo*, and thereupon the City was forced to yield it self to the Victorious *Suedes*. This City is not great, but then it is rich, by reason of its Mart twice every year, and the great concourse of Students to this University.

Leyte, *Leyta*, *Lutis*, a River of *Austria*, which washing the Town *Murck* under *Leyta*, in the Lower *Austria*, at *Altemburg* falls into the *Danube*, three Hungarian miles from *Presburg* to the South, and six from *Javarn*.

Lez, *Ledum*, *Liria*, a River of *Languedoc*, it ariseth three miles above *Montpellier*, and a little beneath it falls by the Lake of *Mequeline*, into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The Lezard Point, *Damnonium Promontorium*, a Cape on the Southern part of *Cornwall*, which is the most South-West Point of that County.

Lbon. See *Lippe*, a River of *Germany*.

Lhundatn, the *Welsh* Name of *London*.

Lhydaw, the Name of *Bretagne*, a Province in *France*, in some of the Writers of the middle Ages.

Liacura, *Parnassus*, a Mountain in *Greece*, in *Achaia*.

Liamone, *Pitanius*, or *Ticari*, a River in the Isle of *Corfica*.

Lianne, *Liana*, *Elna*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*, which ariseth in the Confines of *Artois* and flowing through the County of *Blogne*, by the Capital City of *Blogne*, falls into the *British* Sea.

Liaflo, *Ligusdon*, a Sea-Port on the East of *Sardinia*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

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Libano, Libanus, the greatest and best known Mountain in *Syria*, which alone produceth the Cedar Tree in that Country. It beginneth between the Confines of *Arabia*, and *Damascus*, and ends at the *Mediterranean Sea* near *Trispoli*, having run from East to West one hundred and twenty five miles; it is the oftenest mentioned of any Mountain in the Sacred Scriptures, exceeding high, and very far spread, but then it is fruitful and pleasant, and was the Northern Boundary of the Holy Land, and the Mother of the River *Jordan*.

Libaw, Liba, a Town in the Dukedom of *Curland*, in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which has an Haven upon the *Baltick Sea*, in the Confines of *Samogitia*, eighteen German miles from *Memel*, or *Cloupede* in *Prussia*; and twenty five from *Mittaw* the Capital of *Semigallia*, to the West: this Town was often taken and retaken in the late Wars between the *Swedes* and *Poles*, but at last by the Treaty of *Olive-Kloster*, in the Year 1660. it was restored to the Duke of *Curland*.

Lichfield, Lichfeldia, a City which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, seated in the County of *Stafford*, twenty four English miles from *Leicester* to the West, ten from *Stafford* to the North-East, and sixteen from *Sovenery* to the North-West. It is a low seated, beautiful, and large City, divided into two parts by a dear Brook, which yet is crossed by Causeways, with Sluces in them for the passage of the Water; that part which lies on the South side of

this Water, is the greater by far, and divided into several Streets: the North part though less, has the Cathedral Church, the Close inc compassed with a strong Wall, in which are the Prebends Houses, and the Bishops Palace, to beget it a due respect: this has been a Bishops See very long, for in the Year of our Lord 606. *Osfrus* King of *Northumberland*, having Conquered the then Pagan *Mercians*, Instituted this a Bishoprick, and settled *Divina* as Bishop here, to instruct them in the Christian Faith; and his Successors were in such esteem with the following Kings of *Mercia*, that they did not only obtain large Possessions for the maintaining the Dignity of this See, but they were also reputed the Primates of *Mercia*, and Archbishops. And *Ladulph* one of them, had a Pall sent him as such, upon the Golden solicitations of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, about the Year 779. But this Dignity lasted not long, for it died with this King and Archbishop. A Synod held in the Year 1075. Ordaining, that the Bishops Sees for the future, should be settled in the greatest Cities, *Peter* Bishop of *Lichfield*, removed this to *Chester*; *Robert Lindsey* another of them removed it to *Covenury*; and *Roger Clinton* a third Bishop, in the Year 1148. began the beautiful Cathedral here, and rebuilt the Castle, which is now intirely ruined. The Close of this City was Garrisoned for the King, but the Lord *Brook* a zealous *Parliamentarian* coming before it March 2. 1642. though the General was slain, and so paid

dear for his disloyalty, yet the place was taken by that party. The 22. of that Month, the Kings Forces return'd again to it, and besieged it the second time, and *April 8.* after a defeat of three thousand that came to the Relief of it at *Hopton Heath*, it was again Surrendered to Prince *Rupert*. How long it continued in the Kings hands I know not, but I find it taken by Storm by the King *May 30. 1645* and retaken by Treaty, *June 18.* in the same year, by *Fairfax*, after the fatal Battle of *Naseby*. Its Long. is 21. 20. Lat. 52. 42. Dr. *Thomas Wood*, the present Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was Consecrated *July 2. 1671.* and is the *LXXVII* Bishop. Sir *Edward Henry Lee*, created Baron of *Spelsoburg*, and Viscount *Quarendon*, was made Earl of *Lichfield*, *June 5. 1674.*

Lico, Lycus, a River of *Phrygia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which watereth *Laodicea*, and falls soon after into the *Meander*. See *Laodicea*.

Licosia, *Ledrensis*. *Urbs*, the same with *Nicosia*, the principal City of the Island of *Cyprus*, which is an Archbishops See, and is seated in the midst of the Island.

Licostomo. See *Scotussa*, a City of *Theffalia*.

Lida, a small Town which has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and is the Capital of a small Territory in the Palatinate of *Vilna*, in *Lithuania*, under the Kingdom of *Poland*. It stands upon the River *Dvina*, ten *Polsk* miles from *Vilna* South, and seven from *Novogrod*; and was severely handled by the *Moscovites* in the Year 1654.

Tweeddale, a small County in the South of Scotland, in the Borders of England, which takes its Name from a River that runs through it. It is bounded on the North with **Tyvedale**, on the West with **Annadale**, on the South with **Cumberland**, and on the East with **Northumberland**.

Lidköping, Lidköpinga, a small City in *Westrogothia*, a Province in Sweden, upon the Lake of *Wener*, and the River *Lid*, three miles from *Marystad* to the West, forty five from *Daleburg*, and thirty from *Falkop* to the North.

Liege, Leodinum, a City of Germany, which Lipsius calls Leodicum; the Writers of the middle Ages Legia; the Inhabitants Lupet; the Germans Luttych; and the French Liege. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Cologne; a great and populous City, built upon the Maes, and annexed to the Low Countries, yet it is a German City in the Circle of Westphalia, and under the Protection of its own Bishop. It stands fifteen miles from Cologne to the Welt, five from Aquisgrane, ten from Loubain, and three from Maafricht to the South. It had a very strong Castle, which was ruined by the French. Though it is in the Protection of its own Bishop, yet it is a Free Imperial City. It was heretofore a pleasant Village situate in the Woods and Hills, amongst sweet Springs, which fell down from those Hills, and was frequently visited by Landebert Bishop of Tongres, where he was afterwards slain by Dodon a Servant of Pepin King of France. The Sea

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was first settled at *Tongres*, from
thence removed to *Maastricht*,
and at last by *S. Fuchartus* one of
these Bishops, was settled here at
Liege. It takes this Name from a
small River which there falls into
the *Maes*; a vast part of the
ground within its Walls is not
built, but is employed in Vineyards,
and Orchards, and is withal so very
fruitful, that it may contend with
Sicily. In this City *Charles the*
Great, kept his *Christmas* in the
Year 769. *Henry IV.* died here of
Grief in 1107. *Henry VI.* reduced
this City, being then in Rebel-
lion, in the Year 1191. It is sup-
posed by some to be built by *Am-
brosius* a German Prince, mentioned
by *Julius Caesar*. It suffered much
from the *Normans*; much also
from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*,
who in 1212. took this City, and
suffered it to be Plundered six days
together: in the XV. Century,
Charles Duke of Burgundy, taking
advantage of their disagreement in
the Election of a Bishop, grievously
afflicted it, in the Year 1468. and
destroyed a part of it: and in this
last Age it has been ill treated by its
Bishops; and the *French* taking it by
surprise in the year 1675. the next
year after ruined the Castle; so that
is no great wonder, if after all
these Calamities, the number of its
Inhabitants are diminished.

The Bishoprick of *Liege*, or
Luttych, is a part of the Circle of
Westphalia, though annexed to the
Spanish Netherlands; its old In-
habitants were the *Eburones*, of old
called *Tungri* also. It is bounded
to the East and South by the
Duchdoms of *Limburg*, and *Lux-*

emburg, on the West by *Brabant*,
and the Earldom of *Namur*, and on
the North by the Upper *Guelder-
land*. *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, and
Hainault, have every one of them
aggrandised themselves with the
Spoils of this Diocese. The princi-
pal City is *Liege*, the rest are *Di-
nant*, *S. Truyen*, *Huy*, *Maséich*,
and *Tongres*; besides these, it con-
tained fifty two Baronies, eighteen
walled Towns, and four hundred
Villages, being no less populous
than fruitful. It is thirty one miles
long, and fifteen broad; the Val-
leys produce plenty of Grass, the
Plains of Corn, and the Hills of
Wines, and even the Mountains
have their Quarries of Marble, and
Mines of Lead, Iron, and Brim-
stone, and Pit-Coal in abundance.
And its Forests afford it all sorts of
Venison in great plenty; besides
the *Maes* which runs the whole
length of this Country, it has four-
teen other Rivers, some of which
are very considerable, which be-
sides the enriching of the Lands, and
promoting Trade, afford them a
great plenty of Fish, and after all,
the Air is very temperate and health-
ful.

Lier, *Ledo*, a River in the Low
Countries.

Liere, *Lier*, a very strong Town
in *Brabant*, in the District of *Ant-
werp*, seated upon the great *Nethe*,
which falls two miles further to the
South into the *Ruypel*. This Town is
under the *Spaniards*, and is a Fron-
tier against the *Hollanders*, two
miles from *Mechelen* to the North,
six from *Brussels* to the North-West,
and three from *Antwerp* to the
East. It is naturally very strong

by its Situation, and made much more so by Art.

Lieffe, a small Town in *Laonnon* County in *Picardy*, famous for the Devotions there paid to the Virgin *Mary*.

Lieuvin, a District belonging to the City of *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, which lies between *Auge* to the West, the Mouth of the *Seine* to the North, the Territory of *Roan* to the East, and the Territory of *Ouche* to the South. This was the Seat of the *Lexovii*, a Gaulish Tribe, and is now called *Lexoviensis Ager*, from them.

Lignitz, *Lignitia*, *Lignitium*, *Hegermaria*, a City of *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Katzbach*, *Catus*, which falls into the *Oder*, not two miles from *Jawer* to the North, five from *Glogaw*, and seven from *Wrasilaw*. It was heretofore under a Duke of its own, together with a small Territory belonging to it, and has a noble Castle at this day.

Ligor, *Ligorium*, a City of the Kingdom of *Siam*, in the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malaca*, near the Bay of *Siam*, in the middle between the City of *Judia*, *Odia*, or *Odida*, the Capital of that Kingdom, and to the North, and *Malaca* to the South, three hundred and eighty miles from either, it has a good Harbour.

Ligorne, *Livorno*, *Ligurnus*, *Liburnus*, *Leghorn*, an ancient and Celebrated Sea-Port, mentioned by *Polybius*, *Antoninus* and *Cicero*. It is called by the *Italians* *Livorno*; by the *English* *Legorne*; by the *French* *Ligourne*; and is seated in the Territory of *Pisa*, on the West of *Ita-*

ly, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*, in a Plain fifteen miles from *Pisa* to the South, and ten from the Mouth of the *Arno*, forty from *Piombino* to the North, and sixty from *Florence* to the South-West. There belongs to it a large and a safe Haven, which is very much frequented by Merchants; and the Great Duke to secure the Wealth and Trade of it, has built three strong Forts upon it. This City belonged heretofore to the States of *Genoua*. But *Cassius de Medices* Duke of *Florence*, had it from them in exchange for *Serezana*, being then a poor despicable Village, and not much inhabited, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air, corrupted by the Marshes near it. *Francis* and *Ferdinando*, two of his Successors having improved its condition, by making it a free Port, at a time when the *Genouese* had excessively enhanced their Imposts upon the Merchants, built the three Forts, and Walled the Town, and built in it also a Noble Palace for the Governor, and for the reception of foreign Ambassadors, with a large Arsenal, or Magazine. It has two Havens, the greater which is extremely large, safe, and convenient for Ships of any Burthen, and the lesser called *Darse*, is of some use for smaller Ships. See *Du Val Voyage d'Italie*.

Lislandt. See *Livonia*.

Lilers, *Lilerium*, a Town in *Artois*, upon the River *Navez*, seven Leagues from *Arras* to the North.

Lille, *Insula*, a City in *Flanders*, called by the Inhabitants *Lys*; by the *English* *Lisse*; by the *Italians* *Lida*; which is the Capital of

Flandria Gallica, strong, populous, Traded; Lewis, King of France, Spaniards in the five Leagues South, six from the Borders of from *Tournay*. Baldwin Count Year 1007. Baldwin, being born very much, and Walled it in the built also in it a Monastery and a delicate Monastery. *Guicciardin* and the Ruins called *Buck*, in hours for the ancient decided, which were Foresters of *Flas* was taken and burning of France, 183, being rebuilt and harrassed about the Year 11 is much increased author, by the inhabitants, who industriously in weaving raised to be the most fertile Countries after *Amsterdam*.

Lille, *Ille*, a River of France, which Province of *Limousin*, through *Perigord*, *Beux*, (*Vesuna*) at County, and *Artois* entertains a, from *Aubert* little beneath *Lille* the *Dordonne* are its conjunction.

on of the plain fifteen South, and the *Arme*, the North, and five Leagues from *Ipre* to the South, six from *Donay*, four from the Borders of *Artois*, and five from *Tournay*. It was built by *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, in the Year 1007. *Baldwin* the Pious his son, being born here, favoured it very much, and on that account walled it in the Year 1066. and built also in it a Magnificent Church, and a delicate Monastery there is (saith *L. Guicciardin*) a good Castle in it, and the Ruins of the old Castle called *Buck*, in which the Governors for the ancient *French* Kings resided, which were then called the *Foresters* of *Flanders*. This City was taken and burnt by *Philip II.* King of *France*, about the Year 1185. being rebuilt, it was again taken and harrassed by *Philip IV.* about the Year 1304. Since then it is much increased, saith the same author, by the industry of the Inhabitants, who imploy themselves mostly in weaving Silks, so that it is raised to be the third City in the low Countries after *Antwerp* and *Amsterdam*.

Lille, *Ille*, a River in *Aquitain* France, which ariseth in the Province of *Limosin*, and flowing through *Perigort*, watereth *Perigieux*, (*Vesuna*) the Capital of that County, and *Mucidan*: and at *Muraz* entertains the *Dorme*, *Dordogne*, from *Aubeterre*, and then a little beneath *Libourne* falls into the *Dordonné* seven miles above its conjunction with the *Garonne*.

Lillo, *Lilloa*, a strong Fort built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Schelde*, two Leagues beneath *Antwerp* to the North, and one League above *Sanvliet*, or *Sanflie* to the South, and four from *Bergen op Zoom*. At this Fort all Ships that pass up the River to *Antwerp*, are by the Treaty of *Munster* to stop.

Lima, or *los Reyes*, *Lima*, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Peru*, a beautiful, great, and well Traded City, and the See of an Archbishop. It was built in the Year 1535. by *Francis Pizarro* a *Spaniard*, in the Valley of *Lima*, called by the Natives *Rimac*. The Viceroy of of this Kingdom resides here, and this and other advantages have made it very great, though it be all built with Timber, and an open unwall'd Town. It stands upon a River of the same Name, one mile from the *Pacifick Ocean*, and two from its own Harbour called *Callao de Lima*, one hundred and twenty from *Cusco*, the old Metropolis of this Kingdom, as *Jo. Laet* saith. It is under the King of *Spain*, and has an University opened here in 1614. Long. 296. 40. Lat 23.30.

Lima, *Lamia*, a River in *Portugal*, which washeth the Town of *Viana de Foiz de Lima*, six Leagues from *Braga* to the West, and then falls into the Ocean.

Limaime, *Limane* or *Limania*, a small Territory in *Auvergne*, which for the greatest part of it is contained in that Province. It is very well watered, and wonderfully fruitful, being a Plain upon the River *Allier*, extending from North to South 12 miles, near and below *Clermont*.

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Limat, Limmat, Limagus, Limdegus, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth in the County of *Sargans*, or *Sarganserlandt*, and runneth North through the Lake of *Riva*, and then through that of *Zurich*, after which it watereth *Zurich*, and *Baden*, and a little lower falls into the *Aar*, the chief River of *Switzerland*.

Limburg, a Duchy and Town in the Low Countries. The Duchy though one of the XVII Provinces, is not great. It lies between the Duchy of *Fuliers* to the East and North, and the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West and South. It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the Death *Walrume* the third (by Dr. *Heylin* called *Henry*) in the Year 1285. *Adolph* the next Heir fold it to *John Duke of Brabant*, who pretended at the same time a Right to it, as descended from *Margaret* a Daughter of *Henry Duke of Limburg*, which in the Year 1172. was Married to *Godfrey III. Duke of Brabant*. In 1293. *Reinold Earl of Gelders*, set up another title in the Right of *Ermingrade* his Wife, the Daughter of *Herman* late Duke of *Limburg*, but his Forces being defeated, and he taken Prisoner in the Battle of *Worancan*, he was forced to resign his Right to *John Duke of Brabant*, to regain his liberty, and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* peaceably enjoyed it. The Earth is very fruitful as to Wheat, and Fewel, and it has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copperas. It contains but one hundred and twenty five Villages, whereof only five are Walled.

Linzburg, Limburgum, the prin-

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cipal City of the last mentioned Dukedom, is pleasantly seated upon a Hill by the River *Weser*, amongst shady Woods, in the Confin of the Bishoprick of *Liege* six Leagues from that City to the East, seven from *Maeftrecht*, and four from *Aquisgrane* to the South. It had a very strong Castle, mounted upon a steep Hill, and of a difficult Access. The *Hollanders* took this City in the Year 1632. but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675. the *French* surprized it, and being forced to leave it in 1677. they destroyed the Castle, which now lies in Rubbish.

Limne, is a small Town seated in the Western Borders of the County of *Dorset*, next *Devonshire* upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name, which hardly deserves the name of a Sea-Port, though it is frequented by Fishermen. It hath a Road sufficiently secured from the violence of the Winds by Rocks and high Trees. Yet is this Place a Corporation, Governed by a Major, and sends two Burgesses to the Parliament: this small Town was defended by *Blakeney* against the Kings Forces in the late Parliamentary Rebellion to a wonder, though it has no other Fortifications than what Nature bestowed upon it. To this place also *Charles II.* after the Battle of *Worcester* retired, and was promised Passage for *France*, but deluded by the Master, and forced to seek it elsewhere. The same place proved more unfortunate to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, who on June 11. 1685. with about one hundred and twenty men surprized this

Town, and began *James II.* our King, which was of short duration in all its parts, in the ruin of that headed July 15. *Tower-Hill*, in *London*. *Limen, Palus* a Bay of the *East of the Crime* *Mar de Zaba* from the River *T* into it.

Limertek, Lin City in the Province of *Limburg* in the Confines of the *Rhin* situated upon the *Rhin* five miles from *West*, and thirty miles to the South. It is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and a Bishopric. The Archbishop of *Liège* called this place his first Conquest by one *Raimond* an *Irish* Roy who burnt it. King *John* and the *English* built an additional fort, securing it by whatever might the strength of it: this Place in the late *Irish* Rebellion when *Bretton* came in the Year 1651. to the Parliamentarians, one *Valiant Irish* man, being Commander, being a Lieutenant, it made a great execution, and slew many Parliamentarians, than a

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which was of short duration, unfor-
tunate in all its events, and ended
in the ruin of that Duke, being be-
headed July 15. following, on
Tower-Hill, in London.

Limen, Palus Mæotis, a Branch
of the *Euxine Sea*, on the
East of the *Crim Tartary*, called
Mar de Zabacce, and *de Tana*,
from the River *Tanais*, which falls
into it.

Limerick, Limericum, a strong
City in the Province of *Mounster*,
situated in the Confines of *Conaught*,
situated upon the River *Shannon*, forty
miles from *Kilkenny* to the
West, and thirty five from *Gall-*
way to the South. This City is the
capital of a County of the same
name, and a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Cashel*. The
English called this place *Loumeagh*.
It was first conquered from the
Irish by one *Raymond de Grosse*, an
English man, after which one *Dune-*
gan an Irish Royolet of *Thomond*,
conquered it. King *John* built the Ca-
stle, and the English in after times
built an additional Town, and Wal-
led it, securing it by Draw-Bridges,

and whatever might contribute to
the strength of it: what became of
the Place in the beginning of the
Irish Rebellion I do not find,
but when *Ireton* came before it in
the Year 1651. to take it for the
Parliamentarians, one *Hugh O'Neal*,
a Valiant Irish man, and a good
Commander, being intrusted with
the Government of it by the Lord
Lieutenant, it made the best de-
fence, and slew more of the Parli-
amentarians, than any place in *Ire-*

land, and after a siege of three
Months yielded upon Articles, when
all their Victuals were spent.
Thus that elegant, rich, populous
City, which had thriven by her
vicinity to the Ocean, and that
Noble River, and which had such
excellent Fortifications; presu-
ming upon her Wealth, and not
agreeing with her Garrison, nor
dutifully complying with the Com-
mands of her Governours, fell in
less time, and with less expence of
Blood into the hands of her En-
emies, than she might otherwise
have done. But however she had
the consolation of seeing her Con-
queror soon swept away by the
Plague, which he found here when
he forced the Town.

The County of *Limerick* is
bounded on the North by the River
Shannon and *Mysker*, which part it
from *Clare* and *Ormond*, on the
East it has the County of *Tippera-*
ry, on the South that of *Cork*, and
on the West that of *Kerry*. A fer-
til County (saith Mr. *Cambden*)
and full of people, but able to shew
few places of any account. The
Western side is Mountainous, but
the rest Plain.

Limino, Lemene, Romatinum, a
River of *Friuli*, which ariseth out
of the *Carnick Alpes*, and washing
Concordia, an old ruined City,
twenty seven miles from *Aquileja*
to the East, falls into the *Venetian*
Gulph.

Limoges, Lemovicum urbs, a City
which is the Capital of the Province
of *Limosin* in France, and is a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Bourges; it is a great and popu-
lous City, seated amongst Hills,

by

by the River *Vienne*, which falls into the *Loyre*, three Leagues above *Samur*, twenty Leagues from *Angoulême* to the East, twenty five from *Poitiers* to the North-East, thirty four from *Cabors* to the North, and forty from *Bordeaux*. This City was taken by the *Black Prince* in the year 1371.

Limosin, *Lemovicensis* Provincia, is a Province of *France*, in the Generalité of *Aquitain*, which is part of what was possessed by the *Lemovices*. It is a great and a populous Province, and is divided into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower; on the North tis bounded by *la Marche*, on the East by *Auvergne*, on the South by *Cabors*, and on the West by *Perigore*, and *Angoumois*: Forciners do sometimes include *la Marche* in this Province. The principal Cities are *Limoges*, *Tulle*, *Brive*, and *Uzerche*.

Limoux, *Limosum*, a City of *Languedoc*, upon the River *Aude*, [*Atax*] one League beneath *Alet* to the North, three from *Carcassone* to the South, and six from *Mirepoix* to the East. It is built amongst the Hills, well peopled and belongs to the Diocess of *Narbonne*.

Lincoo, and *Lincen*, *Lincestis*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Linchiang, a City of the Kingdom of *China*, in the Province of *Quamfi*, upon the River *Can*, at the foot of the Mountains, which is esteemed the eighth City of that Province.

Linck, or *Lincken*, a Fort in *Flanders*, in the District of *Bourbourg*, upon the River *Colme*, one

League from *Bourbourg* to the North-East, and two from *Audomar* to the North, which was taken by the *French* in the year 1676. and is still in their Hands.

Lincoln, *Lincolnia*, *Lindum*, a City seated on the North side of the River *Witham*, almost in the Centre of the County to which it gives Name, is a large, well built populous City, standing on the side of an Hill; near the River, where as *LINDUM*, the old Roman Town, stood on the very top of this Hill, where the Ditches, and Rampier are still visible. In the Town the Valiant *Brisan*, *Vortimer*, died in the year 456. being Poysoned by *Rawena*, the Daughter of *Hengist*, and Wife of *Vortiger*. The Saxons, having after that ruined *Lindum*, and built *Lincoln* nearer the River, about the time when *Paulinus* first Preached the Christian Faith to them. After that the Danes destroyed it twice. In the time of *Edward* the Confessor here was one thousand and forty Mansions. And then in the *Norman* times no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous, as *Will.* of *Malsbury* acquaints us. And *Will.* the Conqueror thought fit to build here a very strong Castle to awe the Inhabitants, and *Ramigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, at the same time removed the See hither, and built the Cathedral. In the Reign of *Edward* III. it was made a Mart or Staple: King *Stephen* was overcome and taken Prisoner near this City, in the year 1140. But *Henry* III. had better success here, and took the City

when it was defended against him, under the year 1217.

to flee to *London*, and into *France*. The King had never felt any familiarity of many Ages. *John* observes that standing within a few years of his time, there was seen left. Its Longest. The Learned *Barlow*, is the present Bishop of this Diocese, and is Bishop: he was created 1675.

Lincolnsire, a County in the North by the *Frisish* Sea, on the East by the *Irish* Sea, and on the South by the *Northampton*, and on the West by *Leicestershire*, and *Yorkshire*. It is a large County, extending from North to South about 40 Miles, and carrying a breadth, fruitful Grasse, thick set with well watered with old Inhabitants where the *Corstans* Earl of this County Lord *Clinton*, who in the year 1667. and his Family that Title, and the sixth Lord *Fines*, Lord Admiral, having honor from Queen in the year 1565.

Lincolpen, *Lincolnia*, a City in *Sweden*, which is under the Archbishop of *Ustro-Gothia*, betw

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to flee to
to France,
Though this
City
had never felt
any considerable
Calmity of many
Ages, yet Mr. *Camb-*
den observes that
of fifty Churches
standing within
an hundred years
of his time, there
were only eight-
een left. Its Long.
22. 52. Lat. 53.
12. The Learned
Dr. Thomas Bar-
low, is the present
Bishop of this
Diocese, and is
the sixty eighth
Bishop: he was
Consecrated *June*
17. 1675.

Lincolnshire, is bounded on
the North by the *Humber*, and the
British Sea, on the East by the
same Sea, and part of *Norfolk*,
on the South by *Cambridge*,
Northampton, and *Rutlandshire*,
on the West by *Leicester*, *Noting-*
ham, and *Torkshire*. It is a very
large County, extending in length
from North to South almost sixty
Miles, and carrying in places thirty
in breadth, fruitful in Corn and
Grass, thick set with Towns, and
well watered with Rivers. The
Populous, and Inhabitants of this
County were the *Coritani*. The present
Earl of this County is *Edward*
Lord Clinton, who succeeded in
the year 1667. and is the fifth of
this Family that has born this
Title, and the sixteenth Earl. *Ed-*
ward Fines, Lord *Clinton*, Lord
Admiral, having obtained this
Honour from Queen *Elizabeth*, in
the year 1565.

Lincopen, *Lincopia*, a City of
Sweden, -which is a Bishops Sec,
under the Archbishop of *Upsal* in
Ofiro-Gothia, between *Soderkoping*

to the East, and *Wadtena* to the
West, twenty eight German Miles
from *Stockholm* to the South-
West, and almost eight East from
the Lake of *Veter*. Long. 32. 48.
Lat. 58. 3. The City is very small
and inconsiderable.

Lindaw, *Lindavia*, *Phihra*, a
City of Germany, in the Circle of
Schwaben, in an Island in the Lake
of *Constance*, but joynted to the
Continent by a Bridge two hun-
dred and ninety Paces long. It is
an Imperial and Free City, situate
in the borders of *Switzerland*,
eight Miles from *Constance* to the
North-East, and grew up out of
the ruins of *Aeschach*, a place near
to it. This is a very strong City,
both by its Site, and by Art, and
therefore the more easily repelled
the Forces of Count *Wrangel* the
Swedish General, who in the year
1647. besieged it. The beginning
of this City was a Monastery, built
here by *Adelbert Rorbuck*, a Kins-
man of *Charles* the Great, in the
year 810. This occasioned the
building of a Village, and the Site
being pleasant, fruitful, and con-
venient, it grew up by degrees to
a City. It was at first subject to
the Abbess: after that to the
Dukes of *Schwaben*, and obtained
its Privileges from *Rudolphus I.*
Frederick III. and *Sigismund*.

Lindo, *Lindus*, a Sea-Port Town
in the Isle of *Rhodes*, the Chri-
stian Inhabitants of which, can
bring about twenty good and large
Ships into the Grand Seigniors
service.

Lindley, one of the three parts
of the County of *Lincoln*, contain-
ing all the Northern parts from
the

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the River *Witbam* to the *Humber*, and from the Ocean to *Trent*. This was in the year 1626. by *Charles I.* made an Earldom, and granted to *Robert Bartie*, Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who died in the Bed of Honor at *Edge-Hill* October 23. 1642. he being the Kings General in that Battle. The present Earl is *Robert Bartie*, the third of this Family, and succeeded in the year 1666.

Lingen, Lingo, a strong Town in *Westphalia*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name, under the Prince of *Orange*, upon the River *Em*, forty five Miles from *Munster* to the North, and fifty five from *Emden* to the South. The County that belongs to it, lies in the Bishoprick of *Munster*, and is very small. It belonged to the *Spaniards* in the time of *Charles V.* but is now in the Hands of the Prince of *Orange*.

Linlishgo, Linlishquo, Lishquo, Lindum, a Town and a County in the South of *Scotland*. The Town standeth on the South side of the Fyrth of *Edenburgh*, twenty two Miles from that City to the West. This place, as *Mr. Camden* saith, is called *Lindum* by *Ptolemy*, and it takes this Name from a great Lake in this small County, and from that ancient, the present Name is derived.

Lintz, Aurelianum, Lentia, the Capital City of the Upper *Austria*, which is small but populous, seated upon the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, and in it a magnificent Castle, to which the

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Emperors of the House of *Austria*, have frequently retired for their Pleasure, and Divertisement. It stands six German Miles from *Passaw* to the East, and twenty four from *Vienna* to the West. *Dr. Brown* gives this account of this place: It is not very great, but as neat and handfom a City as most in Germany. There is in it a very great Market-Place, with never a bad House in it; the whole Town is buile of a very white free Stone, and the Castle upon the Hill is of a Modern building, and very large, there is also a Bridge over the *Danube*. The Imperial Forces Rendezvouzed here when *Solyman* came to *Vienna*, in the year 1532. This was also besieged by the Peasants of *Austria* in the time of *Ferdinand II.* they having got a body together of forty thousand Men, and many pieces of Ordnance, but were stoutly repulsed after many Assaults, and at last overcome by *Papenheim*.

Lintz, Lentium, a small Town upon the *Rhine*, in the Diocess of *Cologne* in *Westerwaldt*, five Miles beneath *Coblentz* to the North, six from *Cologne*, in the borders of the Dukedom of *Juliers*.

Lintzgow, Lentsinensis Populus, a part of the Dukedom of *Brandenburg*.

Lion a City in France. See *Lyon*.
Lipari, Lipara, a knot of small Islands being seven in number, belonging to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and they lie in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, about thirty Miles to the North West of the Island, and the same distance

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from *Calabria*. Though they belong to *Charles V.* for his tribute distributed them to *Naples*: but in they were restless, and at this day the King of *Spain* has it.

Lippa, a City which is under the Empire upon the River *M* in the *Tibiscus* stands five Hunga- temeswar to the thirteen from *Weißenburgh* to this City was taken in 1595. from the Emperor.

Lippe, Luppia, a County in *Prussia*, more considerable. It stands in a *Lippe*, three miles from *Paderborn* to the West, seated in *Marshes*; yet it is a *Hanoverian* County, and the County of the same name once too a Free County, and in length of time, and fell under the Dominion of the Counts of *Walden*, one of them was the Duke of *Cleves*, and was worth ten thousand Marks of silver, never since reduced, but rather with *Cleve* fell to *Brandenburg*. The County of *Lippe* is in the Circle of *Westphalia*, between the Bishopric of *Paderborn*, the Duke of *Cleves*, and the County of *Ravensberg*.

distance from Calabria to the West. Though they belong to Sicily, yet Charles V. for his convenience attributed them to the Kingdom of Naples: but in the year 1609. they were restored to Sicily, and at this day are holden by the King of Spain as a part of it.

Lippa, a City of Transylvania, which is under the Turks, seated upon the River Maron, which falls in the *Tibiscus* at *Segedin*. It stands five Hungarian Miles from *Temeswar* to the North, and thirteen from *Alba Julia*, or *Weissenburgh* to the South-West. This City was taken in the year 1591. from the Turks by the Emperor.

Lippe, *Luppia*, a City of Westphalia, more commonly called *Lippstadt*. It stands upon the River *Lippe*, three German Miles from *Paderborn* to the East, and seated in Marshes, and in a bad soil; yet it is a Hanse Town, and very great, and the Capital of a County of the same Name. It was once too a Free Imperial City, and in length of time became exempt, and fell under the Jurisdiction of the Counts of *Lippe*, and one of them was Mortgaged to the Duke of Cleve for eight thousand Marks of Silver, and was never since redeemed, but together with Cleve fell to the Duke of Brandenburg.

The County of *Lippe* is a part of the Circle of *Westphalia*, and lies between the Bishoprick of *Paderborn*, the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and the County or Earldom of *Ravensberg*. It is under

its own Count, (the principal Town excepted) whose Residence is at *Lemgow*, who has also a part of the Earldom of *Schaumburgh*, which was not long since granted to him by *Maurice Landgrave of Hesse*.

The *Lippe*, *Lupias*, *Luppia*, is a River of Germany, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Mela*. It ariseth in a Village called *Lippspinch*, near *Paderborn*, and running Westward watereth *Lippe*, or *Lipstad*; separating the Diocesis of *Munster* from the County of *Mark*; it passeth by *Ham*, *Dorsten* and *Wesel* into the *Rhine*, twelve Miles beneath *Cologne* to the North-West.

Lippio, *Hyppius*, a River of *Bithynia*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*, near *Heraclea Ponti*.

Lipuda, *Aretas*, a River of *Calabria*, which falleth by the City of *Umbriatico*, into the *Ionian Sea*.

Lire, *Lira*, a Town in *Brabant*, seated upon a small River called *Nethe*. See *Liere* above, only let me add the Elogy given it by *L. Guicciardin*, *Lira elegans & amœnum Brabantiae oppidum, adeo ut multorum hujus Traetus Nobilium in otio degensium, à curis & turba jucundissimus sit recessus*. *Lire is so beautiful and pleasant a Town of Brabant, that many of the Nobility thereof, make it their beloved recess from cares and crouds of Men.*

Lirio, *Iris*, a River of *Cappadocia*, the same with *Casalmadi*.

Lû, *Legia*, *Lœtia*, a River in *Flanders*. The same with *Leye*.

Lisbon,

Lisbon, Olyssippo, Olyssippo, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and the Royal Seat of their Kings, and an Archbishops See. It has a large, safe, convenient Harbour, and a Castle built on a Hill by the *Tajo*, on the North side of which River the City stands two Leagues from the Ocean, and six from *Cabo di Rocca Sintra*. In Long. 11. 00. Lat. 38. 50. According to *Heylyn*, in Long. 9. 10. Lat. 38. 30. This City was recovered from the *Moors* by *Alphonfus* King of *Portugal*, in the year 1147. It is the greatest City in all *Spain*, and is every day increasing.

Lisieux, Lexobii, Lexovium, Neomagus, a City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Tuça*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Roan*, a great and fine City, seated in a fruitful Country, five Leagues from the Shoars of the *British* Seas to the East, eighteen from *Roan* to the West, and ten from *Caen* to the East. The Country about it, is from it called the *Lieuvin*.

Lismore, Lismora, a small City in the Province of *Munster*, in the County of *Waterford*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cashell*; but this Bishoprick was united to that of *Waterford*, in the year 1363. It stands upon the River *More*, fifteen Miles from the *Vergivian* Ocean, and twenty two from *Cashell*, and decays a pace.

Lison, Casius, a Mountain of *Syria*, mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*, lying between *Silicia* and *Phanicia*, near *Antioch*, and

Laodicea. There is another Mountain by it, which is called the *Anticafus*, and a Country between them called heretofore *Cassolia*, in which are the Cities of *Antiochia, Seleucia, Laodicea, Epiphania, Marathus, Antaradus*, and some others, most of which are by the *Turks* (now Masters of this Country) ruined. A Gentleman who has Travelled over this Country, informing me that it was little inhabited by any but the Wild *Arabs*, though prodigiously fruitful, that he frequently met the ruins of great Cities, buried in their own Rubbish, whose memorial was perished with them.

Lisonzo. See *Isonzo*, a River in *Friuli*.

Lissa, an Island belonging to *Dalmasia*, thirty Miles South of *Lefina*.

Listra, Lystra, a City of *Lycaonia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. It lies forty Miles from *Cogni*, [*Iconium*] to the West, and was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Iconium*, but is now totally ruined and desolate.

Lisa, Lese, a City of *Macedonia*, upon the Gulph of *Thessalonica*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, and stands two Miles from it to the South.

Lithquo. See *Linlishgo*, a County and Town in *Scotland*.

Lithuania, a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lithwa*, by the Germans, *Littawen*, the Poles, *Litawsky*, which

heretofore a *ropaa*. This the Christian 1386. *Fagellania*, being n and in the year 1386 was for Kingdom of P on the East by *Russia*, on the in part, and by *gissa*, on the W perly so called, on the South b Dukedom of C before belong to is now under th pial Cities are *Grodno, Minsk, Grodeck, Polocz, Vilna*, the *ebik*. This is since belonging being in length of *Polat* to *D* and sixty d in breadth *na*, or *Memel*, ighty; but the read with *Wood* arthes, which *giffwood*, the fir y much impro eeding cold, ts very barbaro *Lebadia*, *Lebadia*, v of *Bworia*, v y is now called ted upon a Riv o a Lake of t was anciently c *Wheeler*, who ce, faith, It is a still called me, the Greeks here

heretofore a part of *Sarmatia Europæa*. This Country imbraced the Christian Faith, in the year 1386. *Jagellon*, Duke of *Lithuania*, being made King of *Poland*, and in the year 1569. this Dukedom was for ever united to the Kingdom of *Poland*. It is bounded on the East by *Moscovy*, or great *Russia*, on the North by the same in part, and by *Livonia* and *Samogitia*, on the West by *Poland*, properly so called, and *Mazovia*, and on the South by *Red Russia*. The Dukedom of *Czernicbow*, did heretofore belong to this Province, which is now under the *Russ*. The principal Cities are *Braslaw*, *Brest*, *Grodno*, *Minsko*, *Mobilow*, *Noovo*, *Prodeck*, *Poloczko*, *Troki*, *Wilne*, *Vilna*, the Capital, and *Wilehik*. This is the greatest Province belonging to that Kingdom, being in length from the River of *Polot* to *Dassow* two hundred and sixty German Miles, and in breadth between the *Nieper*, or *Memel*, and the *Nieper*, mighty; but then it is all overpread with Woods, Forests, and marshes, which since the times of *Rifmond*, the first have yet been very much improved. The Air is exceedingly cold, and the Inhabitants very barbarous.

Livadia, *Lebadia*, *Creusa*, a City of *Baotia*, which from this is now called *Livadia*. It is situated upon a River, which falls into a Lake of the same Name, was anciently called *Cephissus*. *Wheeler*, who had seen this City, saith, *It is an ancient City, and is still called by its ancient Name, the Greeks pronouncing B*

as we do the *V Consonant*. The ancient buildings are yet remaining, and we found (saith he) several Inscriptions to the same purpose; it is situate about a pointed Hill, on the top of which is an old Castle, on the North side of the high Cliffs of a Mountain, of a moderate height, which I took to be part of the *Helicon*, till I found it afterwards parted from it by a Valley, therefore I now take it to be *Mount Tilphusium*. This City stands fifteen Leagues from *Delphis*, now *Salona* to the East. From this City all that part of *Greece*, which was anciently called *Achaia*, is now called *Livadia*, lying from *Negropont* in the East, to the *Ionian Sea* West, having *Theffsalia* on the North, and the *Gulph of Lepanto*, the *Hexamiliæ*, and the *Bay of Corinth* on the South, in which stand *Lepanto*, *Salona*, *Livadia*, and *Athens*.

Livenza, *Liquentia*, a River in the State of *Venice*, which ariseth in the borders of *Bellunese*, and flowing South, separates the *Marquisate of Treviso* from *Friuli*, and then falls into the *Venetian Gulph*, twenty Miles from *Venice* to the South-East.

Livonia, called by the Inhabitants *Liesland*, by the *Poles*, *Inflanzy*, by the *French*, *Livonie*: is a great and Cultivated Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, ever since it was taken from the *Knights of the Teutonic Order*, but the greatest part of it has since been taken from them by the *Swedes*: It is bounded on the North by the *Bay of Finland*, on the

the West with the Bay of *Riga*, (both parts of the *Baltick Sea*;) on the South with *Samogitia*, and *Lituania*, and on the East with *Ingria*, and *Pleskow*, two Provinces belonging to the *Russ*. It is divided into four Counties, *Esten*, *Esthonia*, *Curland*, *Semigallen*, and *Letten*. *Esten* is under the *Swede*, and also *Letten*, except a little part towards the East, which the *Russ* have, *Curland* and *Semigallen*, are subject to a Duke, who is a *Fendatary* of the Crown of *Poland*; there belong to it also *Oesel*, and *Dagbo*, two Islands in the *Baltick Sea*, which were possessed by the *Dane*, till in 1645. by a Treaty at *Bromsbro*, they were yielded to the *Swede*. The chief Towns in it are *Narva*, *Parnaw*, *Revel*, *Riga* the Capital, *Derpt* and *Wolmer*. Its length from *Narva* to *Mommel* is ninety *German Miles*: its breadth from the Sea to *Dodina* sixty. It produceth Wheat in abundance, which the *Dwina*, and *Narva*, bring down to *Riga*, and *Narva* for Exportation. Its Forests abound with wild Boars, Bears, &c. which come over the *Narva*, out of *Russia*. This People being then Barbarous, began to embrace the Christian Faith about the year 1161. And *Meinradus* became their first Bishop in 1190. The way of Instruction, being thought too slow by his Successors, *Albertus*, one of them, Instituted an Order of Knights to Bang them into Christianity, which were called the *Livonian Order*; but in time united with the *Teutonic* in 1237. About the year 1525. these two Or-

ders were again parted by *Albert Duke of Brandenburg*, and *Sigismund King of Poland*, put an end to them in the year 1587.

Livorno. See *Legorne*.

Lixaine, *Liricinus*, a River in *Normandy*.

Lixza, *Laodicea*, a ruined City in *Syria*.

Llandaw, *Landava*, a small City, and a Bishops See in the County of *Glamorgan*, in South *Wales*, seated upon the West side of the River *Taff*, three Miles to the North from the Sea. This Bishoprick was Founded by *Germanus* and *Lupas*, two Holy French Bishops, about the year 522. And *Dubricius* a Holy Man, was made the first Bishop, to whom *Merick*, a British Lord, freely gave all the Land that lieth between the *Taff*, and the *Elbi*. But one *Rychin*, a Bishop about the time of the Reformation, so wanted the Revenue, that it will scarce maintain its Bishop. Dr. *William Bevilacqua*, the seventy sixth Bishop, is the present Bishop of this See, and was consecrated June 22. 1679. Long. is 16. 52. Lat. 51. 49.

Lleleyda, *Ilerda*, a City in *Catalonia*. See *Lerida*.

Llobregat, *Clodionus*, a small River of *Catalonia*, which springeth out of the *Pyrenean Hills*, and is called *Fonquere*, or *Funquera*, in the Confines of *Roussillon*; and is cast into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Poret*, three Miles from *Louisa* to the North, and from *Narbonne* two to the South. See *Fluvium*.

Loanda, a small Island on the Coast of the Kingdom of *Congo*, in which is the City of *St. Paul*

with a strong Castle, a strong Cannon of the dried and the Mouth of the South. This is the Dutch, by the Port of Angola, h. this City. Lat. 9. 10.

Loange, *Loango*, a small River in the West of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Congo*, which falls into the *Loango*, a small River in *Prussia*, which is a Castle of *Culme*, and is the Bishop of *Loche*, *Loche*, in the *Loche*, upon the *Loche*, from *Loche*, and two *Loches*.

Lochem, *Loph*, a small town in *Guelder*, in the *Loche*, and is taken by the *Loche*, and is disintegrated in 1674. *Loche*, a River in *Loche*, a River in *Loche*, a Town in *Loche*, thirty Miles

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with a large and safe Port, and a strong Castle, under the Dominion of the Portuguese, an hundred and eighty Miles from the Mouth of the River Zaire to the South. This City was taken by the Dutch, but Valiantly retaken by the Portuguese. The Bishop of Angola, has his Residence in this City. Long. 34. 40. South Lat. 9. 10.

Loango, Loangum, a Kingdom in the West of the Lower *Aethiopia*, in *Africa*, between the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South, and *Budjera* to the North.

Lobach, Laubach, a small River which falls into the *Sambre*.

Lobau, a small Town in *Poland*, in *Prussia Regia*, thirteen Miles from *Culme* to the East, in which is a Castle, wherein the Bishop of *Culme* for the most part resides, and is therefore often called the Bishop of *Lobau*.

Locher, Lochia, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Touraine*, upon the River *Indre*, seven Leagues from *Ambaise* to the South, and twenty two from *Amboise*.

Lochem, Lophemum, a strong Town in *Guelderland*, under the *Landens*, in the Confines of *Westphalia*, and *Westphalia*, two Leagues from *Zuphen* to the East, was taken by the French in 1672. and dismantled, and destroyed in 1674.

Locra, a River of *Corfica*.

Loda, Olda, a River of *Aquidunum*. See *Lot*.

Locarno, a Town in *Italy*, upon Lake of *Verbanus*, now *Maggiore*, thirty Miles from *Como* to

the South-East, forty from *Novara*, and five from the Confines of the Dukedom of *Milan*. This is now under the *Swiss*, but was heretofore a part of the Duchy of *Milan*.

Lodeves, Glanum, Luteva, a City of the Lower *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, being raised to this Honour by Pope *John XXII*. It stands upon the River *Lergue*, at the Foot of Mount *Severnes*, in the Borders of *Rovergue*, twelve Leagues from *Narbonne* to the North.

Lodi, Laus Pompeia, a City, and Roman Colony, settled by *Pompeius Strabo*, the Father of *Pompey* the Great. After it became a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It is now a considerable Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, well Inhabited, and shews many foot-steps of a great antiquity. This is called *Lodi Vecchio*, and for shorter pronunciation, *Lodive*, that is Old *Lodi*, and it stands upon the Rivolet *Silaro*, five Miles from the New *Lodi* to the West, and was ruined by the Inhabitants of *Milan*, in the year 1158.

Lodi, or New Lodi, is a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Adda*, twenty Miles from *Milan* to the West, and the same distance from *Cremona*, *Brixia*, and *Placencia*; it was built by *Frederick* the Emperor, in the year 1204. and being placed in a fruitful Soil, is now great, populous, and well fortified, being a Frontier towards the State of *Venice*.

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Lodrino, Drilo, the same with *Drino*, a River of *Macedonia*.

Lodun. See *Loudun*, a City of *Poitiers*.

Loet, Loia, a River of *France* near *Eftampes*.

Lough, the *Irish* Word for a Lake. See *Lough*.

Logan, a Town and Bailiwick in *Italy*, belonging to the *Swiss*.

Logronno, Julobriga, an old City of *Spain*, in the Confines of *Castile*, and *Navarre*.

Loignon, or Longnon, Ligno, a River in the *Franche Comte*, which falls by *Befançon* into the *Saone*, at *Pontalie*, four Miles above *Auxonne* to the North.

Loing, Lupia, a River of *France*, which riseth in *Puyfaie*, in the Borders of *Burgundy*, and running North it watereth *Chastillon sur Loing, Montargis*, and *Nemours*, and then falls into the *Seyne* at *Moret*, four Leagues above *Meulin* to the East.

Loiowograd, Loioovogradum, a Town in *Red Russia*, which stands in the Palatinate of *Kjovia*, on the West side of the *Nieper*, where it receives the *Sofx*. This place was ennobled by a signal Victory obtained by *Janusius Radziwil*, a *Polander*, against the *Cossacks*, June 31. 1649.

Loir, Arula, Ledus, is a River of *France*, which riseth in the Province of *le Perche*, near the Village of *Corves*, and running into the Territory of *Chartres*, in *la Beaufe*, it watereth *Cbaudun, Vendosme, le Jude, la Fleche*, and then falls into the *Sarvre*, a little above *Angers*, and this last, and the *Mayenne*, fall into the

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great *Loyre*, twelve Miles above *Nantes*, and five beneath *Angers*.

Loir, or Loyr, Liger, Ligeris, a River of *France*, which is one of the greatest, and most Celebrated Rivers of that Kingdom. It hath this Name from a Meadow, which it washeth near its Fountain, in the Parish of *Eulatia* in *Velay*, at the foot of Mount *Gerbier de Foux*, hence flowing Northward by *le Puy*, it entereth *Forez*, it passeth *Feurs*, having taken in the *Riouette, Loigno, Anse*, and *Furan*, then passing to *Roanne*, and *Bourbon Lancy*, it passeth to *Nivers*, before which time it has entertained amongst many others, the *Lay*, the *Brebinche*, the *Aroux*, and the *Besbre*, over against *Bombon*, and a little beneath *Nevers* it admits the *Allier* out of *Bourbon*, and passing by *la Chapelle Chistillon, Gien*, and *Chaumeuf*, washeth *Orleans*, then bending from North-West to South-West, it entereth *Vendosme* at *Blangency*, and watereth *Bois* and *Tours*, beneath which from the South it receiveth the *Cher*, and the *Rideau* or *Indre*, two great Rivers, but united in one before they fall into the *Loir*, and a little further the *Loire*, which brings a great many other Rivers with him; so entereth the Dukedom of *Anjou*, and leaveth *Samur* upon his Southern Bank at *Ingrande* from the North takes in the *Sarvre*, and halseth *Nantes*, from which to the Sea beareth Ships of burthen, and last falls into the Bay of *Aquitaine* with a vast stream, by a wide large Channel, twelve Miles beneath *Nantes*; after a Course

two hundred hundred and Navigable by last by Ships.

Le Loire, which riseth into the *Loir* plentiful a Springly bear a

Loket, Loet, which is called *Ellebogen*. It is situated, and has a on the River *E* of *Missina*, four or *Heb*, another to the East, eight and as many from

Lomaigne, L Country in *A* the principal *de Lomaigne* County of *A* and the *Gar* started from the *C*

Loman, a River which falls into the *in*, in that Count *Lombardy, Lo*

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to two parts, the *Lombardy*. *Lombardy* are *Psea* annexed to it and *Milan*, and *Mon*

wer are the Duke *Modena*, and *P* other parts of the *viz.* The *Ten* *Brescia*, *Cre* *enza*, and *Parma* of *Ferrara*, wi

two hundred *French Leagues*, one hundred and sixty six of which are Navigable by Boats, and the twelve last by Ships.

Le Loiret, Ligerula, a River which ariseth near *Orleans*, and falls into the *Loir*. It issueth from so plentiful a Spring, that it will presently bear a Boat.

Loket, Loëta, a City of *Bohemia*, which is called by the Germans *Ellebogen*. It is very strongly fortified, and has a Castle on a Hill, upon the River *Eger*, in the Confines of *Misnia*, four miles from *Eger* or *Heb*, another City of *Bohemia* to the East, eighteen from *Prague*, and as many from *Dresden*.

Lomaigne, Leomania, a Tract, or Country in *Aquitain*, or *Gascogne*, the principal Town of which is *St. de Lomaigne*, it lies between the County of *Armagnac* and *Verdun*, and the *Garonne*, by which it is parted from the County of *Agenois*. *Loman*, a River in *Devonshire*, which falls into the *Ex*, by *Tiverton*, in that County. See *Ex*.

Lombardy, Lombardia, Longobardia, is a considerable Country the North of *Italy*, under which contained the greatest part of *Italia Cispalina*. It is divided into two parts, the Higher and the Lower *Lombardy*. In the Higher *Lombardy* are *Piedmont*, and what annexed to it and the Dukedoms *Milan*, and *Monferrat*: in the Lower are the Dukedoms of *Manfredi*, *Modena*, and *Parma*, with the eastern parts of the State of *Venetia*, viz. The Territories of *Brescia*, *Cremona*, *Verona*, *Verona*, and *Parma*, and the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, with the Territory

of *Bononia*, or *Bologna*, which are in the States of the Church, and are now under the Pope. This was that Kingdom of the *Lombards* in *Italy*, which *Charles the Great* ruined, after he had at *Pavia* taken *Desiderius* their last King Prisoner. The principal City of this Kingdom was *Milan*. This Kingdom was Erected in the Year 578. *Isaacson* placeth the beginning of this Kingdom in the Year 393. with whom *Helvicus* agrees, *Agelmond* being their first King; it continued under eleven Princes, but in *Pannonia*, or *Hungary*, and not in *Italy*. They came into *Italy* in the Year 568. And their Kingdom continued there under twenty one Princes till the Year 774. in all two hundred and six years.

Lombex, Lombardia, a small City in *Aquitain* in *France*, in the County of *Cominges*, upon the River *Sava*, which falls into the *Garonne*, four miles beneath *Tolose*. *Lombes* stands five Leagues from the *Garonne* to the North, eight from *Aux* to the South-East, and ten from *Tolose* to the South-West. It was made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII.* under the Archbishop of *Tolose*. But it is little, and not well inhabited.

Lombura, the *Indus*, or great River in the *East-Indies*.

Lomond, and *Lough Lomond*, *Lomandus*, is a great Lake in the South of *Scotland*, in the County of *Lenox*, between *Menstith* to the East, and *Argile* to the West. It is in length from North to South twenty miles, and ten in breadth from East to West in some places, in others three and

four. It is only four miles from *Dunbri town* to the North, and a little more from its *Fyrth*; the River *Levin* empties it into the *Fyrth*, and there is in it sixteen small Islands.

L O N D O N, *Londinium*, *Augusta Trinobantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *England*, or rather three Cities united into one. It is first mentioned by *Tacitus*, afterwards by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who calls it *Augusta*; *Stephanus de Urbibus Londinium*; *Bede* and *Sigebert* call it *Lindona*; the *English* *London*; the *Saxons* *Luth-bain*; the *French* *Londres*; the *Germans* *London*; and the *Italians* *Londra*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, seated in the County of *Middlesex*, upon the *Thames* (a noble Navigable River) over which it has a Bridge of nineteen Arches, built with Houses on both sides, and of late enlarged as to the Passage. This is also the Royal City, the Seat of the Kings of *England*, and has been so for many years. Which is therefore called the King of *Englands* Chamber. It is situate in a rich and plentiful Soil, abounding with plenty of all things, and on the gentle ascent of an Hill, on the North side of the *Thames*. By whom, or when this City was first built, is now unknown. *Tacitus* saith, that in *Nero's* time, about the Year of *Christ* 66. it was *Copia Negotiatorum, & Cemiteatu maxime celebre*. A place of great resort on the account of Commerce; and which enjoyed a great plenty of Provisions. But *London* was then near a great Calamity, for *Boadicia* Queen of the *Isles*, being Pro-

voked by the Injuries of the *Romans*, Assembled the *Britans*, and fell first upon *Camatodunum*, now *Maldon* in *Essex*, and taking it by surprize that year, put all the *Romans* to the Sword, *Petilius Cerealis* coming up with the ninth Legion was defeated, and all his Foot put to the Sword too, the Horse hardly escaping. In the interim *Suetonius* the *Roman* Propretor, or Governour, who was then Conquering the Isle of *Anglesey*, comes up to *London*; and was at first almost resolved to make it the seat of the War, but finding reasons to alter this resolve, he marched away to *S. Albans*, and *Boadicia* (who was not far off) came up, and put all She found in the Town to the Sword, and soon after She treats *S. Albans* in the same manner, in which three places She destroyed seventy thousand *Romans* and their *Alies*. Yet this City soon recovered this blow, and was afterwards as famous as ever. In the Year of *Christ* 292. it was again in danger of being Sack'd by the *Franks*, if an unexpected Arrival of some *Roman* Forces had not accidentally preserved it, even when the *Franks* were actually in Possession of it. Soon after this *Constantine* the Great, is said to have Walled it. In the Year CCCXIII. we find *Restitutus* Bishop of *London*, in the Council of *Arles* in *France*, subscribing after *Eborac* Bishop of *York*. And *Bede* is very positive, that it was then an Archbishops See. Mr. *Cambden* is of opinion that it was delivered up to the *Saxons*, under *Henst* the first King, by *Vontigern*, about the

Year of *Christ* changed the ruined *Christ* continued in was a confis Part, and it was built, or signed to the *Arhelbert* King ven years before after the Convi in the Year 60 See being remo Monk then fr *terbury*. *Ab* *sa* King of the ged and Endo *Westminster*, a City too, an In the Year 85 the Hands of th ed it and *Cante* then with a Fl and fifty Ships. Barbarians again *London*, for no Tribute; and t King of the *Da* and expelled Ki *England*, but t In the Year *Dane* took *La* was there *Crow* *land*. In the was an end pu Race, and *Edu* was Crowned In 1064. this *Herald* usurp *Arhelbert* the ri Duke of *Norma* flew him, and i ed in *London*. *London* has been m

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Year of *Christ* 463. Though this changed the state of things, and ruined Christianity, yet *London* continued in all this Storm, and was a considerable Mart, or Sea-Port, and in 610. *S. Pauls Church* was built, or rather rebuilt, and assigned to the uses of Christianity by *Arhelbert King of Kent*. About seven years before this, *Miletus* was made the first Bishop of *London*, after the Conversion of the Saxons, in the Year 604. the Metropolitick See being removed by *Augustin* the Monk then from *London* to *Canterbury*. About the Year 701. *Offa King of the East-Angles*, enlarged and Endowed the Church of *Westminster*, which is since become a City too, and joined to *London*. In the Year 854. this City fell into the Hands of the *Danes*, who Sacked it and *Canterbury*, they coming then with a Fleet of two hundred and fifty Ships. And in 1012. these Barbarians again slew the Bishop of *London*, for not paying them their Tribute; and the Year after *Sveno King of the Danes* took the City, and expelled King *Ethelred* out of *England*, but this lasted not long. In the Year 1016. *Canutus the Dane* took *London*, and in 1018. was there Crowned King of *England*. In the Year 1042. there was an end put to this *Danish* Race, and *Edward the Confessor*, was Crowned King of *England*. In 1064. this Prince died, and *Herald* usurping upon *Edward* *Arhelbert* the right Heir, *William Duke of Normandy* entred *England*, slew him, and in 1066. was Crowned in *London*. The fate of *London* has been much the same with

that of *England* ever since; for this Prince in the Year 1078. having built the *Tower of London*, it became the settled residence of our Kings from that day forward. *William II.* in 1099. Walled the *Tower*. King *John* in the Year 1210. Granted this City its first Charter, and Instituted its Mayor, and Government. And in 1211. He built *London Bridge*. In 1217. *Lewis of France*, was besieged in *London* by *Henry III.* and forced to leave the Land. In the Year 1378. *John Philpot* a *Londoner*, at his own Cost, and upon his own Authority put out a Fleet, and cleared the Seas of Pyrats. In the Year 1381. the Country Clowns rising against the Nobility, and one *Jack Straw* behaving himself insolently towards the King in *Smithfield*, Sir *William Walkworth* the Lord Major stabbed him, and put an end to that Rebellion, for which Service the *Red Dagger* was added, as is said, to the Arms of *London*. Yet in 1392. that Prince seized their Liberties, for refusing to lend him Money. In the Year 1567. the *Royal Exchange* was built by Sir *Thomas Gresham*. And in succeeding times it throve to that degree, as to have one hundred and thirty three Parishes accounted within its Walls and Suburbs: Though in the Year 1665. a Plague swept away one hundred thousand of Her Inhabitants. And in the Year 1666. a devouring Fire Levelled thirteen thousand of Her Houses. But the footsteps of this dismal Calamity, by the industry of the Citizens, encouraged by their gracious King *Charles II.* are not

otherwise to be seen, but in a more glorious Restauration. Long. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 34.

London-Derry, is a Colony of the *English* Planted in the County of *Colran*, in the North of the Province of *Ulster*; it is a Town built upon the Western Shoar of the River *Lough Foyle*, and to the South of the Lake, in a fruitful Soil, and upon Waters that afford it great plenty of Fish of all sorts. This in the year 1612. was made a *London* Colony, some of the Companies in *London*, bearing the charge of it, and one Colonel *Dockwray*, an old experienced Commander of the *English* being sent with them, to Command and Govern them, and to take care of them. This Plantation being thus hapily begun, and a greater number following the first, in a short time it became the most considerable City in *Ulster*. And being as well carefully Fortified and Garrisoned as Peopled, in the time of the *Irish* Massacre, it stood firm for the *English*, and no Force nor Fraud of the *Irish* could expel them. Yet the *Irish* had reduced them to great extremity in the Year 1649. but one *Owen Row Oneale* in time frustrated their attempts, and relieved the Town, when it was just upon the point of being starved into a compliance. And in the Year 1664. the Bishops See was Translated from *Rathleu* to this place, and here fixed.

Longford, a Town and County in *Ireland*, in the Province of *Leinster*. The County has *Connaught* on the West, *Ulster* on the North, *Leitrim* and *Roscommon* on the

West, and *Mayo* on the South. The Town is small, and stands upon the North side of the River *Long*, where it falls into the Lake of *Eske*.

Longland, an Island in the *Baltick*, taken from the *Danes* by the *Swedes* in 1657.

Longouy, or *Longwy*, a Town in the Duchy of *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, in the Confines of *Luxemburg*, five Leagues from *Montmidy* to the East, and the same distance from *Luxemburg* to the South; which was lately fortified by the *French*.

Loon, *Loen*, *Lon*, *Los*, a River in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the Earldom of *Loors*, called by these various Names by the *Germans*, *Dutch* and *French*.

Lopski, *Lopia*, a part of *Tartary* on the East of *Moscow*, beyond the River *Ob*, which is subject to the *Russ*, but lies in *Asia*, between *Siberia* and *Baida*, two other Provinces of that vast Empire.

Loquabze, a County in *Scotland*, called by *Latin* Writers *Loquabria*, and *Loquabria*; it lies on the West of *Scotland*, towards the *Hebrides*, and is written by the *Scots* *Loch Quaber*, and it is bounded on the North with the Ocean, and the County of *Refs*; on the East with *Murray*, and *Athole*; on the South, with *Perrh*, *Meneish*, and *Loune* cut off from it by the broad *Tay*; and on the West with the Ocean. There are some Castles, but never a Town or City of any note in it.

Lorain, *Lotharingia*, *Austrasia* is a Dukedom belonging to *Germany*, though of late seized by the

French King, *Baudrand* made it is bounded *Asia*, cut off *Vauge*, *Vogesus*, of *Bipont*, or *Germans* call it the County of *Franche Comptee*, the River *Maes*, *Champagne*; and with *Luxemburg* and the Land Country is in days Journey, much overgrown and very Hilly being a part of the *Ardenne*, *Lotharius*, the Emperor *Lotharius*, and the Name of *Lorain*. In the year 851. or took this Name and not from the year 843. but all *Lotharius* this County the *Germans* call it *Dutch* *Loth*, Kingdom of *Lorain* is called of late *Germans* *Lottth* inhabitants *Lorrain* *French* *Lorain*. Dukes of *Lorain* of the *France*, but excluded taken Prisoner in advancement Emperor of *Germany* the year 981. and the Son of *France*, and of the said *Ordo*.

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It is bounded on the East with *Al-*
isia, cut off by the Mountain
Vauge, *Vogesus*, and the Dukedom
of *Bipont*, or *Westretch*, as the
Germans call it; on the South with
the County of *Burgundy*, or the
Franche Compté; on the West with
the River *Maes*, which parts it from
Champagne; and on the North
with *Luxemburg*, *Metz*, *Verdun*,
and the Land of *Triers*. This
Country is in length about four
Days Journey, in breadth three,
much overgrown with Woods,
and very Hilly and Mountainous,
being a part of the once vast Forest
of *Ardenne*. It was given by *Lo-*
tharius, the Emperor to his second
son *Lotharius*, and from him it took
the Name of *Lorain*, or as others
write it *Lorrain*. This hapned about
the year 851. or as others say, it
took this Name from the Father,
and not from the Son, about the
year 843. but all agree, that from
Lotharius this Country was called
by the Germans *Lotreich*; and by
the Dutch *Lot-reigne*; i.e. the
Kingdom of *Lot*; and from hence
is called of later times by the
Germans *Lotthiringen*; by the
Inhabitants *Lorrain*; and by the
French *Lorain*. The first of these
Dukes of *Lorain* was *Charles* right
Heir of the *Caroline* Line of
France, but excluded, defeated,
and taken Prisoner by *Hugh Capet*.
His advancement was from *Otho* II.
Emperor of Germany, who about
the year 981. advanced him, he
being the Son of *Lewis* IV. of
France, and of *Gerbage*, an Aunt
of the said *Otho*. From this Prince

the present Duke of *Lorain* is Li-
neally Descended, being the thirty
third Duke of this Family. The
French first Possessed themselves
of this Dukedom under *Lewis* XIII.
in 1633. but it was restored to
this Family again by the *Pyrenean*
Treaty, in 1659. And by *Lewis*
XIV. in the year 1674. it was a-
gain reassumed by the French.
Charles the present Duke being in
the mean time employed by the Em-
peror as his General, has won
more Honour than he could have
done if he had succeeded his Un-
cle in his rightful Inheritance.

Lorca, *Elisocrata*, *Ilorcis*, a
small, but ancient City of the
Kingdom of *Murcia* in Spain;
it was in the times of the
Goths a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Toledo*. But this
See was since removed to *Carta-*
gena Nueva; it stands upon the
River *Guadilentin*, in the Confines
of the Kingdom of *Granada*, and
it is little, and ill peopled. It stands
twelve miles from *Murcia*, in
Long. 19. 15. Lat. 38. 2.

Loreda. See *Loretto*.

Lorne, *Lorna*, a County in the
North of Scotland, upon the We-
stern Ocean, which is bounded on
the North by *Loquabre*; on the
East by *Menteish*; on the South by
Argile, and *Cantyr*, and on the
West by the *Vergivian* Ocean; the
old Inhabitants of this County
were the *Epidii*, as *Cambden* ac-
quaints us.

Loretto, *Lauretum*, a small, and
a New City in the *Marcha Anco-*
nirana, in the Dominions of the
Church, which was made a Bishops
See by Pope *Sixtus* V. in the year

Refst. Her this River was passable by Boats on-
 us) was as far as *Ville Neuve de Agen*. It
 if She has now of late with vast expence,
 the Italian made Navigable as high as *Chaors*,
 hundred years to the inestimable benefit of this
 She will re Province, by the present King of
 It not in our France, in the Year 1677.

Lothaine, Laudonia, a County
 in the South of *Scotland*, which is
 bounded on the North by the *Fyrch*
 of *Edinburgh*, on the East by the
 German Ocean, on the South by
Marcher, Tmedal, and Chydesdale,
 and on the West by the County of
sterling. This County is thirty
 four *Scotch* miles in length from
 East to West, but it is not above
 ten miles broad for the most part.
 It is the principal County in
 that Kingdom, *Edinburgh* standing
 almost in the middle of it, besides
 which, it hath *Lyrh, Dunbar, and*
Walkerth.

Lothier. The Lower Lorain.
Lothringer, a Lorainer.
Lot-reich, or Lothar-reich,
main.
Laudonois, Pagus Laudunensis
Laudun.

Loudun, Fulkionum, a City of
 France, in the County of *Poitou*,
 Leagues from *Salmur* to the
 South, ten from *Poitiers*, and
 fifteen from *Amboise* to the
 North-West; from this City the
 adjacent Country is called *le*
Laudonois, and in the Writers of the
 Middle Age, this City is called also
Laudunum.

Lovenstein, Lovenstenum, a Ca-
 pital for Triangular Fort in the Coun-
 ty of *Holland*, in the Island of
Amstel, at the union of the *Va-*
 and the *Maer*, over against
rum, four miles from *Utrecht*

to the South, and a little more
 from *Dort* to the East. This Fort
 belongs to the States of *Holland*,
 and lies in the Borders of *Guelder-*
land.

Lougha, Lacus, the Irish word
 for a Lake.

Lough Foyle, Logia, a River
 of *Ireland*, in the North part
 of that Island, in the Province of
Ulster, which by *London-Derry*
 falls into the *Deucalidonian* Occ-
 an, between the County of *Derry*,
 and the Isle of *Owen*, nine miles
 from *Coldagh* to the East.

Loughabria, Loughaber, Lo-
quabre, a County in *Scotland*.

Lowitz, Lovitum, a small, but
 well built and populous Town of
 the Greater *Poland*, upon the Ri-
 ver *Bisra*, in which the Archbishop
 of *Gnesna* has a Noble and strong
 Castle, seated in a *Marsh*, built by
Jaroslaws, one of those Archbi-
 shops, in which the rest of his Suc-
 cessors have for the most part re-
 sided, it is in the *Palatinate* of *Rava*, be-
 tween *Uladislaw* to the North, and
Rava to the South, five *Polish*
 miles from the latter, and six from
Phczko to the South-West.

Le Loup, Lupus, a River in *Pro-*
vence in *France*; there is another
 of the same Name in *Lionois*, which
 falls into the *Adour*.

Lourdes, Lorda, a City of *France*
 in *Bigorre*.

Loufey, Loufosa, a place or
 Town in the Diocess of *Troyes* in
France.

Louth, Lutum, Loutha, a small
 Town in the Province of *Leinster*,
 in the County of *Louth*, upon a Ri-
 ver of the same Name, between
Dundalk to the North, and *Ardrac*

to the South, seven miles from either.

The County of *Louth* lies in *Leinster*, or rather *Uster*, and is bounded on the East by the *Irisb* Sea, on the North by *Downe*, on the West by *Armagh*, and *Monaghan*, and on the South by *Fingall* in *Leinster*.

Louvaine, *Lovanium*, a great City in *Brabant*, in the Low Countries, called by the Inhabitants *Loeven*; by the *Spaniards* *Lobayna*; by the *Italians* *Lovanso*; and by the *French* *Louvaine*. It stands upon the River *Dele*, which a little lower falls into the *Demer*, which last falls into the *Schelde* at *Rupelmonde*, four miles from *Mechlen* to the South-East, eight from *Namur* to the North, and the same distance from *Antwerp* to the South-East. In the Year 1427. there was an University opened here by *John Duke of Brabant*, others make it to have been Founded by another *John Duke of Brabant* in the Year 926. but however this be, certain it is, that it has thriven very well, here being more than twenty Colleges founded by several Persons for the encouragement and promotion of Learning, which are very Magnificent, and well governed; to which belong the publick Schools, which are very Magnificent. This City which is four miles in compass within the Walls, is seated in a very fruitful Soil, and has so gentle and pleasant an Air, that Wine is made both within and without the Walls. It is so very ancient, that its Original is supposed to have been before the *Roman* Conquest by *Julius Cæsar*, and has

been several times enlarged. The Walls it now has, were built in the Year 1361. There are within the Walls faith *L. Guicciardin*, great Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, Orchards and Gardens, and a manner of Conveniences, which shews that it not over-stocked with Inhabitants. This Town is situated under the *Spaniards*, and has about it a District called the *Quartier de Lovain*, which is one of the four Jurisdictions into which *Brabant* is divided. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 54.

Lowat, *Lowa*, *Chefinus*, a River of *Russia*, which falls into the *Laba* of *Imen*, on the Borders of *Livonia*. This Lake disburthens its waters into that of *Ladoga*, by a River which passeth on the East of the City *Novogorod*.

Lowenborch. See *Lawenburg*, Town in *Pomerania*.

Le Louvre, the King of *France* his Royal Palace in *France*.

Loplandt, one of the *Shetland* Islands on the North of *Scotland*.

Lubanskerzee, *Lubanius*, a Lake in *Livonia*, on the Confines of *Poland*, near the Town of *Lubau*, twenty miles from *Dunenburg* to the North.

Lubeck, *Lubeca*, *Lubecum*, a great City in *Germany*, in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*, in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, which has been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bremen*, ever since the Year 1162. when the Church was Translated hither from *Oldenburg*. It is a Celebrated Mart, and one of the principal *Hanse Towns* seated upon the River *Trave*, in the Territory of *Wagria*, of which

is the Capital, upon the *Baltick* Harbour. It is a small Town, the Count of *Holstein* Emperor of the year 1209. taken out of it, it is now an Imperial City, and it is now the principal Cities of the *Limburg* of *Mecklenburg*, ten German miles to the East, upon *Wiesmar* to the North, in the year 1700, the younger Sons of the *Alteinfur* *Gotthorp*, and there were only an unbranded Duke of *Oeynhausen*, four German miles from *Lubeck*, where they for the first time, which was given to the *Adolph* Count of *Mecklenburg*, the Sea was rendered to *Lubeck*. There was a Peace between the Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 145. Lat. 54. 48. *Lubiana*, *Labach*, a City in *Carraria*, *Lublina*, *Lublina*, a City in *Poland*, the Capital of the same, the River *Bistrica* flows from *Warsaw*, twelve miles from *Chebm*, six from *Craco*.

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l. Emperor of *Germany*. And
the year 1209. the *Danes* being
aten out of it, it was made a Free
Quartier Imperial City by *Frederick II.*
nd it is now such, and one of the
ich *Brabant* principal Cities of *Germany*, being
ated in the Limits of the Duke-
on of *Mecklenburg* and *Lawen-*
ng, ten *German* miles from *Ham-*
into the *Labiau* to the East, and as many
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East, and seventy from *Vilna*. It
is a neat, spruce populous City, and
has a Castle seated on a Hill. The
Palatinate of *Lublin* is one of the
three which constitute the Lesser
Poland, and lies between *Ma-*
xovia, *Red Russia*, and the Palati-
nate of *Landomir*. Long. 45. 00.
Lat. 51. 00.

Lublau, *Lubloa*, called by the
Poles Lubonia, is a Castle belong-
ing to the Upper *Hungary*, but
mortgaged to the Crown of *Poland*
in the year 1412. which has been
ever since in their hands, and being
cut off from the County of *Cepasz*,
it is annexed to the Palatinate of
Cracow.

Lucca, *Luca*, a City of *Italy* a-
scribed by *Pliny* and *Serabo* to *He-*
rruria, but which is now in the
Dukedom of *Florence*, and a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*,
but not Subject to his Jurisdiction.
It is very strongly fortified with
eleven Bastions, and very populous.
It was built by the *Thufci*, in the
Year of the World 3236. thirty
nine years after *Rome*, in the times
of *Senacherib*, and of *Ezechias*
Kings of *Juda*. *Narsetes* the Ge-
neral of the Emperor *Justinian*,
besieged it in the VI. Century.
Charles V. left this City under the
Government of a French Cardinal,
who left them at liberty. One of
their own *Paulus Giunifius*, Ravis-
hed this from them, but they soon
recovered it again. In the year
1390. the City was taken by *Ga-*
leatius Duke of *Milan*, but in
1430. they again recovered their
Liberty, which they have ever since
carefully preserved, and to that
purpose in 1626. they made the
pre-

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present Fortifications. The *Dominions* belonging to this State are small, as being not above thirty miles long, and twenty five broad, lying between the *Apennine* to the North, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West, and the States of *Genova* to the North, and *Pisa* to the South; its greatest length is from North to South. The Earth brings forth here, Wine, Oyl, and Chestnuts in abundance, but is not so productive of Corn. But then the Inhabitants have improved every Inch of it to the utmost, by which they have made it very pleasant. The Bishop of this City is immediately subject to the Pope. This City stands ten miles from *Pisa* to the North, thirteen from the Sea to the East, and forty five from *Florence* to the West. Long. 33. 16. Lat. 42. 30.

Luxemburg. See *Luxemburg*.

Lucera, a City in Italy. See *Norceda*.

Lucerne, *Lucarna*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*. The City stands in *Argow*, upon the Lake of *Lucerna*, where the River *Russ* flows out of it through this place, and is covered by three Bridges, nine German miles from *Bearn* to the East, and six from *Altorf* to the South West. This was an Imperial Free City, till the year 1332. when it was exempted.

The Lake of *Lucerne* called by the Germans *Lucerneersee*; is extended twenty four miles from East to West, and is often called the *Waldebstattengeez*, from the four Cities which encompass it. *ix. Altorf*, *Switz*, *Stanz*, and *Lucerne*.

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The *Canton of Lucerne*, is the Third of the Twelve *Swiss Cantons*, and is *Roman Catholic*, this *Canton* was united to the rest in 1332, and is bounded North, West, and South, and on the East by the *Cantons* of *Zurich*, *Swiss*, and *Stanz*.

Lucernerie, *Locomorie*, a Province belonging to the *Russ*, beyond the River *Ad* in *Asia* towards the North Ocean, in which there are no Cities, the People living in Woods and Caves, and desert places. Towards the South of the Province there are Mountains called by the same Name.

Lurke, a City of *Poland*. See *Lusac*.

Lucania, one of the *Philippine Islands*. See *Luffin*.

Lug, *Logus*, a small River which ariseth in *Radnorshire*, and flows through the County of *Horeford*, little beneath the principal City, falls into the *Wye* at *Mordeford*, bringing with it the *Arrom*, the *Wade*, the *Oney*, the *Loden*, and the *Frome*.

Legumia, *Kalla Legumia*, a *Canton* belonging to the *Grisons*.

Lugo, *Luens Augusti*, a City and Bishops See, in *Gallicia* in *Spain*, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, upon the River *Mina*, which passing *Gallicia* from *Portugal*, falls into the Ocean eleven miles North of *Rorta*, and the Mouth of *Deuere*, eighteen Leagues from *Compostella* to the East, and thirty from *Leon* to the West. This is an ancient *Roman* City mentioned by *Pliny* and *Antonine*. This City falling into the hands of the *Moor*, was recovered by

phonfus King in the year 755. most contribution of this *In* Baths. Long. *Luki*, *Lodoy* in *Gorbland*, in *Lumafia*, the *Lumellina*, a Town in the *Duchy* in the Territory miles from that towards *Casale*. *Lunden*, *Lu* *canoniam*, a City of *Sweden*, which of the Province of the *Archbishops* *Suffragan Bishops* which are all in *Denmark*, to which also, till when it fell into the hands of the *Swedes*, who in here an *Un* much *Celebr* a declining *cor* and eight *German* *Den* *hagen* to the *Landskron* *est*. It is *co* by the *Inhab* *de* a *Bishops* *S* *abbishops* in *110* *Swedes* in the *1* *nes* receiving *throw* near it, *76*. It is now the *Archbishop* *inated* to *Cope* *oo*. Lat. 57. 23. *Lunenburg*, *Lu* *nn*, *Selenoburg* *ter Saxony* in *Ge*

ern, is the *phonus* King of *Leon*, who died in the year 756. That which has most contributed to the preservation of this Inland City, is its Hot Baths. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 43. 00. *Luki, Lodasia*, a City and Port in *Gorbland*, in *Sweden*. *Lumafia*, the same with *Bulgoria*. *Lumellina*, a Territory of *Lumello*, a Town in *Lombardy*, in Italy, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in the Territory of *Pavia*, twenty Miles from that City to the West towards *Casale*. *Lunden, Lundis, Londinum*

amorum, a City of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which was the Capital of the Province of *Scania*, and an Archbishop's See, which had four Suffragan Bishops under it, which are all in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, to which this City belonged also, till the year 1658. When it fell into the Hands of the *Swedes*, who in the year 1668. opened here an University. It was once much Celebrated, but is now in declining condition; and it lies eight German Miles from *Copenhagen* to the East, and six from *Landskron* to the South-West. It is commonly called *Lund* by the Inhabitants. It was made a Bishops See in 1065. and had Bishops in 1103. ill-treated by the *Swedes* in the latter Wars, the Swedes receiving a considerable overthrow near it, December 14. 1566. It is now only a Bishops See, the Archbishop being in 1660. translated to *Copenhagen*. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 57. 23.

Lumenburg, Luneburg, Lunenburg, Selenoburgum, a City of the Lower Saxony in Germany, was one of the principal Hanse Towns in the Empire, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*. It stands upon the River *Ilmenau*, not above two German Miles from the *Elb* to the South, ten from *Lubeck*, seven from *Hamburg* to the South-West, and twenty from *Bremen* to the North-East. This Town was built by *Henry* the Lion, in the year 1190. but the Castle is older than the City an hundred and twenty four years. It took this Name from the *Moön*, the Image of which was worshipped here, till the Reign of *Charles* the Great, who took that Idolatry away. It grew up out of the ruins of *Bardwick*, a Town within two Miles of the *Elb*, to the South. When it was exempted from the Empire I do not find, but it is now under the Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and is one of the strongest, and best fortified Towns of Germany. There was anciently a very famous Monastery in it, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, which *Chasimus Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, in the year 1660. turned into a College. Near it stands a Mountain, called by the Germans, *Wettberg*, which affords excellent Chalk, and by it are many Salt Springs, which contribute much to the wealth of the Town; and it has one of the noblest Bridges in Europe, over a Navigable River. The Houses in it are magnificent, and the Inhabitants rich, and numerous. Long. 32. 20. Lat. 53. 94.

The Dukedom of *Lunenburgh*, is a part of the Lower Saxony, and is bounded on the North by the

the Earldom of *Pimpenburgh*, and the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, on the West with the Earldom of *Hoy*, and the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Ferden*, on the South with the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and on the East with the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*. It is watered by the *Elb*, the *Aller*, the *Immenaw*, (anciently called *Lindaw*) and now commonly *Die Bw*, and the *Fetze*. The principal Cities and Towns are, next that which gives it Name, *Zell*, *Danneberg*, *Harburgh*, *Winsen*, *Gisborn*, *Berchdorp*, and *Walfrade*. This Dukedom was first given to one *Ocho*, of the House of *Bavaria*, by *Frederick II.* in the year 1235. which Family is still extant, and divided into several Branches.

Lure, *Lurense Monasterium*, a Monastery Dedicated to *St. Martin*, in the *Franche Comte*, upon the River *Lougnon*, at the Foot of Mount *Vauge*, thirteen Leagues from *Besancon* to the North. The Abbot of which has a Sovereignty belonging to his House.

Luri, a vast Village in the Isle of *Corfica*, near the Town of *St. Florence*.

Lusatia, a Province in *Germany*, called by the *Germans*, *Lausnitz*, and by the *French*, *Lusace*. It has been annexed both to *Misnia*, and *Bohemia*, but in the year 1623. it was granted by *Frederick II.* to the Elector of *Saxony*, and confirmed in the year 1637. It is bounded on the East by *Silesia*, on the North by *Marchia*,

on the West by the Upper *Saxony* and *Misnia*, and on the South by *Bohemia*. It is watered by the *Sprew* and *Neiss*, and has in six great Towns or Cities, *Bauke* upon the *Sprew*, *Gorlitz* upon the *Neiss*, *Sittaw*, *Ramitz*, *Lubeck* and *Guben*. It is also divided into two parts, the Upper, which lies towards *Bohemia*, and *Misnia*, and the Lower, which lies towards *Saxony*; which latter was granted to *John George I.* by the Elector of *Saxony* in the year 1652. the Capital of which is *Soraw*.

Lusignan, *Lusignanum*, *Lucin anum*, a Town in *Poitou*, with a Castle upon the River *Vona*, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North-West towards *Rebel*. In this place there arose a Family, some of which have been Kings of *Cyprus* and *Jerusalem*; and it is also famous for the noble Castle *Melusine*.

Luso, or *Pluso*, *Aprusa*, a River of *Romandiola* in *Italy*; It flows into the *Adriatick Sea*, near *Armini*, between *Ravenna* and *Favaro*.

Lusson, *Luciona*, *Luxionia*, a small City in *Poitou*, in *France*, which is yet a Bishops See, was constituted by Pope *John XXII.* It stands near a Marsh, and has Walls, two Miles from the Sea, six from *Maslemais* to the West, twenty four from *Poitiers* to the West, and five from *Cardelle* to the North. *Cardelieu* was once Bishop of the See.

Lusson, *Luconia*, *Lussonia*, principal of the *Philippine* Islands,

which is frequented from the prince is a Bishops See, the Island is full of ards. This Island thousand Miles lies between *Laos* and *14.* and *20.*

Lusuc, *Lucea*, a County of *Poland*, which is under the Archduke and the Capital stands upon the Lake, and has a fortress not above seven miles from the Confines of *Prussia* (twenty five, says *Strabo*) four from *Lemburg*, east, and eighty from the West. There are many Catholics in this County reports.

Lurzeilstein, a Castle in *Prussia*.

Lurzen, *Lutza*, a Province in *Misnia*, a Province in *Saxony*, in *Germany*, the *Swedes* won a victory over the *Austrian* Forces in the year 1632. This Town is on the River *Elster*, two miles from *Maryburgh*, and the same distance to the West of *Lurzenburg*. See *Lursko*, or *Lutsk*.

Luwou, *Leopold*, a City in *Luxemburgh*, a very strong City, in the Low Countries.

which is frequently called *Manile*, from the principal City in it, which is a Bishops See, and together with the Island is subject to the *Spaniards*. This Island is said to be one thousand Miles in Compass. It lies between Long. 145. and 150. and 14. and 20. South Lat.

Lufuc, *Luceoria*, a great City of Poland, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Wolhynia*. It stands upon the River *Ster*, by a Lake, and has a strong Castle in it, not above seven Polish Miles from the Confines of *Russia* to the East, (twenty five, says *Baudrand*) thirty four from *Lemburgh* to the North-East, and eighty five from *Kjovia* to the West. There are more Protestants and *Jews*, than *Roman Catholics* in this City, as *Le Vassier* reports.

Lurzeilstein, a County in *Lorraine*.

Lutzen, *Lutza*, a small Town

Misnia, a Province of the Upper Saxony, in Germany, where

the Swedes won a signal Victory over the Austrian Forces, but lost

to *Adolphus*, the bravest Prince they ever had, Novemb. 16. 1632. This Town stands upon the

River *Elster*, two German Miles from *Maryburgh* to the North-

East, and the same distance from *Oppick* to the West.

Lutzenburg. See *Luxenburg*.

Lursko, or *Lufsko*, the same with *Lufuc*.

Luwou, *Leopold*, the same with *Lemburgh*, a City in Poland.

Luxemburgh, *Luxemburgum*, a very strong City, and a Dukedom in the Low Countries. The

City is the Capital of that Dukedom. It is seated upon the River *Elza*, in part on a Hill, and the rest on a Plain. *Ptolemy* calls it *Augusta Romanuorum*; and *Gaucciardin* saith it has a good situation, a great Compass, strong Fortifications, and convenient Buildings, though by reason of the many hazards of War it had gone through, many of its Houses were not only neglected, but deserted by their Owners. It has a Covenant of the Order of *St. Francis*, Founded in the times of that Saint, in which lies buried *John King of Bohemia*, Father of *Charles IV.* Emperor of Germany, who was slain by the English in the Battle of *Cressy*, in the year 1346. This City has in all times born the first brunts of all the Wars between the French and the Netherlands; but of latter times its Calamities were these. In 1529. *Charles V.* took it from *Francis I.* King of France. In the year 1542. it was taken and sacked by the Duke of Orleans; and again retaken, and treated in the same manner in the year following. It is at this day in the Hands of the Spaniards, and stands four Leagues from *Thionville* to the North, six from *Trier* or *Treves* to the South-West, and nineteen from *Maier* to the North-East.

The Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, is one of the seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries, which lies most to the South-East, which was a part of the District, belonging of old to the *Trevirs*; on the East it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Trier*, separated by the *Mosel*, on the North it has the Dukedom of

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Limburgh and *Namur*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and on the West *Picardy* in part, and *Hainalt*, and on the South *Lorain*, on the West the *Maes*, and the Forest of *Ardenne*, do both close it. That part that lies towards the West is barren, but abounds in Game, and Venison. That which lies more to the East is fruitful, and abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of excellent Stone, and whatever is necessary to the life of Man. It is in compass about sixty French Leagues. It was at first a part of the Earldom of *Ardenne*, dismembered from it in the time of *Orto* the Emperor, made a Dukedom in the year 1309. as *L. Guicciardin* avers, by *Henry VII.* who had been Count of *Luxemburgh*, before he was chosen Emperor. *Sigismond*, the last Duke and Emperor, gave it to *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Duke of Gorlitz*, his Brother, to prefer her in Marriage to *Anthony Duke of Burgundy*, and with the rest of the Estates of that House, it came to the House of *Austria*. But yet the *French* who have ever lain heavy on this Frontier Country, have ravished from them the Southern parts, and the Cities of *Monmedy*, and *Thionville*. The *Spaniards* also possess the Northern parts with *Bastogne*, and *Luxemburgh*.

Luzcko. See *Lusic*.

Lybe, *Laodicea*, a City of *Syria*.

Lym, *Moschius*, a River of *Bulgaria*. *Baudrand* calls it *Ibar*.

Lymbach, *Olimachum*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, in the Confines of *Stiria*, not above one

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German mile from the River *Muer*, and four from *Canisa* to the South-West. There is another called by the same Name, four Miles from this to the South.

Lyn, *Linum Regu*, a Sea Port Town in the County of *Norfolk*, seated on the Eastern Shoar of the River *Ouse*, where it falls into the *Washes*, called by *Ptolemy* *Æstuarium Metaris*. It is a large Town, incompassed with a deep Trench, and for the most part Walled, divided by two small Rivers, which have about fifteen Bridges over them. This is of no great antiquity, being built out of the ruins of another old Town, called *Lin* too, but standing in *Marsh* Land, on the opposite side of the River, chiefly preferred on the account of the Haven, which is safe and easie of access. It was at first called *Bishops Lyn*, because the ground it stands upon belonged to the Bishop of *Norwich*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* It has great Privileges, which it obtained from King *John*, by siding with him against the *Barons*; whereupon he gave them his own Sword to be carried before their Mayor, and a gilt Cup, which they still keep. And from this place he went in the year 1216. with a mighty Army over the *Washes* into *Lincolnshire* with a design to Fight the *Barons*, then united against him, under *Lewis*, *Dauphine of France*, but lost his Treasures, and Carriage in the passage, and his life soon after: then it was that he granted them their Charter; and he expiring soon after, and his Son having a necessity to comply with

his Barons for *French*, their and the Town was before: a Rebellion in *Lincolnshire*, this had occasion for Valor again, such experience granted the which they have Nor does this commendation tempt on the h in the year 1643 success, but in Inhabitants in Charles II. Cr *Lincoln*, Bar *Lyn*, April 20. at once his and this Honor. *Lyns*, *Lugdunum* an ancient City ed by the Inhabita *Germans*, *Leon*, *Lyns*, and by t *un*. It is a very strong, Rich, Po archbishops See, a Province, ca *moi*, seated at th on the confluen *Reboe*, two vers of *France*, *la Bresse*, an hundred Leagu e South, fifty fro from *Dijon*, t *allon*, eleven fr om *Vienne*, thi *gnon*, sixty fro *audrand* represen d sixty five fro *near* Sea to th

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his Barons for the expulsion of the French, their Liberties were seized, and the Town reduced to what it was before: but in the year 1221. a Rebellion breaking out in *Lincolnshire*, this Prince (*Henry III.*) had occasion for their Loyalty, and Valor again, and they gave him such experience of both, that he regranted them their Charter, which they have ever since enjoyed. Nor does this place deserve less commendation for their Loyal attempt on the behalf of *Charles I.* in the year 1643. though it had no success, but involved the Loyal Inhabitants in great Calamities. *Charles II.* Created Sir *Horatio Townsend*, Baronet, Baron of *Lyn*, April 20. 1661. rewarding at once his and their Loyalty by this Honor.

Lyon, *Lugdunum Segusianorum*, an ancient City in *France*, called by the Inhabitants, *Lyon*, by the Germans, *Leon*, by the English, *Lions*, and by the Poles, *Lugdunum*. It is a very Great, Famous, strong, Rich, Populous City, an Archbishop's See, and the Capital of a Province, called from it *Lyonnois*, seated at the foot of an Hill, on the confluence of the *Saone* and *Rhone*, two of the principal Rivers of *France*, in the Confiners of *la Bresse*, and *la Dauphine*, hundred Leagues from *Paris* to the South, fifty from *Nevers*, thirty from *Dijon*, twenty two from *Ballon*, eleven from *Macon*, five from *Vienne*, thirty six from *Agnon*, sixty from *Turin*, (as *Quadrant* represents the distances) and sixty five from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. This

was the first Colony the Romans settled in this part of *France*, and was built by *Munacius Plancus*, under *Augustus*, thirty five years before Christ. After this it flourished very much, especially under the Auspicious Reign of *Claudius Caesar*, who was born here, nine years before the Birth of our Saviour, thirty three years after the slaughter of *Julius Caesar*. An hundred years after its Founding, in the twelfth year of the Reign of *Nero*, in the year of Christ 65. it was miserably ruined by Fire, and *Nero* contributed very freely to the rebuilding of it, as *Tacitus* tells us in his Annals. In after times no City in the Empire flourished more than this, both as to Learning, and as to Commerce. *Severus* the Emperor treated it about the year 199. with great severity, for adhering to the Party of *Albinus* against him, burning a great part of the City. *Gratianus* the Emperor was perfidiously Murdered in this City, in the year 384. *Majoranus*, General to *Leo* the Emperor, at the request of *Sidonius Apollinaris*, repaired and beautified this City very much, about the year 460. But this was no long-lived splendor, the *Goths* and *Alains* soon after prevailing against the Romans in *France*. In the Reign of *Clothaire* King of *France*, about the year 532. an end was put to the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, erected here by the *Goths*, and this City fell into the Hands of the French. In the Reign of *Gundram*, King of *Metz*, between the year 565. and 596. this City was again burnt: nor did it suffer less from the

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Moors about the year 730. who were called by the remainder of the *Goths*, against the *Franks*. About the year 955. it was given to *Conrade I.* King of *Burgundy*. After this it was for some time subject to the Counts of the Forest, till the year 1173. This See was founded by *St. Porinus*, and *Irenaeus*, the first of which suffered Martyrdom here, about the year 177. About the year 1079. Pope *Gregory VII.* is said to have made this an Archbishops See; doubtless it was so long before. Pope *Clement V.* was Crowned here in the presence of *Philip the Fair*, King of *France*, *Edward I.* of *England*, and *James* King of *Aragon*, in the year 1305. There have been many Councils held here, the most Celebrated of which was that in the year 1245. under *Innocent IV.* against *Frederick II.* where that Prince was Deposed as an Heretick, for intelligence with the *Sultan*, and Familiarity with his Women, which produced a destructive War in *Germany* and *Italy*. There was another held here in 1274. against the *Greek Church*, in which were five hundred Bishops. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 15.

Lyonnais, Lugdunensis Provincia, is a small Province in *France*, having on the East *la Bresse*, and the *Dauphine*, on the South and West *le Foretz*, and on the North *le Beaujolais*, it has on the East the *Rhone*, and it extends from it to the West about twelve Leagues, and in length about fifteen.

Lyonis en Forest, Leones, a small Town in *Normandy*, encompassed

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with Woods and Forests, upon the River *Orleau*, four Leagues from *Roan* to the East.

Lyon en Beauisse, a Village in that Province, seven Leagues from *Orleans* to the North.

Lyon sur Loire, a Village in *Orleans*, in the Confines of *Berry*, one League above *Sully* to the East.

Lyppe. See *Lippe*, a River of *Germany*.

Lysmore. See *Lismore*, a decaying City in *Ireland*.

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M*Abeuge*, a City of *France*. See *Maubeuge*.

Macandan, a Promontory in *Africa*, called by the Ancients *Asinarium*, now commonly *Cap Verde*.

Macao, Amacao, Amacum, a City in *China*, in the Province of *Quantum*, upon the South part of that Kingdom, in Long. 141. 30. Lat. 23. 00. It is built upon a small Island, with two Forts, and was heretofore under the Portuguese, during which times it was a celebrated Mart, much frequented and very Rich; but being now in the Hands of the *Tartars*, who have Conquered *China*, it decays, and is much declined from what it was.

Macaria, a Lake or Marsh, in *Marathon*, a Town in *Attica*, which a considerable part of the Forces of *Xerxes*, King of *Persia*, Perished, being beaten by the *Greeks*, both by Sea and Land.

the same time forced into the pursuing

Macassar, an Island in the sometimes called extended from two hundred is an hundred six Kingdoms *Sanguin, Caur* *Supara*: the are *Macasar* and South parts of frequented by *Durch*, which 1669. has several of *Macasar*, which in the South part and comprehend part of it. Th between the *Moluccas* *Borneo* to the V times ascribed to Line cutteth the it. The Inhabitants fore went Naked Flesh, and had all the *Moluccas* for that purpose, much Civilized.

Macedonia, is of great antiquity and It was anciently *Adriatick Sea* to the *Aegean Sea* to the the *Archipelago*, *Illyria*, a part of *Illyria*, *Servia*, cut off by *Karoponitz* and on the South *Thessalia*, and *Adriatick*; it was divided into four parts, as *Le* which were twenty

the same time, and in their flight forced into this unpassable place, by the pursuing Greeks.

Macassar, Macasari, a great Island in the *Indian Sea*, which is sometimes called *Celebes*. It is extended from North to South two hundred *French Leagues*, and is an hundred broad; there are in it six Kingdoms, *Macasar*, *Cion*, *Sanguin*, *Cauripana*, *Getigan*, and *Supara*: the two principal Cities are *Macasar* and *Bantachia*. The South parts of this Island are much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch*, which latter of late in 1669. has severely treated the King of *Macasar*, whose Dominions lie in the South part of the Island, and comprehends the far greatest part of it. This Island lies between the *Molucco's* to the East, and *Borneo* to the West; and is sometimes ascribed to the former. The Line cutteth the Northern part of it. The Inhabitants of it heretofore went Naked, and ate Mans Flesh, and had all the Criminals of the *Molucco's* sent over to them for that purpose, but they are now much Civilized.

Macedonia, is a Kingdom of great antiquity and fame in *Greece*. It was anciently bounded by the *Adriatick Sea* to the West, the *Egean Sea* to the East, now called the *Archipelago*, the Upper *Mœsia*, a part of *Illyricum*, now called *Servia*, cut off by Mount *Sandus*, [now *Karoponitzze*] to the North, and on the South it had *Epirus*, *Theffalia*, and *Achaia*, now *Livadia*; it was then divided into four parts, as *Livy* saith, under which were twenty six Provinces:

and at this day, though *Albania* which was of old a part of it, is dismembred, yet the remainder is divided into four parts by the *Turks*, which are, 1. *Jambolt*, of old *Macedonia prima*, and *secunda*, which lies East between *Thrace* and the Bay of *Theffalonica*. 2. *Macedonia*, properly so called, lies between Mount *Karoponitzze* to the North, and *Theffalia* to the South, and the Bay of *Theffalonica* to the East. 3. *Comenolitari*, the third part, *Macedonia tertia*, and part of *Theffalia*, has *Macedonia*, properly so called, on the North, *Albania* on the West, *Theffalia* on the South, and the same Bay on the East. 4. *Janna*, lies yet more South, and is the remainder of that which was anciently called *Theffalia*; on the North it has *Comenolitari*, on the West *Epirus*, on the South *Livadia*, and on the East the *Archipelago*, and Bay of *Negropont*. By this the Reader may observe that *Theffalia* is now a part of *Macedonia*, though anciently it was not, and *Albania* which anciently was a part of it, now is a separate Kingdom; but then both are under the *Turks*. This Country which was anciently divided into an hundred and fifty Tribes or Nations, as *Pliny* saith, was by *Philip*, and *Alexander* his Son, reduced first into one great and formidable body, which spread its Conquests not only over all the rest of *Greece*, but passing the *Hellespont*, *Alexander* the Great overthrew the *Persian Empire*, and became Lord of all those Countries that lie between the *Caspian*

and *Euxine* Seas to the North, Mount *Imau* to the East, with the *Persian* Sea, Red Sea, and the Cataracts of *Nile* to the South, and the Desarts of *Libya*, and the *Adriatick* Sea to the West: but then this Empire at his death became divided into four great Kingdoms, whereof *Macedonia* was the least. *Philip* of *Macedon* who was the twenty second King of the first Race, began in the year of the World 3155. and which ended in *Alexander* the Great, in 3642. or thereabouts, *Cassander* extirpated the first Family, and began a second in the year 3648. and ended in *Perseus* XI. in that Succession, subdued by the *Romans* in the year 3789. but it became not intirely subject till the *Turks* first entered this Province under *Bajazet* their fourth King, who took *Nicopolis*, a Town upon the Bay of *Thessalonica*, in the year of Christ 1392. and the Conquest thereof was finished by *Amurath* II. their sixth King, in the year 1429. by the Conquest of *Thessalonica*, and all the other places in this Kingdom, considered without *Albania*. The Country is now Governed by a *Turkish* *Sangiac*, under the *Begierbeg* of *Greece*, who has eight thousand Crowns the year Revenue, and finds in Peace only an hundred Horse for the defence of the Country, and intimes of War four hundred. But all the ancient Cities are now ruined, except *Thessalonica*, and *Lavissa*.

Macerata, a City in the Dominions of the Pope, in the *Marche Anconitana*, which is a Bi-

shops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*: it stands upon a Hill near the River *Chiento*, near the ruins of *Helvia Recina*, and is thought one of the best places in this Marquisate, being therefore the place chosen for the Residence of the Governour. It was built about the year 410. as *Blondus* avers. The Univeristy was opened here by Pope *Nicolas* IV. in 1290. restored by Pope *Paul* III. in 1322. The Bishoprick of *Tolentino* was united to this See for ever in the year 1586. It lies fifteen Miles from *Loretto*, and the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea to the West.

Machelen, See *Mechlen*, a City in *Brabant*.

Maebian, one of the *Molucca* Isles.

Maclana, *Cydarus*, a small River of *Thrace*, which falls into the *Black* Sea, a little above *Constantinople*.

Macoco, a vast Kingdom in the middle of *Africa*, towards the Upper *Aethiopia*, the Prince of which has ten Kingdoms under him; on the North he has the Kingdom of *Muaco*, which is ever in War with him, to the South-East lies the Kingdom of *Girimbomb*. The Kingdom lies two hundred and twenty *Spanish* Miles from the Kingdom of *Congo* to the South. *Jeronome Lobus* mentions this Kingdom in his *History of Aethiopia*.

Macran, *Caramania*, a Province of *Persia* towards the *Indian* Ocean, and the Confines of *Indostan*, which is a part of the ancient *Caramania*. It has on the North *Sigejan*, on the South the

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Indian Ocean, prop. the East Sea. Prince of its tary to the principal City best Port is *Macuf*, N *Persia*, which *Persia*.

Macyn, B the Provinces further *Indie* *Ganges*.

Maczua, O Gulph of *A* over against t in 17. deg. Lat. called *Mazuan*.

Madagascar, *Madagascar* a vast Island on of *Africa*.

bitants, *Made* *Isle de Da* *Madagafcar*, *St. La*

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Indian Ocean, on the West *Caramania*, properly so called, and on the East *Sinda*. It is under a Prince of its own, who is a Tributary to the King of *Persia*. Its principal City is *Macran*, and its best Port is called *Guadel*.

Macuf, *Mofceus*, a River of *Persia*, which falls into the Bay of *Persia*.

Macyn, *India Uterior*, one of the Provinces of *Asia*, called the further *Indies*, or *India* beyond *Ganges*.

Maczua, *Orine* an Island in the Gulph of *Arabia*, near *Africa*, over against the City of *Mazquan*, in 17. deg. Lat. In the Maps it is called *Mazuan*.

Madagascar, *Cerne*, *Menuthias*, *Madagascaria*, and *Delphina*, a vast Island on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, called by the Inhabitants, *Madefafe*, by the French, *Ile de Dauphine*, by the Portuguese, *St. Lorenzo*, by the English, *Madagascar*, and *St. Laurence*, and by the Arabians, *Saran-dib*. Ptolemy calls it *Menuthias*; Pliny, *Cerne*. It is near an hundred Miles from the Coast of *Africa* to the East, and is one of the greatest Islands in the World, extending from 1. to 25. deg. of Southern Latitude, but its breadth is much less, as not exceeding an hundred and thirty English Miles. This Island was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1506. on St. Laurence's day. There are no Cities in it, but the French have of late settled some Colonies on the Southern Shoar. Stephen Flacourt, a Frenchman, has given a large account of this

Island. The Inhabitants are large of Stature, exceeding black, Warlike, much addicted to Fishing, great Eaters, and Nature has accordingly provided them plenty of Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Fruits, and what ever is necessary for the life of Man, which they use without Labour or Care, regarding neither Silver nor Gold, nor any thing else, but Beads and Bracelets for Ornament, and Music and Dancing for their Recreation. And the utmost Number they can tell is *Ten*. Herbert.

Madaj, *Media*, a Province of *Persia*, in *Asia*. See *Media*.

Madera, an Island on the Western Shoar of *Africa*, called *Madeira* by the Portuguese, of old *Cene Atlantica*. It was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1419. and called by this Name from its plenty of Wood. Its length is twenty five Leagues, its Circuit sixty. The principal Town is *Funchal*: It lies in 32. deg. Lat. and Long. 360. It is prodigiously fruitful, but especially in Sugar, and Mather, a Dying stuff, and Wines, the grapes whereof were brought from *Candy*. The Birds were at first so ignorant, as to suffer themselves to be taken up, but have since learned to fear Mankind. It has plenty of Water, and of all other things needful for the life of Man. Though an Englishman is said to have first landed here in the year 1344. Yet the Portuguese were the first that peopled this Island, and still possess it. When they first found it, it was one great Wood, and to clear it they put fire to it, which raged so horribly at first, that they were

forced to go to Sea, to avoid its fury; but then the Ashes contributed exceedingly to the Fertility of it; but that is long since fail'd, and it is now returned to its natural strength, which is sufficient to maintain a vast number of Inhabitants. *Funchal* is an Archbishop's See, and the Residence of the Governor.

Madera, a River in South America, which is also called *Cayane*, it ariseth in the Confines of Peru, by the City *Argentea*, and after a long Course, falls into the River of *Amazons*, in the Province of *Cayane*, in Long. 312. Lat. 02. 12.

Maderaspasin, that is, the Port of *Madera*, is a City in the Kingdom of *Narvinga*, on the Coast of *Coromandel*, in the Bay of *Bengala*, which has been some years in the Hands of the *Hollanders*.

Mader, *Meander*, a River in the Lesser Asia. See *Meander*.

Madrid, *Madritum*, *Mantua Carpetanorum*, a great City in Spain, the Royal Seat of the Kings of that Country. It has a noble Palace, and is every day increasing. It stands upon the River *Manzanares*, which falls into the *Xaraina*, at *St. Martin*, which last falls into the *Tajo*, *Tagus*, above *Toledo*, from which *Madrid* stands twelve Miles to the North. This City, saith *Baudrand*, has no Walls, but some that have lived there, say it has a Mud Wall. It stands in the Kingdom of New Castile, upon the top of an Hill, and in a fruitful Country, and an healthful Air. The Royal Palace, which is not great, is yet very beautiful and magnificent.

The Kings of Spain have Resided here, but since the Reign of *Philip II.* before which time it was accounted only a Village. Long. 17. 00. Lat. 40. 40.

Madure, a City in the East-Indies, in the Promontory of *Malabar*, which is great and populous. It was heretofore under the King of *Bisnagar*, but is now together with the Country in which it stands, subject to a Prince of its own, who is yet a kind of Subject to the King of *Bisnagar*. It lies between *Malabar* to the West, and the Gulph of *Manar*, which parts *Malabar* from *Ceylon* to the East, and he is Sovereign of this Coast, and draws a considerable Revenue from it.

Meander, a great River in the Lesser Asia, in the Greater Phrygia. It is now commonly called *Madre Mindre*, and *Bojunc Mindre*, that is the Great *Mindre*, in opposition to that at *Ephesus*, which is called the little *Mindre*. It springeth from a Fountain, called by the Ancient Greeks, *Alotrene*, and runs with so Oblique a Current, as it often seems to be returning back again into it self, making in its passage six hundred Turns, though it is no very long Course it performs at last. Hence it was that one of the Ancients observes, that it was the only River in the World which returned almost back to its Fountain. And many of the Poets alluded to it in their Poems. Our Country-Man *Mr. Woceler*, who crossed it, saith it was there sixteen Fathoms over, and they pretended it was as deep as it was broad, the Current of it

was exceeding fast. A Figure of it, was actually placed upon it belongs to pass into the Archipelago, and Miles of *Ephesus*.

Maelfroom, a Gulph or Whirl of Norway, and it lies between *Cliffot* and *Weroe*. It is told of this place, that the probability are not *Maes*, *Mosa*, a Low Countries, where the French, la *Ma*, *Duch*, *Die*, *Maes*, the Mountains of *Champagne* in leagues from *Cham*, they to the East, North through *Lo*, *Mademod* of *Ba*, *Michael*, *Verdun*, *Meuse*, and *Maiers*, *Amur*, it washeth *Meuse*, at which it taketh the *Sambre*, it entereth the *Meuse*, and water *Meuse*, (where it taketh) out of *Luxemburg*, *Maestricht* (which) *Meuse* from the River, so passing *Meuse*, at *Len*, he change *Meuse* North-East to *Meuse* at *Cuyck* turns *Meuse* passing by *Graven*, *Ratenburg*, *Meuse*, at *Worckum* he *Meuse*, or *Wael*, a *Meuse*, beneath the *Meuse*.

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was exceeding swift, and he gives
a Figure of it, which I fear is too
usually placed pag. 429. whereas
it belongs to pag. 268. It falls
into the Archipelago, between Ha-
naclea, and Miletus, on the South
of Ephesus.

Maelftroom, Umbilicus mari.
A Gulph or Whirl-Pit on the Coast
of Norway, and Province of Sca-
nia; it lies between the Isles of
Laffoot and Weros. Many wonders
are told of this place, which in all
probability are not true.

Maes, Mosa, a vast River in the
Low Countries, which is called by
the French, *la Meuse*, and by the
Dutch, *Die Maes*, it ariseth in
the Mountains of *Vauge, Vogesus*,
in *Champagne* in France, ten
leagues from *Chaumont en Bas-*
gny to the East, and running
North through *Lorain*, and the
dukedom of *Bar*, it washeth
at *Michael, Verdun, Sedain, Char-*
ville, and *Maiers*, then entering
Amur, it washeth *Dinant* and *Na-*
mar, at which it takes in from the
West the *Sambre*, and turning
East it entereth the Bishoprick of
Liege, and watereth *Hoey* and
Rege, (where it takes in the *Oure*,
ria, out of *Luxemburgh* on the
West) *Maestricht* (which takes its
name from the River) and *Ma-*
estrick, so passing to *Roermond*
and *Venlo*, at *Lettem* in *Guel-*
derland, he changeth his Course
from North-East to North-West,
and at *Cuyck* turns directly West,
passing by *Grave* a Town of
Brabant, *Ratenburgh* and *Heuf-*
thorn, at *Worckum* he takes in the
Waal, or *Wael*, a Branch of the
Meuse, beneath the Island of *Bom-*

mel, made by these two Rivers,
so watering *Gorcum, Dort*, and
the *Briel*, he falls together with
the *Rhine*, into the German Ocean;
This is a noble and stately Stream,
and has upon his Banks many great
Cities, and fine Towns.

Maeseyck, Masacum, is a City
of the Lower Germany, in the
Bishoprick of *Liege*, in the County
of *Losse*, in the borders of the Up-
per *Guelderland*, five Leagues be-
neath *Maestricht*, three above *Ro-*
ermond, and seven from *Liege*,
and is a considerable place.

Maesland. See *Mafay*, a Can-
ton of the *Grisons*.

Maestricht, Trajectum ad Mo-
sam, Trajectum superius, is a City
of *Brabant*, seated upon the
Western Bank of the *Maes*, which
is here covered with a beautiful
Stone Bridge, consisting of nine
Arches, from whence it has its
Name, signifying the passage over
the *Maes*; on the Eastern Bank
lies the *Wyck*, which is a Suburb
to this City. The Bishops of *Liege*,
and the Dukes of *Brabant*, hereto-
fore divided the Jurisdiction of
this City between them, but the
City was in the Hands of the
Dukes of *Brabant*, and with that
Duchy passed to the House of *Au-*
stria, who enjoyed it till the year
1632. when it was taken by the
Hollander. In the year 1673. it
was taken after a sharp Siege by
the French. In 1676. the *Hol-*
lander attempted the reduction of
it by force, but without success:
but in 1678, they recovered it by
the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The Ci-
ty is both Walled, and covered
with considerable out-works, after
the

the new Mode ; towards the South-East, lies a Hill which riseth gently and overlooks part of the Town, under which is one of the Noblest Quarries of Stone in the World ; to secure the Town from any disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, the Bastion answering to it, is built very high, and there is a Horn work within Musket shot of it, and the Wyck is rather stronger than the Town. For the distances of it, see *Maeseyck*. The Bishops See was removed from hence to *Liege*, by *S. Hubert* in the year 713. Long. 27. 12. Lat. 50. 50.

Maesta, *Mapha*, a City in *Arabia Felix*.

Magadoxo, a City on the East of *Africa*, in the Kingdom of *Zanguebar*, which has a strong Caule, and a convenient Port. This City lies four hundred and fifty miles South from the Mouth of the *Red Sea*. In Long. 70. 00. Lat. 02. 40. The *Portuguese* have treated this City severely.

Magareb, the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Magdeburg, *Mesujum*, *Parthenopolis*, *Magdeburgum*, a great City, and an Archbishops See, in the Lower *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, a *Hans Town*, and an Imperial and Free City, ever since the year 940. and which does still retain its Freedom and Liberty, though under the Protection of its own Archbishop and the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who had the adjacent Territory assigned to him, with the Title of a Dukedom by the Peace of *Munster*, after the death of the present Administrator

or Archbishop. This City embraced the Reformation in the year 1567. upon which account it has suffered very much since. It lies twelve miles from *Wittenburg* to the North-West, a little more from *Wolffenbuttel* to the East, and nine from *Halberstadt* to the same. Long. 33. 53. Lat. 52. 18. The City is commonly called *Speyerburg* (which is *Majds-Town*) and is the Metropolis of the Lower *Saxony*. *Ptolemy* calls it *Mogadon*, and most believe it to be the *Mesujum* in *Antoninus*; but how ever this present Pile was built by *Orho I.* Emperor of *Germany*, at the request of *Edisba* his Wife, Daughter of *Edmund* King of *England*, about the year 940. The Lady was afterwards buried in the City. It was for some time the seat of the Empire, and was fortified with Walls, and Rampiers, Towers, and a deep Trench, so that *Charles V.* in the year 1549. could not proscribe and spoil its Territory, but could not take it. But in the year 1631. it was taken by *Du Toul* by the Emperors General, being suddenly surrounded by an Army when they did not expect it, nor had made those preparations which were requisite, of Men, Victuals, and Ammunition, the want of which last was the principal cause of its being taken by Storm, in the year 1631. after a siege of great sharpness which lasted fifteen Months, and being set on fire to fright the inhabitants from the defence of it, the fire prevailed so far above the intentions of the Incendiarists, that the whole City was laid waste. The Duke of *Saxony* retook it in the year 1636. In the year 1664. it was seized by the Army of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Saxony* was then Governor, or Arch Bishop. The Archbishop now turned Bishop, now turned Prince, is a very small Place, in the Lower Saxon, founded on the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* to the East with the Bishopric, on the South and *Halberstadt* and *Brandenburg* to the West. The Capital is *Magdeburg*, a City, in the Upper *Saxony*, in the Bishopric, in the year 1631. which in the year 1631. *Ulricus* Duke of *Saxony* was forced to *Philip* Elector of *Saxony*. It is also called *Magellanica*, a City in *America*, of great name, near the South Pole, in the Countries of *Paraguay* and *Paraguay* the Straights of *Magellan*, on the West of the *Atlantick Ocean*. The Straights took the Name of *Ferdinando* *Magellan*, who discovered it. His Ship was slain in the Straights, and this was the first round the world, which has been done by *Sir Francis Drake* and several others.

City imbrued in the year 1666. it was again for-
 account it has been by the Arms of the Duke of
 since. It lies under the Duke of Saxony, for its Admini-
 strator, or Archbishop.

Magdeburg, now turned into a Dukedom,
 the same. It is a very small Province of Germa-
 ny. It is in the Lower Saxony. It is
 bounded on the North with the Old
 Marquisate of Brandenburg, and on
 the East with the middle Marqui-
 state, on the South with *Anhalt*,
 and *Halberstadt*, and with the
 Dukedom of *Brunswick* on the
 West. The Capital of it is *Magde-*
burg.

Magdeburg, a Castle of Germa-
 ny, in the Upper Circle of the
 year 940. The Duke of *Swabia*, in the Bishoprick of *Spire*,
 was buried in the year 1517. was sold
 some time to the Duke of *Wurtemberg*,
 and was for some time to *Philip* Electoral Bishop of
 and *Rampingen*. It is also called *Maden-*
Trench, so the name.

Magellanica, a Country in South
 America, of great extent toward
 the South Pole, on the North it
 is the Countries of *Cili*, *Tacuma-*
na, and *Paragua*, on the South
 by the Straights of *Magellan*, and le-
 it expect it, it has the *Ar-*
reparations which it has the *Ar-*
Men, *Victuallers*, and on the East the *Pa-*
Men, *Victuallers*, and on the East the *Pa-*
 the want the Straights took its Name from
 the principal Captain *Ferdinando Magalbaens* a
 by Storm, *Magalbaens*, who in the year 1520.
 of great sharpness the Name of the King of Spain
 ten Months, he covered it. His Ship came home,
 to fright the last he was slain in the *East-Indies*,
 defence of it, and this was the first Ship that ever
 far above the called round the Globe of the
 Incendiaries, which has since been done
 as laid waste. *Sir Francis Drake*, *Cavendish*,
 and several others. This is little

known, and less inhabited by any of
 the European Nations for the pre-
 sent.

Magiar, Hungary.

Magna-vacca, Caprusia, one of
 the Mouths of the River *Po*, which
 separating from the Branch called
di Volana at *Ferrara*, falls into
 the *Adriatick* Sea at *Comachio*, be-
 tween *Po di Primaro* to the South,
 and *Po di Volana* to the North.

Magog, Persia.

Magonza, Moguntia, a City of
 Germany. See *Menz*.

Magra, Cinyphus. See *Macres*
 a River of *Africa*.

Magra, Macra, a River in *Italy*,
 which was heretofore the Boundary
 of *Liguria* to the South. It ar-
 seth in the *Apennine* Hills, in the
 Limits of the Dukedom of *Parma*,
 and running Southward by *Pontre-*
moli, and being augmented with
 the *Verra*, *Ula*, and some other;
 it watereth a Valley called by its
 own Name, and passing through the
 States of *Genoua*, a little above *Se-*
rezana, it falls into the *Ligurian*
 Sea, sixty five miles East of *Ge-*
noua, thirty five miles North-West
 of *Luca*. *Lucan* mentions this Ri-
 ver in his Second Book.

Magarab, Pharos, a small, but
 celebrated Island near *Alexandria*
 in *Egypt*.

Maguelone, Magalone, an anti-
 ent Roman City in *Languedoc*, seat-
 ed in a small Island in the *Marshes*
 so called, on the *Mediterranean*
 Sea, which was destroyed by *Charles*
Marcel, for fear it should fall into
 the hands of the *Saracens*. And it
 lay in its Ruins till the year 1075.
 when its Bishop took some care
 to revive it, but to small purpose.
 The

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The Bishops See being removed in 1536. to *Montpelier*, the Town is almost totally desolate.

Mahara, Nilus, a River of *Egypt*.

Mabolech, Delta, The Lower part of *Egypt*, enclosed by the Branches of the Nile.

Mahamora, a Fortrefs upon the Coast of the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon the River *Suba*, on the Coast of the *Atlantick* Ocean, in the Province of *Fez*, but on the Confines of that of *Afgar*. In Long. 10. 00. Lat. 33. 10. It has a good Harbour, of great reception, and has been in the hands of the *Portuguese* ever since the year 1614.

Mahometra, Adrumetum, a City on the Coast of *Africa*, which is mentioned by *Pliny*, *Mela*, and *Ptolemy*. It was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Carthage*; and is now a strong Town on the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Tuniz*, seated upon the next Bay to that of *Tunis* to the East, which is called the Gulph of *Mahometra*. This place is also called by the *Arabs*, *Hamammetha*. Long. 36. 40. Lat. 32. 40.

Majaquana, one of the *Lucaye* Islands, belonging to *North America*, between *Hispaniola* to the South, and *Samana* to the North:

Maidstone, Madus, Vagniacæ, is a fair, sweet, populous Town in the County of *Kent*, upon the River *Medway*, from which it has this Name, which has a fair Stone Bridge built by the Archbishops of *Canterbury* over this River. *Edward VI.* Incorporated this Town, and Granted it a *Mayor*, which was again taken from them in Queen

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Maries time, for favouring *Wyat's* Rebellion in 1554. But then Queen *Elizabeth* restored them to their former State. In ancient times their chief Magistrate was called a *Portgrebe*, from *Grabe* an old German word, still used by the *Germans* in *Markgrabe*, *Reinigrabe*, and *Landgrabe*. *Charles I.* added another Honour to this Place, when in the year 1628. he created *Elizabeth Finch*, Grandmother to the late *Heneage Finch* Earl of *Winchelsey*, late Lord Chancellor of England, *Viscountess* of *Maidstone*, and Countess of *Winchelsey*, with an Entail upon her Heir Males; which Honours are now possessed by *Heneage Finch* Grandchild, the Second of the Family. And *Heneage* late Earl of *Nottingham*, and Lord Chancellor of England, was another of her Posterity.

Maienne, a Town in the Duchy of *Maine* in *France*.

Majella, Nicates, a Mountain in *Abruzzo*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, near the River *Pescara* [*Aternus*] as *Holstenius* affirms.

Maillezaïs or *Mallezaïs, Mailleaca, Malleacum*, a small City in *Poitou* in *France*, seated in a Marsh made by the Rivers *Seure* and *Ortoise*, which falls into the Bay of *Aquitain* and the *Hautize*, it was a Bishops See, but being little inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air, the Bishoprick was suppressed in the year 1649. and the City of *Rochell* substituted in its place by Pope *Innocent X.* It stands nine Leagues from *Rochell* to the North-East, and five from

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Niort to the South. Lat. 46. 22. according to the Maps.

Maina or *Maina*, a small Island South of the *Morocco*, have been the ancient *Tenarus* in *Lacedaemonia*, the side of the Gulph of *Cape Matapan*, of *Cape the More*. The inhabitants of this City were the *Mainotes*, and have contributed to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Venetians*, again by serving in great numbers in the *Venetians*, again said it was a *Coroner*; but *Coroner* is a description of the *Mainotes* it was a Fort built on the Ruins of *Cephallenia*, these *Mainotes* were impatient of the *Turks*, and extremely *Walden* themselves to the *Turks*, who began to build the *Querini* Captains for the *Venetians* in 1570. understanding the *Mainotes* landed and by the *Mainotes* took this Fort entirely, by which the *Mainotes* were preserved to the Service of the *Maine, Cenomania*, a great and fruitful part of *France*, the old *Maine* which were the greatest extent is in the West, on the North by *Normandy*, on the South by *Bresagne*, on the East by *Normandy*.

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Niort to the South. Long. 19. 36. Lat. 46. 22. according to the last Maps.

Maina or **Maines**, a City on the South of the *Morea*, supposed to have been the ancient *Lenitra* or *Tenarus* in *Lasonia*, on the East side of the Gulph of *Coron*, North of *Cape Masapan*, the most South Cape of the *Morea*. The Inhabitants of this City are called the *Mainotes*, and have in this present War contributed very much to the driving the *Turks* out of the *Morea*, by serving in great numbers under the *Venetians*, against them. It is said it was a Commonwealth before; but *Coronelli* in his late description of the *Morea*, assures us, it was a Fort built by the *Turks* upon the Ruins of *Cerfapolis*, to keep these *Mainotes* under, who being impatient of the *Turkish* Slavery, and extremely Warlike, had betaken themselves to the Rocks, and Forests, and would pay no Tribute to the *Turks*, who thereupon began to build the Fort of *Maina*, but *Querini* Captain of the Gulph for the *Venetians*, in the year 1570, understanding their design, landed and by the help of the *Mainotes* took this Fort, and ruined it entirely, by which means the *Mainotes* were preserved, and obliged to the Service of this State.

Maine, *Cenomanensis Provincia*, a great and fruitful Province in France, the old Inhabitants of which were the *Cenomani*; its greatest extent is from East to West, on the North it is bounded by *Normandy*, on the West by *Bretagne*, on the South by *Anjou*, and on the East by *Le Perche*. The

M A

Principal City in it is *Mans*, and the next *Mayenne*. *Charles* the second Son of *Francis* Duke of *Guise*, being made Duke of *Maine*, and after that General of the League against *Henry* III. and IV. of *France*, made this Province frequently mentioned in the Histories of *France*, of those times.

Main Land, *Pomona*, the principal of the *Isles* of *Orkney*, which is twenty two *English* miles long, and has a Town called *Kirkwall*, on the Northern Shoar for its Capital, its greatest extent is from East to West, and its greatest breadth is about ten miles.

Maintex, *Meintex*. See *Mentex*, a City of *Germany*.

Majorca or **Mallorca**, *Balarium insule*, *Palma Majorca*, an Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the Eastern Coast of *Spain*, over against the Kingdom of *Valencia*, at the distance of about sixty miles, between *Minorca* to the East, and *Tiica* to the West, which three Islands constituted the Kingdom of *Majorca*, so called from this, which is the greatest of them. Its Circuit is near one hundred and ten miles, the principal City is *Mallorca*, *Palma*, or *Majorca*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*. It is great, and strong, and has a Haven belonging to it, on the Western Shoar of the Island. Long. 24. 40. Lat. 40. 00. The Maps place it in Lat. 38.26. The Inhabitants of this Island were of old famous Archers, from whence they were called *Balcares*; at first the Inhabitants went naked, till being subdued by the *Carthaginians*, Anno Mundi 3500. they became more

more Civilized, and served in the *Carthaginian Wars* against the *Romans*, till together with *Spain* they fell under that Republick in the year of *Rome* 630, 521 years before the Birth of our Saviour. The *Moors* were their next Masters, who crossing out of *Africa*, took Possession of them, about the same time they Conquered *Spain*. *Raymund* Earl of *Barcelone*, by the Assistance of the *Genouefe*, expelled them in the year 1102. but the *Genouefe* as if they had repented this good Deed, restored the *Saracens* again, but in the year 1228. they were finally expelled by *James* King of *Arragon*. This Prince in the year 1230. made *James* his Son King of *Majorca*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom till the year 1341. when *James III.* the fourth King of *Majorca*, was slain in Batel by *Pedro IV.* King of *Arragon*, and ever since these Islands have been annexed to that Kingdom. The Land of this Island on all sides towards the Sea is Mountainous and barren, but inwards more champaign and fruitful, affording sufficient, Oyl, Corn, Wine, and Fruits, to maintain its Inhabitants, who are estimated to be thirty thousand.

Maira, *Merula*, *Macra*, a River in *Piedmont*, which riseth out of the *Alpes*, and flowing through the Marquitate of *Saluzzo*, falls into the *Po* at *Pancalieri* a small City nine miles above *Turino* to the South. See *Magra*.

Malabar, *Malabaria*, *Dachinabares*, a vast Peninsula, or Promontory of the Hither *East-Indies*. It lies between the *Arabick* or *Indian*

Sea to the West, and the Gulph of *Bengala*, or *Ganges* to the East. *Heylyn* bounds it on the North with the River *Gangeraco*; *Baudrand* with the Kingdom of *Decan*; *Bunno* bounds it to the North with the Cape of *Darame*, ten miles beneath *Goa*; *Cluverius* reckons up these Kingdoms in it, *Calicut*, *Coulere*, *Cranganor*, *Cochin*, *Coulam*, and *Travancor*; of which *Calicut* is the Supream, and therefore stiled *Samory* by them, that is, the *Great Emperor*, and *God on Earth*. For its Extent *Heylyn* gives it three hundred *Englisch* miles to the Cape of *Comori*, (which he supposeth to be the *Communia Extrema* of *Ptolemy*) and its greatest breadth fifty miles at the North. *Baudrand* makes its length one hundred *French Leagues*, and its breadth ten, or fifteen, which is too little. *Cluverius* makes it eighty *German* miles long, and forty five broad. But all agree, that it is the most fruitful, populous, and temperate Region in the whole *East-Indies*. The Inhabitants are very fierce and savage, and go naked, except what Nature desires to have hidden. It is also one of the most ancient Kingdoms, and was for many Ages subject to one Prince, till about the year 900. *Sarama Parymal* being seduced by the *Saracens*, left his Kingdom, and went and died at *Meccha*; and having no Children, parcelled out his Kingdom amongst his most faithful Servants. *Cananor* has a strong Castle, which was in the hands of the *Portuguese* till the year 1663. when the *Dutch* expelled them: the *Hollanders* are also Possessed of *Cochin* and *Coulam*.

The rest is of *Indian Princes*, whose Kingdoms are very small. *Malaca*, *Malacca*, *Malacca*, a City and Kingdom of *Sumatra*, *Chersonesus*, a Promontory of the *Indies*, between *Siam* and *Java*. The City stands on a Shoar, in *Lombay*, 3. 40. And was taken by the *Dutch* in the year 1511. took under *Alphonfus* *Albuquerque* in the year 1640. took from them after 10 months. It is a City and has a large Harbour, a Castle, and a River, which flows from it to the Sea. The Kingdom of *Malaca*, which takes its Name from this City, has the River *Malaca* to the North, and its sides it is surrounded by the Sea; it extends to the Northern Lat. to 4. 30. *Heylyn* gives it 170. and seventy *Englisch* miles, but then it is not of the same breadth, being extremely narrow by the Sun, is not so fruitful, but is the reason of the vast Trade to the Kingdom of *Malaca* in the year 1258. when *Pedro* the King of *Portugal* came other of the *Indies* being oppressed by the *Indians*, he was by them perished they Erected in a new Kingdom, by

the Gulf of the East North with the Baudran, Baccam; Buth with the Miles beneath the Mountains up these Mountains, Coulere, Coulam, and Alicut is the stiled Sarm, the Great Earth. For it three hundred the Cape of Supposeth to the Pema of Pro breadth five

Baudran, one hundred its breadth is too little, eighty German five broad is the most and temperate East-Indies very fierce and except what is hidden, most ancient for many Ages, till about Parymal be Saracens, lent and died no Child Kingdom and ful Servants, Cattle, which the Portuguese when the Dutch and the Con-

men. The rest is in the Possession of Indian Princes, whose Dominions are very small.

Malaca, Malacca, Aurea Chersonesus, a City and Kingdom in the Aurea Chersonesus, or most Southern Promontory of the East-Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo. The City stands on the Western Shoar, in Long. 127. 25. Lat. 3. 40. And was subject to the King of Ibor, till the Portuguese in the year 1511. took it from him under Alphonfus Albuquerque; and in the year 1640. the Dutch took it from them after a siege of six months. It is a celebrated Mart, and has a large Haven, and a strong Castle, and a River of the same name with the City, but lying a mile from it to the South-East.

The Kingdom or Promontory of Malaca, which takes its Name from this City, has the Kingdom of Siam to the North, and on all other sides it is surrounded by the Ocean; it extends from one degree Northern Lat. to Queda, in six degrees. Heylyn gives it two hundred and seventy English miles in length, but then it is not of equal breadth, and being extremely hot and parched by the Sun, is not very populous, or fruitful, but very rich by reason of the vast resort of all Nations for Trade. This was a part of the Kingdom of Siam, till the year 1258. when Parimifera, and some other of the Javan Nobility being oppressed by their own King, fled to Sangesing a Viceroy for the Siamite, who receiving them kindly, was by them perfidiously slain, and they Erected in Sicapura this new Kingdom, but that being

soon reduced again by the Siamite, they built the Malaca, and soon got the Trade too from the former the Moors joining with them, they wholly revolted from Siam. (to whom they had submitted) and that Prince in 1500. sent a Navy of two hundred Ships to reduce them, and thirty thousand men, with four hundred Elephants, to attack them by Land, but Tempests and the disorders of his Soldiers, made this Expedition miscarry. And in 1511. they fell into the hands of the Portuguese.

Malaca, Pangæus, a Mountain in Thrace, near the City Philippi, at the foot of which runs the River Nestus.

Malaga, a City in the Kingdom of Granada in Spain, seated in a Plain on the Shoars of the Mediterranean Sea, twenty seven Leagues from Sevil to the South-East, and the same distance from Cadix to the East, and twenty from the Straights of Gibraltar to the North-East; and twenty four from Granada to the South-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Granada, a famous Port, and much frequented on the account of its Wines, and has the River of Guadalans on the West of it, and two strong Castles, and an excellent Magazin. This City was taken from the Moors by Ferdinando and Isabela, in the year 1487. after a very long siege. In the year 1661. an Inundation of the River swept away one thousand and sixty Houses, and Drowned two thousand men, and made three thousand more unfit for Habitation. It was built by the Phœnicians, and is men-

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mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. Long. 16. 02. Lat. 36. 30. According to the Maps, Long. 12. 42. Lat. 36. 09.

Malatiah, Melitene, an ancient City in the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, upon the *Euphrates*, seventy miles from *Samosat* to the North, and one hundred and fifty from *Cæsarea* to the North-East. It is an Archbishops See. Long. 71. 00. Lat. 40. 32. According to the Maps 39. 52.

Les Maldives, Maldivæ, are from their number called the *Naldives*, or four Islands by the Natives; but there is an incredible number of them, extending from nine deg. of Northern Lat. two deg. beyond the Line, and stretching from North-West, to South-East, to the South-West of the Cape of *Comori* or *Malabar*. They are very fruitful, and populous, and are under one King, whose residence is in *Male*, or *Maldiva*; *Francis Pirard* has written a particular Discourse of these Islands. They are said to be some thousands in number, and to extend three hundred Leagues in length, partly inhabited, and partly not, and that where the King resides, is not above five miles in compass.

Maldon, Camulodunum, Camulodunum, a Town in *Essex*, on the Sea-shoar, on the South side of that Arm of the Sea, which is called *Idumanius*. This was the Royal City of *Cunobelinus* a *British* Prince, who lived in the times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. *Aulus Plautius* the Roman General, here in the Reign of *Claudius*, fought *Cara-*

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Stacus another of his Sons, and slew him in Battel; and *Claudius* coming over into *Britain* in Person, in the third year of his Reign in the 43. year of *Christ*, took the City, and was therefore called *BRITANNICUS*, and made it a Roman Colony, planting in it a Regiment of old Soldiers, and ordered Money to be Coined with the Inscription *COL. CAMALODUN.* *Cambden* saith, from the Money it is Collected this Expedition was in the twelfth year of the Reign, fifty two years after the Birth of *Christ*. But certain it is this City soon felt the fury of the *Britans* under *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni*, who took and burnt the Town, and put all the *Romans* to the Sword, about the year of *Christ* 60. Yet the *Romans* rebuilt it as appeared by *Antoninus*, and *Edward* the Son of *Alfred* a Saxon King, finding much ruined by the *Danes*, repaired it, and fortified it with a Castle. *William* the Conqueror had here one hundred and eighty Houses, the Tenure of the *Burgesses*, and eighteen waited. In Mr. *Cambden*'s time it was a well inhabited Town, consisting of one Street of a mile length, built on the ridge of a Hill, and having a convenient Haven. It is not only a Corporation which sends two *Burgesses* to Parliament, but was also made a *Viscount* the 13. of *Charles* II. and given to the late Earl of *Essex*.

The *Maleas*, are a People who live in the Mountains of *Malabar* towards the Confines of *Coromandel*, near the Dominions of the King of *Madura*. And among them there live many Christians.

the old Conversion of the Christians of S.

Maleg, a River in *Abissinia*, which is a tributary of the *Danube*. *River Anquet*, eighty Leagues, in *Nubia*, below *Fasculon*.

Maleguette, the name of a Country in *Malabar*, a Mountain in *Tuscany*.

Malepine, a Mountain in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Malsh, *Amalphi*, a principato, which is an Archbishops See.

dom, but it is well inhabited.

North side of the River, eleven from the South.

West, and twenty miles to the South.

at here are the bones of the Apostle, and the Camp: was called *Flavio Gaisa* and *1300*. Long. 3.

Malgue, the French name of a City in *Malabar*.

Malines, *Machis*, a River in *Malabar*. See *Machis*.

Malapur, *Malabar*, a Coast of *Coromandel*, called *S. Thomas*, the French in 1671.

10 years after. Long. 13. 12.

Mallorca. See *Mallorca*.

Malmebury, a Town built on the Bank of the River, Confines of the C.

Sons, and the old Conversion, called the Christians of S. Thomas.

Maleg, a River of the Upper *Ethiopia*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Damur*, and receiving the River *Anquet*, after a course of eighty Leagues, falls into the Nile in *Nubia*, below the Province of *Fasculon*.

Maleguette, the same with *Guig*, a Country in *Africa*.

Malespine, a Marquisate and Sovereignty in *Tuscany*, in *Italy*.

Malfi, *Amalphis*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato*, which is honoured with an Archbishop's See, and a Dukedom, but it is little, and not well inhabited. It lies on the north side of the Bay of *Salerno*, eleven from *Salerno* to the West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. They pretend that here are the Bones of S. Andrew the Apostle, and that the *Sea-mon Compas* was invented here by *Flavio Gioia* an *Italian*, in the year 1300. Long. 38. 35. Lat. 40.

Malgue, the French Name of *Malaga*, a City in *Granada* in *Spain*.

Malines, *Machlinia*, a City of *abant*. See *Mechlen*.

Maliapur, *Maliapura*, a City on the Coast of *Coromandel*, commonly called S. Thomas, it was taken by the French in 1671. and deserted 10 years after. Long. 108. 50. Lat. 13. 12.

Mallorca. See *Majorca*.

Malmesbury, *Maldunense Castrum*, a Town built on the Western Bank of the River *Avon*, on the Confines of the County of *Glo-*

cester, in the County of *Wiltshire*, which took its Name, and Rise from one *Maidulph* a Learned *Irish Scot*, who being highly admired both for his Piety and Learning, erected here a School, and a Monastery, which *Aldelme* his Scholar much improved, becoming after his death the *Tuselar Saint* of *Abelstane* King of *England*, who died in the year 938. after he had much enriched this Monastery by his Princely Donations; this *Aldelme* was the first who taught the Saxons the Latin Poetry. No less honour is due to this place on the score of *William* of *Malmesbury*, a Learned Historian for the Times in which he lived, which was about the year 1143. The Monastery here thrived so well, that at the suppression of it by *Henry VIII.* its Revenue was above eight hundred and three pounds the year. Whether its late Philosopher *Thomas Hobbs*, has added to the honour of this place, by being born here, is left to the judgment of Posterity. The Town is now a Corporation, represented by its Burgeesses in Parliament, and in a tolerable condition, by reason of the Clothing Trade here carried on.

Malmugen, *Malmoe*, *Malmogia*, a City in *Scania*, in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which is called by the *Hollanders* *Elbogen*, because it represents the Bent of the Elbow of an Arm. It was built in the year 1319. and has a safe Harbour over against *Copenhagen*, on the Sound. In the year 1434. here was a strong Castle built here by *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, the first encourager of lasting Architecture in this Kingdom.

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23. Lat. 34.

year 1204. The Emperors recovered it again from *William a French Baron*, to whom it was given by the *Latins*, but he returning to *Venice*, freely resigned his Right to that State; whereupon the *Venetians* sent a powerful Fleet, and regained the Possession of it, which they kept till the year 1537. when they were forced to surrender it to the *Turks*, for to purchase a Peace. In the times of the late Wars in *Candy*, the *Venetians* took this Town by Storm, Blundered and surprised it, and then left it, after they had put most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, and carried away the Cannon; but the *Turks* rebuilt it, and this is now the only place they are in the *Morcs*, and report says so it is taken from them. Long. 12. 00. Lat. 38. 30.

Mammet, *Arabia Felix*, a large Province in the Greater *Asia*.
Man, *Rubonia*, *Monaeda*, *Moravia*, *Manavia*, *Mona*, an Island in the *Irish Sea*, between *Lancaster* to the East, and *Ulster* to the West. The *Welsh* call this small *Isle* *Manow*; the Inhabitants *Manow*; and the *English* *Man*. It lies in length from North to South thirty *Italian miles*, but its greatest breadth is but fifteen. It has fifteen Parish Churches, and grows forth Flax, Hemp, and Corn in plenty, and affords more Cattle than they need, especially Sheep, but have no Fewel but Turf. In the middle it swelleth into Hills to the highest of which (*Scop* by Name) in a clear day may be seen *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. The chief Town is *Ruffin*, and at the South End of the

Island, which has a Garrisoned Castle, it has also a Bishop, who is stiled *Sodorensis*, and is now under the Archbishop of *York*. This Island was first Possessed by the *Britons*, after them succeeded the *Scots*, about the times of *Honorius* and *Aradius*; these were driven out by *Cunedda*, Grandfather of *Maglocunus*, stiled by *Gildas*, the Dragon of the Islands. *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, Conquered it next for the *Saxons*, about the year 618. After this the *Danes* being driven out of *England* by *Harold*, the Successor of *Edward the Confessor*; they were invited thither by one *Godred Corvan*, who had been entertained in his flight in the *Isle of Man*. This *Dane* brought over his Country men, and three times successively Invaded it, before he could master the Inhabitants, but then prevailing, he became King of *Man*, soon after the time *William of Normandy* Conquered *England*. This Race of Kings continued to the year 1270. about two hundred years; about which time *Robert* the King of the *Scots*, having Succeeded *Alexander*, who had purchased the *Hebrides* of the King of *Denmark*, made another Conquest of the *Isle of Man*, which was one of the last they gained the Possession of. After this sometimes the *Scots*, and sometimes the *English* were Masters of it, till in the year 1340. *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who was Descended from *Mary* the Daughter of *Reginald* the last King of *Man*, Conquered it, and finally drove out the *Scots*; and in 1393. sold it to *William Scrape*, who being beheaded for

Treason Henry IV. granted it to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, about the year 1400. and he likewise forfeiting it, this Prince five years after granted it to Sir John Stanley, whose Successor in the year 1486. was by Henry VII. Created Earl of Darby, and in this Family it still is, being possessed by William Earl of Darby, the Grandchild of James, who in the year 1651. was beheaded for his Loyalty to Charles II. After which the Rebels sent a Fleet, and by force reduced that Island under them, which was restored to this Family in the year 1660. by Charles II. The Language here spoken, is different from that of all His Majesties other Dominions, it being a mixture of Scotch, Irish, Danish and English, but the Southern part is nearer to the Scotch, and the Northern to the Irish. The first Bishop of Man, is said to have been Amphibalus in the year 360. But then there are great Chasms till the year 1203. when one Nicolas, was the first of this latter Line, till 1396. and then either was broken, or the Records lost, and in 1505. Huamus became Bishop of it, from whom Henry Bridgman, the present Bishop, Consecrated October 2. 1671. is the thirteenth, and the twenty eighth of those whose Names are Recorded.

Manar, Manaria, a small Island, with a City on it, which is in the Hands of the Hollanders, it lies in the Streights, between the Island of Ceylon, and the Coast of Malabar, in the East-Indies, and gives name to that Streight. Long. 108. 30. Lat. 09. 33.

Maneaux, the people of Maine, a Province in France.

Manchester, Menduesfedum, a Town in the County of Warwick, mentioned by Antoninus, but is now a poor Village, of about fourteen Houses, one Mile from Atherstone to the South, and eight from Coventry to the North.

Manchester, Mancunium, Mancunium, a very Rich, Populous, and Beautiful Market-Town, upon the East side of the River Spalden, near the borders of Cheshire, at the South end of the County of Lancaster, in which there was a College, Founded by Thomas Lord de la Ware. This was an ancient Roman City, and being ruined in the Saxon and Danish Wars, was rebuilt by Edward the Elder, about the year 920. The College of this place has been since Re-founded, and Confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and is still in being. Charles I. added another Honour to this place, by Creating Henry Montague Earl of Manchester, in the year 1625. which Honour is now possessed by Edward Montague, his Grandchild, the third Earl of this Family.

La Mancha, a Province in the South of New Castile in Spain, the Seat of the Oretani, an ancient people of Spain, mentioned by Pliny, and Strabo.

La Manche, Mare Britannicum, the French Name of the British Sea, lying between France and England.

Mandignan, Hesperium Corvum, Cape Verde, the most Western Cape of Africa.

Mande, Mandu, a Province in Aquitain, in France, towards the Mountains, and the Forests, the Forest of Lor, [Olda], the Forest of See, under the Forest of Alby, and was some Latin Word, and Gabalum, but our Miles from the ruins of the which, this was a strong, being before the foot of this League from North-East, and the Forest to the East of the Mountainous, but is honoured with Privatus a Mar Mandinga, a Kingdom, in Africa. Mandoua, a River of Decam, which is of Goa, into the Indian Sea. See Goa. Mandrerey, a River of Madagascari. Manfredonia, a Province called the Kingdom of Naples, the Archbishop See, came from Manfred, Son of Frederick, King of Germany, who died the year 1256. Manfredonia, a Town, the name Translated to a large Haven, and it is seated between Nocera to

of Maine. *Mande, Marinarium*, a City of
Aquitain, in *Languedoc* in *France*,
 towards the Mountains of *Seven-*
nes, and the Fountains of the Ri-
 ver *Lor*, [*Olda*], which is a Bi-
 shops See, under the Archbishop
 of *Alby*, and which is called by
 some Latin Writers *Anderitum*,
 and *Gabalum*, but in truth stands
 four Miles from *Faoux*, in which
 are the ruins of that old City, out
 of which, this we are speaking of
 sprung, being before only a Village,
 at the foot of this Mountain, ten
 leagues from *St. Flour* to the
 North-East, and fourteen from
Themas Lor to the East. It stands in
 was an ancient Mountainous, but fruitful Soil,
 being ruined and is honoured with the Bones of
Privatus a Martyr.
Mandinga, a Kingdom in *Ni-*
ritia, in *Africa*.
Mandous, a River in the King-
 dom of *Decan*, which falls by the
 city of *Goa*, into the *Indian*
Ocean. See *Goa*.
Mandrerey, a River in the Island
Madagascar.
Manfredonia, *Seponum No-*
um, *Manfredonia*, a City in the
 province called the *Capitanato*, in
 the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is
 an Archbishop's See, and has this
 name from *Manfredus*, King of
Aples, Son of *Frederick II*. Em-
 peror of *Germany*, who built it a-
 bout the year 1256. Not above two
 Miles from hence, at the foot of
 Mount *Gargano*, are shewn the
 ruins of *Seponum*, an old ruined
 Roman Town, the See of which
 is Translated to *Manfredonia*.
 It has a large Haven, and a strong
 Castle, and it is seated twenty five
 Miles from *Nocera* to the East, and

twenty two from the Mouth of
 the River *Ofanto*, (*Aufidus*) to the
 North. This City was taken once
 by the *Turks*, and miserably de-
 faced, spoiled and ruined; but is
 since in some degree repaired, but
 the memory of that Calamity has
 made it little and poor, and not
 much Inhabited. Long. 40. 00.
 Lat. 41. 40.

Mangalar, *Mangalora*, a City
 of the Kingdom of *Bisnagar*, up-
 on the Western Shoar, which has a
 Castle, and an Harbour upon the
Indian Sea, in a Tract called *Ca-*
nara, towards *Malabar*, which
 was heretofore under the *Por-*
tuguese. Long. 105. 00. Lat. 12.
 30.

Mangresia, *Magnesia*, the Ca-
 pital City of *Caria*, a Province in
 the Lesser *Asia*, near the River
Meander, whence it was called
Magnesia ad Meandrum, to di-
 stinguish it from some other Cities
 of the same Name, and before this
 it was called *Thessaloe*, and *An-*
drolitia, as *Pliny* saith, it stands
 near Mount *Thorax*, seventy Miles
 from *Smyrna* to the North-East,
 and twenty six from *Ephesus*.
Themistocles the *Athenian* died
 here in Banishment. And *Antio-*
chus King of *Syria*, sixty three
 years before the Birth of our Sa-
 viour. Long. 57. 00. Lat. 39. 00.

Manheim, *Manhemium*, a For-
 tress in the Lower Palatinate,
 where the *Rhine* and the *Necker*
 meet, which grew up to a City,
 whereas before it was only a Vil-
 lage. *Frederick IV*. Elector *Pa-*
latine, in the year 1606. Fortified
 this City. But in the year 1622. the
Spaniards took and dismantled it,
 being

being restored by the Treaty of Munster to this House. Charles Lewis, the last Elector, re fortified it, and the City is now in its increase, and grows daily. It stands three German Miles from Spire to the North, and as much from Heidelberg to the West. It has a very strong Castle, called *Friedrichsbourg*; and near it upon the Rhine, lies another called *Eischelsheim*, now ruined, in which John XXIII. Pope, was kept two years a Prisoner, after he was deposed by the Council of Constance.

St. Manebu, a Town in Champagne. See St. Menchoul.

Manille, Manilla, the same with Luffon, the greatest of the Philippine Islands. See Luffon. It is also the principal City in that Island. Long. 146. 00. Lat. 5. 10.

Magnesia, Magnesia, a City of Lydia, in the Lesser Asia, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Smyrna, twenty four Miles from Smyrna to the North-West. It is now in a tolerable condition under the Turks, and the Capital of a Province.

Manoa el dorado, a Town in South America, in Guiana, upon the Western Shore of the Lake of Parime, concerning which the Indians report great things, but it was never yet seen by any European.

Manresa, Manrese, Minorissa, a small City in Catalonia, in Spain, upon the River Cardener, which a little lower falls into the Llobregas, ten Leagues from Barcellona to the North. It was once a Bishops See.

Manu, Urbis Commemoratum, Conomanum, a Great, Rich, Populous City, in the Duchy of Maine, in France, of old called Vindinum, seated upon the River Sarre, where it takes in the Huiffine, ten Leagues from Alençon to the South, sixteen from Tours to the North, and the same distance from Vendosme to the North-West. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Tours.

Manfeld, Mansfeldensis Comitatus, is a County or Easdom in the Upper Saxony, in the Landgravate of Thuring, between the Principality of Anhalt to the North and the Territory of Mersburgh in Misnia to the East, and Thuring properly so called, to the East and West. It is now Sequestred in the Hands of the Elector of Saxony, but was before under a Count of its own: which Family being now divided into four Branches, each of them has the Right of Lying Hunting, and Fishing in this County, and that of Patronage, and two thousand Florens yearly Income, and the Government is in the Hands of the Elector, for the security and payments. The chief Town is Mansfeld, which stands nine Miles from Magdeburgh to the South, and Erfurd to the North, and sixteen from Goettinge to the East.

Mante, Medunsa, a City, the great Town in the Isle of France, which has a Stone-Bridge over the Seine, in the very borders of the Vexin, twelve Leagues beneath Paris to the West, and sixty above Rouen, or Rouen to the South-East. Philip II. King of France

France died 1223.

Mantinea, Mantinea, in Arcadia, death of Epaminondas Theban, the foot of Mantinea twenty five Miles to the North, and seven to the North-West.

Mandi, or Mantua.

Mantoua, Mantua, an ancient City in Lombardy, which was built before Rome. It is a Dukedom, and under the Patriarch, but exempt from the Emperor since the year 1629. It is a great and a magnificent City within the Bosporus of the same Name, by the River Mantua, contributes very much to the strength and security of the year 1629. The German Empire was considerably impoverished, but was soon afterwards made by the interposition of the French Court. It is nine Miles from Modena, twenty from Verona, and forty from Mantua. This was the great City of the Argil, the great City of the Argil, celebrates the birth of the Duke in his Geographical History. The Dukedom of Mantua was founded on the territory of Mantua, on the North, the stories of Verona, the West by Cremona, and the Dukedom of Milan.

France died here in the year 1223.

Mantinea, a City in the *Morea*, in *Arcadia*, famous for the death of *Epaminondas*, the Celebrated *Theban* General; it lies at the foot of Mount *Parthenius*, twenty five Miles from *Megalopolis* to the North, twelve from *Tregea*, and seven from *Mistira*, to the North-West. It is now called *Mandi*, or *Mundi*.

Mantoud, *Mantua*, a very ancient City in *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which was built three hundred years before *Rome*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom, and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction, ever since the year 1453. It is a great and a magnificent City, seated within the Bosom of a Lake of the same Name, which is made by the River *Ménzo*, and which contributes very much to the strength and security of this City.

In the year 1629. it was taken by the German Imperial Forces, and miserably impoverished by them: but was soon after restored to its Duke by the interposition of the French Court. It stands forty five Miles from *Modena* to the North, twenty from *Verona* to the South, and forty from *Cremona* to the East. This was the Country of *Virgil*, the great Latin Poet, who celebrates the Fertility of its fields in his *Georg.* 2.

The Dukedom of *Mantoua*, is bounded on the East by that of *Ferrara*, on the North by the Territories of *Verona*, and *Brescia*, on the West by *Cremona*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*, on the South

by the Dukedoms of *Modena* and *Parandola*. It is said to be equal together with *Montiserrat*, (which belongs to this Duke too) to the Dukedom of *Florence* in extent, but not in Revenue; yet it is fruitful, and abounds in Cattle. This Dukedom fell first into the Family of *Gonzaga*, which now possesseth it, in the year 1328. *Lewis I.* of this Line, then slaying *Passavino*, the last of the *Bonocelli's*, in the Market-Place, and assuming the Government into his own Hands, as Lord of *Mantua*. *John Francisco*, the fifth of the Line, was made Marquess of *Mantua*, by *Sigismund* the Emperor, in the year 1433. *Frederick II.* the ninth of them, was Created Duke by *Charles V.* in 1530. *Charles III.* is the eighteenth of this House, and succeeded his Father *Charles II.* in the year

This Dukedom is thirty five Miles from North to South, and fifty from East to West.

Manaxa, the same with *Mancha*, a Province in *New Castile*.

Mar, a County in the North-East part of *Scotland*, extending in length, from East to West sixty Miles, and is partly Mountainous and barren, partly fruitful; on the North it has *Murray* and *Busban*, on the East the German Ocean, on the South *Merr* and *Angus*, and on the West *Arbols*. The River *Dee* enricheth the South, and the *Done* the North side of this County, yet is there in it no Town of great note.

Maragnan, *Marahim*, *Marania*, an Island on the Coast of *Brasil*, at the Mouth of the River

Mirary, which gives Name to the next Province to it. This was once planted with *French*; but in 1641. was taken by the *Hollander's*, and is since retaken by the *Portuguese*. There is in it a Town called *St. Lewis*, with a Castle, and although this be but a small place, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Salvador*. Long. 332. 40. Southern Lat. 02. 10.

Marasso, *C. Delle Cacca*, *Hermium*, the most Western Cape in the Island of *Sardinia*, lying Long. 32. 10. Lat. 41. 15.

Marca d' Ancona, *Picenum*, *Marchia Anconitana*, is a large Province, under the Dominion of the Church in *Italy*; it is bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, on the South with the *Appennine*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*. It has this Name from *Ancona*, the principal City in it. This was formerly the Seat of the *Picentes*, who for aiding their Allies the *Tarentines*, against the *Romans*, were subdued, and made a *Roman* Province in the year of *Rome* 485. The City of *Ancona*, being given to Pope *Zachary*, by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, about the year 741. his Successors in time, gained all the rest of this Marquitate to it. This Country is so fruitful, that in the times of the *Roman* Empire it was called *Picenum Annonarium*.

Marcha Trevisana, or *Trivigiana*, *Euganei Populi*, *Marchia Tarvisina*, is a large Province of *Italy*, under the State of *Venice*: It was heretofore much greater than

now it is; it is bounded on the South, at present by the River *Aschess*, now *Adige*, and the most Northern Branch of the *Po*, called *Fornaces*, by it is parted from which *Ferrara*, and *Romandiola*, on the West with the Duchy of *Milan*, on the East with *Friuli*, and the Gulph of *Venice*, and on the North with the *Alpes*, which divide it from *Tirol*. This in the time of *Augustus*, was called *Venetia*, from its ancient Inhabitants, and was one of his eleven Regions of *Italy*. The principal Towns and Cities, are *Vincenza*, *Treviso*, *Padua*, *Brescia*, *Verona*, *Crema*, *Bergomo*. This Marquitate having suffered many changes, was at last Conquered by the States of *Venice*, who are at present in possession of it.

Marcana, *Marea*, *Marca*, *Merca*, a small City, in an Island of the same Name, in the Gulph of *Venice*, under the State of *Ragusa*, and not far from the Coast of *Dalmatia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*. The City is ruined, but the Bishoprick is still in being, and united to that of *Trebinga*, which is now under the *Turks*. It lies five Miles from *Ragusa*, and the Island in which it stands, is about four Miles in Compass. The Town has not now above three or four Houses.

March, the most South-East County of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; on the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, on the North by *Lothaine*, on the West by *Tweedale*, and on the South by *Tweedale* and *Northumberland*, called

off by the *River* North Bank *Barnwick*, the *land*; and more *ham*, the *Co*. This is written

La Marche, in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, in the *Magne*, about the Fountains the South-East *Marecourt*.

La Marche, *Limosin*, *Marche*, *Aquitain* in *France* and fruitful. It North with *Berry*, *Auvergne*, on the and on the South which it is some though it is a *Gierres* is the in it.

Marcianopolis, a City of *Bulgaria* and *Preslaw*; it from *Marciana*, and was a Bishops now an Archbishopric State. Miles from the borders of *Turks* called

March, and *Me*, a Province of the Circle of *West* the Dominion of *Brandenburg*, which is bounded on the Archbishopric of *Munich* by the Dukedom of *Saxony*, and on the

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off by the River *Tweed*, upon the
North Bank of which stands
Berwick, the last Town of *Eng-*
land; and more North is *Colding-*
ham, the *Colonia* of *Ptolemy*.
This is written *Merch*, and *Mers*.
La Marche, *Marchia*, a Town
in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, in
Lorain, in the borders of *Cham-*
pagne, about three Leagues from
the Fountains of the *Maes* to
the South-East, and five from
Murecourt.

La Marche, or *La Marche en*
Limosin, *Marchia*, a Province in
Aquitain in *France*, which is great
and fruitful. It is bounded on the
North with *Berry*, on the East by
Auvergne, on the West by *Poitou*,
and on the South by *Limosin*, to
which it is sometime attributed,
though it is a distinct Province.
Geiret is the principal Town

in it.
Marcianopoli, *Marcianopoli*,
a City of *Bulgaria*, commonly cal-
ed *Preslaw*; it had this Name
from *Marsiana*, a Sister of *Tra-*
jan, and was a Bishops See, but is
now an Archbishoprick, and in a
flourishing State. It lies twenty
Miles from the *Euxine* Sea, on
the borders of *Thrace*, and is by
the *Turks* called old *Constanti-*
nople.

Merck, and *Markislands*, *Mar-*
cia, a Province of *Germany*, in
the Circle of *Westphalia*, under
the Dominion of the Elector of
Brandenburgh, who succeeded to
as Heir to the Duke of *Fuliers*;
it is bounded on the North by the
Archbishoprick of *Munster*, on the
East by the Dukedom of *West-*
phalia, and on the South by the

M A

Dukedom of *Mons*. The chief
Town in this Province is *Ham*;
it takes its Name from the Castle
of *Harth*, near the said Town of
Ham.

Marchfelds, *Marchfeldberg*,
Teracatria Campi, a Tract of
Germany near the *Danube*, in the
Confines of *Austria*, and *Mora-*
via, towards *Presburgh*.

Marchburg, *Marchburgum*, *Mar-*
copurgum, a City of *Germany*, in
Stiria, upon the *Drave*, thirteen
Miles from *Laubach* to the North-
East, and twenty two from *Vienna*
to the South.

Mardske, a strong Fort in *Flam-*
anders, which was built by the *Span-*
iards, about one German Mile
from *Dunkirk* to the West, and
two from *Gravelin* to the East,
not far from the Sea Shoar. It
was taken by the *French* in 1645.
and again in the year 1657. when
it was put into the Hands of the
English with *Dunkirk*, and with
it was again resigned back to the
French, who have slighted and
ruined it.

Mareccbia, *Ariminu*, a River
of *Romandiola* in *Italy*. It ariseth
from the *Appennine*, not above
four Miles from the Fountains of
the North-East, and running
Northwards, watereth *St. Leo*,
St. Marino, and *Rimini*, where it
buries it self in the *Adriatick*
Sea.

Margais, a People in *Brasil*.

Margarita, an Island of South
America, in the North Sea, eight
Leagues from the Coast of New
Andaluzia, and forty from the
Island of *St. Trinitada* to the
West. Long. 314. Lat. 11. This
Island

M A

Island was first discovered by C. Columbus, in the year 1498. and has since been mostly frequented on the account of the Pearl Fishery, from whence it has its Name. It is about forty French Leagues in Compass, very fruitful, but Mountainous, watered by two Rivers, and adorned with the Town of St. Jago de la Vega, and some Villages.

Margarita, Lero, an Island on the Coast of *Provence*, in the Mediterranean Sea, which with its Neighbour *St. Honorate*, being taken by the Spaniards, was recovered by the French, in the year 1637.

Margsest, Marcodava, a City of *Walachia*, upon the River *Bardalach*, eleven German Miles from *Fazi* to the South.

Marguerite, Margereta, a small River in *Saxony* in France.

Mariana, a Colony, and a City in the Eastern part of the Isle of *Cassica*, which had its Name from *Marius*, the great Roman Consul, and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Genova*. It was heretofore very great and populous, and is seated upon a small River, which runs through it, but now it lies in ruins, nothing being left but the Cathedral Church, which has no Roof neither, the Bishops See being removed to *Bassia* in the year 1575.

Marib, See *Mecca*, a City of *Arabia*.

Marienberg, Maria-berga, a Town of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* in *Misnia*, nine German Miles from *Meissen*, the Capital of that Province to the South.

M A

This is one of the Mine Towns, seated in the Mountains, near *Annaberg*, in the borders of *Bohemia*, and was built by *Henry Duke of Saxony*, in the year 1519. and is still in the Hands of that Family.

Marienbourg, a Town in *Hainault*, in the Low Countries, built by *Mary of Austria*, Queen of *Hungary*, and strongly fortified against the French, who nevertheless gained the possession of it by the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1660. and dismantled it. This stands upon the River *Aube*, eleven French Leagues from *Mons* to the East, and four from *Charlemont* to the South-West.

Marienbourg, called by the Poles, *Waiborh*, by the Inhabitants, *Margenburgh*, is a strong City in *Prussia*, upon the River *Nogat*, a Branch of the *Vistula*, six German Miles from *Danzick* to the North-East, and four from *Elbing* to the South-West. This was heretofore the principal Seat of the Knights of *Prussia*, who built it, and Dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, the Castle first in the year 1281. the Town in the year 1302. *Casimirus* King of *Poland*, took this City in 1460. The Swedes in 1625. The Castle was burnt in 1644. and restored to the Poles in 1655. by Treaty.

Maristadt, Mariestadium, a new City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*, between the Lakes of *Wener* and *Nocer*, three German Miles from the former, and four from the latter. Long. 31. 19. Lat. 58. 27.

Mari-

Marigwan Town in the on the River into the Po, and *Placentia* between Milan Miles from ei Swiss were be the year 1515

Marinas, S in *Macedonia*, *bumia*, and *N* at the *Euxine* tin, the border no, and many from it. In th *Marina*.

Marissa, M River of *Trans* from the *Car* passeth by *Neu* *bu Julia*, or *W* and *Lipa*, to S ends in the the principal *umia*.

Mariza, Heli *Thrace*; it arise *Hebrus*, which *Mount Marina* Confines of *M* and *Bulgaria*, w from two Fount East it watereth *Scippolis*, *Adrian* where it receiv turning Southw *Archipelago*, o

re.

Mark, March Circle of *Westp* called by the *G* *Markland* *Marc*. It is the Elector of *Z*

Marignano, Melignani, a Town in the Duchy of Milan, upon the River *Lambro*, which falls into the *Po*, between *Pavia* and *Placentia*, in the middle between *Milan* and *Lodive*, ten Miles from either. Near this the *Swiss* were beaten by *Francis I.* in the year 1515.

Marinat, Seardus, a Mountain in *Macedonia*, it parts *Servia, Albania*, and *Macedonia*, and ends at the *Buxine* Sea, near *Saramontin*, the borders of *Romania, Drino*, and many other Rivers spring from it. In the Maps it is written *Marina*.

Mariss, Mariscus, Marus, a River of *Transylvania*; it riseth from the *Carpathian* Hills, and passeth by *Neumark, Radnot, Alba Julia*, or *Weissenburg, Branksa* and *Lipa*, to *Segedin*, where it ends in the *Tibiscus*. This is the principal River of *Transylvania*.

Mariza, Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*; it riseth out of Mount *Hebrus*, which is a Branch of Mount *Marinat*, in the Northern Confines of *Macedonia, Servia*, and *Bulgaria*, where they all meet from two Fountains, and running East it watereth *Phileba*, or *Philippopolis, Adrianople*, and *Plourin*, where it receives *Coprixa*, and turning Southward falls into the *Archipelago*, over against *Lemnos*.

Mark, Marchia, a County in the Circle of *Westphalia* in Germany, called by the Germans, *Mark*, by the *Dutch*, *Markland*, by the French, *le Marc*. It is now under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, as

Heir of Juliers, on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the East by the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, and on the South and West it has the Dukedom of *Ments*: and *Ham* is its principal place.

Marlebotow, Cunetio, an ancient Roman Town, seated upon the River *Kenet* in *Wiltshire*, in the North-West bounds towards *Barkshire*. In this there was a famous Parliament held for the ending differences between the Barons and the King, in the fifty second year of *Henry III.* A. C. 1267. It is still a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to the Parliament. *Charles I.* at his Coronation, added another Honour to this place, by Creating *James Lord Lz*, Lord Treasurer, Earl of *Marleborow*, February 5. 1625. which is now possessed by *William*, the fourth Earl of this Family, who is Grandchild to the first Earl, and succeeded *Henry* his Nephew, slain in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, in the year 1665.

Marmara, Strymon, a River on the South of *Macedonia*, towards the Borders of *Thrace*, which is more usually called *Stromona*, and is called also *Radniz*, and *Isar*; it falls in the *Archipelago* at *Amphipolis*.

Marmara, Elaphonesus, an Island in the *Propontis* is on the Coast of *Asia*, famous for Marble Quarries.

Marne, Matrona, a great River in France, which riseth in *Champagne*, near *L. ugres*, in a Village called *Marmore*, in the Confines of the *Franche Comte*, and running

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running North-West watereth *Langressi*, *Chaumont*, *Joynevil*, *St. Dizier*, *Chalons*, and *Meaux*, and then falls into the *Seyne*, two Miles above *Paris*.

Marocco, is both a City and a Kingdom in *Africa*; the Kingdom of *Marocco* is a considerable part of *Mauritania*, *Tingitana*, and lies extended on the *Atlantick* Ocean from the River *Abene*, to that of *Azamor*; on the East it has the River *Malava*, which parts it from *Tremesen*, on the West the *Atlantick* Ocean, on the South Mount *Atlas*, and on the North the Kingdom of *Fex*. The Conuntry is said to be very fruitful and pleasant, and abounding in Cattle, Fruits, Corn, Sugar, Oil, Hony, and whatever is useful to the life of Man. It is divided into seven Provinces, which are *Guzzula*, *Sus*, *Marocco*, *Hea*, *Hascora*, *Daccala*, and *Tedles*.

Marocco, *Marochium*, the principal City, which gives Name to the whole, is called by the *Spaniards*, *Maruccos*, by the *Italians*, *Marocco*, and is supposed to have been, the *Bocanum Hermerum* of *Ptolemy*, once one of the greatest Cities in the World, and the ancient Capital of this Kingdom. It is seated on the South side of the River *Tansif*, an hundred and sixty Miles to the East from the *Atlantick* Ocean, and ninety from the Borders of *Fex*, and was heretofore an Archbishops See. It was once very Potent, but the Royal Seat being many Ages since removed to *Fex*, it is hardly a third part of what it was: on

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the top of the Castle are three Globes of Gold, of one hundred and thirty thousand *Barbary* Ducats weight, which could never be taken away, as the Inhabitants pretend, because they are guarded by Spirits. Long. 09. 20. Lat. 29. 30.

Marogna, *Marognia*, *Maronea*, *Ismaros*, a City of *Thrace*, seated at the Mouth of the River *Scoenus*, three Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mariza* to the West, and the same distance from *Asperosa* to the East. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trajanople*, but it is now become the Archbishops See it self.

Maros. See *Marish*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Marotto, *Misa*, a River in the Marquisate of *Ancona*.

Marpurg, *Amasia*, *Marpurgum*, a City of *Germany*, in the Landgraveate of the Upper *Hassia*, at the Head of the River *Logne*, which falls into the *Rhine*, a little above *Coblentz*, eleven Miles from *Frankfort*, on the *Maine*, to the North, twelve from *Cassel* to the North-West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the South-East. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill, and was heretofore a Free and an Imperial City, but long since exempted, and for some time put under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, and now under the Dominion of the Landgrave of *Hessi Cassel*. Here was an University opened in the year 1535, which is now in some repute. This City was taken by the Imperialists in 1647. But the

file holding and Deserted *Baden* in this death, his Honor at once fi

Marfal, a but strong To of *Lorain* in River *Selle*, in from *Nancy*, w thirty four day against the For now King of so strong both ture, that it might have cost reduce it.

Marfan, a small Tract in cipal Town of v Name, which from *Dax* to th from *Bordeau*. This Territory i River *Midoux*.

Marfala, *Lis* *Sicily*, seated Western Promon which had of ol this City, but is Boe. This To the *Romans*, an and populous fortified against It stands fifty i to the South. *Trapano*, and sixty from the *Africa*. Near *Trapano*, under gave the *Carabag* great defeat. T ver that runs nea by the same Nam lat. 36. 40.

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tle holding out they Plundered
and Deserted it. The Marquess of
Baden in this City narrowly escaped
death, his House having seven Can-
non at once fired at it.

Marfal, *Marfalium*, a small
but strong Town in the Dukedom
of *Lorain* in *France*, upon the
River *Selle*, in a Marsh, five Miles
from *Nancy*, which stood a Siege of
thirty four days, in the year 1663.
against the Forces of *Lewis XIV.*
now King of *France*, and it was
so strong both by Art and Na-
ture, that it was thought it
might have cost many months to
reduce it.

Marfan, *Marfanus Ager*, a
small Tract in *Gascogne*, the prin-
cipal Town of which has the same
Name, which lies sixteen Miles
from *Dax* to the North-East, and
from *Bordeaux* to the South.
This Territory is watered by the
River *Midoux*.

Marfala, *Lilybaeum*, a City in
Sicily, seated upon the most
Western Promontory of that Island
which had of old its Name from
this City, but is now called *st Capo*
Beo. This Town was built by
the *Romans*, and is a magnificent
and populous Town, and well
fortified against the *Turkish* Pirats.
It stands fifty Miles from *Palermo*
to the South, and twelve from
Trapano, and one hundred and
sixty from the nearest Coast of
Africa. Near this City the *Ro-*
mans, under *Attilius Regulus*,
gave the *Carthaginian* Fleet a very
great defeat. There is a little Ri-
ver that runs near this City, called
by the same Name. Long. 36. 03.
Lat. 36. 40.

Marseilles, *Massilia*, a City of
Provence in *France*, seated upon
the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*
Sea, seventeen Miles to the East
of the principal Mouth of the
Rhone, and fifteen Miles West of
Toulon. It is a Great, Rich, and
Populous City, and is now in a
thriving condition, the Suburbs
having been lately added to the
City. This City is so very ancient,
that it is supposed to have been
built by the *Phœnicians*. *Justin*
saith it was built by the *Phocians*
in the times of *Tarquinius* King
of the *Romans*, who in their way
thither, Contracted an Alliance
with the Infant City of *Rome*, and
that they did great things in their
Offensive, and Defensive Wars a-
gainst the Barbarous *Galls*. That
the Soil of their Native Country
being barren, they were forced to
depend more upon Navigation than
Agriculture for their subsistence,
and would now and then exercise
the (then thought innocent, if not
glorious) Trade of Piracy: that
led them round about *Italy*, to the
Mouth of the *Rhone*; and the
pleasantness of the place allured
them to go and settle there, where
they were kindly treated by the
Galls at first: the King granting
them leave to build the City, and
Marrying his Daughter to their Ge-
neral. And that these were the
great Civilizers, and Instructors
of the *Galls* in Learning, Arts,
and Architecture. After this they
managed some Wars against the
Ligurians, and became formidable
to all their Neighbours. They
had great success till they inter-
poled in the Quarrel between
Cesar

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Caesar and *Pompey* being in this more Loyal to that State, than prudent in the estimation of their Forces; for they pretended to interpose between those they were not able to force; and consequently fell a Victim to the fortunes of *Caesar*, whose Army left them nothing but their liberty. This Calamity beset them about forty two years before the Birth of our Saviour. But it recovered again, and was in as great an esteem as ever. *Tacitus* informs us, that in his time it was a place where the *Grecian* Affability, and the *Provençal* Thrift were rarely mixed. In the fall of the *Roman* Empire, this City became a prey to the *Goths*, and *Franks*, but in what times I cannot assign. In the year 1243. after the *Goths* were expelled, it was put under Counts of its own, and continued so till the year 1481. when it returned to the Crown of *France*; but during the time it was under these Counts, about the year 1423. it was taken by *Alphonse* King of *Aragon*. It had better success in the year 1524. when it withstood the furious Assaults of *Charles* Duke of *Bourbone*. But the height of all its modern Glory was its sustaining the mighty Forces and great Valour of *Charles V.* in the year 1536. Since the settling Christianity here, it has ever been a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*. That which has in all times contributed to the continuance of this City, is its excellent, safe large Harbour, and the fertility of the Soil it stands in; being only wise not the best suited for Traffick, there being no Navigable River near it but the

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Rhofne, which is at some distance. Long. 26. 22. Lat. 48. 18.

Marsico, *Marsicum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Hither Principate*, which is called *New Marsico*, to distinguish it from another Town of the same Name in that Province. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, of little Circuit, but well Peopled and built, seated upon an Hill, at the foot of the *Apennine*, near the Fountains of the River *Agri*, which washeth *Marsico*, *Veschio* too, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, in the very Borders of the *Basilicate*. Six miles from the last named Town to the West, and fifty five from *Salerno* to the North; the Old *Marsico* stands eighteen miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and sensibly decays, being inhabited but by a few.

Marra, *Martha*, a River described by *Anconinus* to *Hetruria*, now in the Dominions of the Church; it riseth out of the Lake of *Bolsena*, (*Lacus Volsinienus*) and running Southward by *Tuscanella*, a small City in *S. Peters* Patrimony, the Walls of which it washeth, it falls into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea beneath *Cornetto*, another City of the same Province, twenty two miles from *Viterbo* to the South. There is a Town of the same Name seated upon this River, where it breaks out of the Lake twelve miles from *Viterbo*.

Martaban, *Martabanum*, a City of the further *East-Indies*, seated on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, which has a convenient Port, and is under the King of *Pegua*, though it has had Kings of its own, till of late

was Conquered by the King of *Bengal*, between that North, and South.

Marqueses, *Provence*, which year 1239.

Martel, *Martell*, a City in the Province of the River *Dordogne*, in the Confines of the *Leagues* from *S. Martin* and as many to the South.

Martimos, *Martimo*, a Mountain in the Province of *Felix*, not far from the Fountains of the *Leagues* mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

S. Martin, a small Isle of *Rade* in *Southern France*.

S. Martin, one of the *Leopard* Islands, now in the hands of the French.

S. Martin de Re, a small Isle of *Re*, near which a great French, in the year 1635.

Martinique, a small Isle in the *West-Indies*, one of the *Antilles*, leagues in compass, and well Peopled, was in the hands of the French in the year 1635.

tempting it in 1635, it was repulsed. Long. 10.

Martjopoli. See *Martjopoli*. See *Martburg*. See *Martorano*, *Martorano*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

was Conquered, and very ill used. The Kingdom belonging to it, lies between that of *Pegua* to the North, and *Ligor* a Promontory of the Kingdom of *Siam* to the South.

Martegues, a Sea-Port Town in *Provence*, which was built in the year 1239.

Martel, *Martellum*, a small City in the Province of *Quercy*, near the River *Dordogne*, seated on a Hill in the Confines of *Limosin*, six Leagues from *Savlat* to the East, and as many from *Tulle* to the South.

Martimos, *Maritha*, a Ridge of Mountains in the South of *Arabia Felix*, not far from the Shoar, and the Fountains of the River *Lirix*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*.

S. Martin, a great Village in the Ile of *Rade* in *Soissonois* in *Reims*.

S. Martin, one of the *Antilla* or *Leeward* Islands, which was under the French.

S. Martin de Ré, a Fort in the Ile of *Ré*, near which the English received a great defeat from the French, in the year 1627.

Martinique, *Madanina*, an Island in the *West-Indies*, which is one of the *Antilla's*, forty five Leagues in compass, very fruitful, and well Peopled, it having been in the hands of the French ever since the year 1635. The Dutch attempting it in the year 1674. were repulsed. Long. 315. 90. Lat. 10.

Martinsopolis. See *Macianopolis*, a City of *Bulgaria*.

Martpurg. See *Marpurg*.

Martorano, *Martoranum*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the

Hither *Calabria*, but in the Borders of the Further *Calabria*, six miles from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and fourteen from *Cosenza*, which is in a declining state, and inhabited but by a few, though it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. The River which runs by it is called *il Savuto*, and it is thought the old Name of this City was *Mamerium*.

Marubeni. See *Marogna*, a City of *Thrace*.

Marueccos. See *Marocco*.

Maruege, *Maruejols*, *Marengium*, a small City in the Province of *Languedoc*, in the Territory of *Givaudan*, upon the River *Colange*, towards the Borders of *Rouergne*, seven Leagues from *S. Flour* in *Auvergne* to the South; and almost four from *Mende* the Capital of *Givaudan* to the West; some write it *Marologium*.

Masandran, *Hircania*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Persia*, upon the *Caspian* Sea, which is called the *Masandran* Sea also from this Province, as it was before the *Hircanian* Sea, and there is a City in this Province of the same Name.

Masano, *Massalia*, a River in the Ile of *Candy* or *Crete*.

Masay, *Misauici*, *Pagus Mosanuw*, a Canton amongst the *Grisons*, called by the Inhabitants *Wae=landt*.

Masbate, one of the *Philippine* Islands, which is under the Spanish.

Mascalete, a City in *Arabia Felix*, about sixty miles from the Shoars of the *Persian* Gulph, which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 85. 10. Lat. 24. 10.

Mascate,

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Mafcate, a City and a Sea-Port on the South-Eastern Shoar of *Arabia Felix*, upon the Gulph of *Ormuz*, which has a convenient Haven, and a strong Cattle built by the *Portuguese*, who for a long time were Masters of this City, but some few years since were beaten out of it by the King of *Mafcate*. Long. 94. 00. Lat. 24. 27.

Mafcon, Marifona, Matifco, a City of France, in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lyon*, and has a Territory belonging to it of the same Name. It stands upon a rising ground, upon the River *Saone*, in the Borders of the Province of *Bresse*, and it has a Stone Bridge over the *Saone*. This City stands (saith *Baudrand*) eleven miles from *Lyon* to the North, and *Challon* to the South. Long. 26. 07. Lat. 46. 00. According to the New-est Maps.

Le Masconois, is a small Territory in the South part of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, to which it is annexed for ever, whereas heretofore it had Counts of its own: it lies between the Territory of *Challon* to the North, and *Beaujolois* to the South; *La Bresse* to the East, and *Forez* to the West.

Maſe. See *Maes*.

Mafeyck. See *Maefeyck*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

Maſa, a City in *Arabia Felix*, in the inland parts, three hundred miles from *Ormuz*, and two hundred from *Mafcate* to the West, which is the same with that which was called of old *Mafpha* as some think, and is now the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name. Long. 90. 00. Lat. 23. 00.

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Mafiers, Maderiacum, a strong City in the Province of *Champaigne*, seated upon the East side of the *Maes*, which almost surrounds it about half a League from *Charleville* to the South-East, four from *Sedan* to the West, six from *Bouillon* to the North, and fifteen from *Namur* to the South. It is now in a thriving state.

Mafotto, the same with *Mafcon*, a River in *Candy*.

Mafovie, Mazovia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, the Capital of which is *Warsaw*, and which is called by the Poles *Mazowskie* by the Germans *Masowien*; and by the French *Mafovie*; on the East it has *Lithuania*; on the North *Prussia*; on the West the Greater *Poland*; and on the South the Lesser *Poland*. It is divided into several Palatinates, which have the Names from the Cities of *Mazowiec*, *Ploczko*, *Dobrin*, and *Podlask*. This was once a separate and independent Dukedom, which submitted to the Crown of *Poland*, under *Casimir* the Great, but continued under its own Duke till the year 1526. when upon the Death of *John* and *Stanislaus*, the two last Dukes, it was united under *Sigismund* I. King of *Poland*, to the Kingdom.

Maſtrich. See *Maeftricht*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Liege*.

Maſſa, Maſſa Carrara, a Town in *Italy*, between the Dukedom of *Florence*, and the State of *Genoa*, which is great and well People, and was lately adorned with the Title of a Dukedom, it being a small Sovereignty seated two miles from *Sarajana* to the South.

East: twenty miles North-West. The Shoars of the Sea, and it is most fertile. Quarries of Marble. *Maſſa di Sorrento*, a Kingdom of *Naples*, which is under the Archbishops, but yet it is still inhabited. It stands from *Naples* to the opposite Shoar of the Sea, and about nine miles from *Capri*. It was built upon a place of great height.

Maſſa, Maſſa Marittima, a small City in the Kingdom of *Italy*, within the Tyrrhenian Sea, ten miles from *Siena* to the North-East, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, in the stead of a ruined City on the River *Barbato*, yet it is built upon a high place. The Dominion of the

The Dukedom of *Genoa* to the North, the States of *Parma*, and the *Tyrre* to the South, which is a Bishops See, who is of the same Principality. The *Maſſa*, and *Carrara* are very small, and lies five miles

a, a strong East: twenty five from *Luca* to the North-West; and three from the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and it is most famous for its excellent Quarries of Marble.

from *Char* *Massa di Sorriento*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra Lavoro*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sorriento*, but yet it is small, and not much inhabited. It stands twenty miles from *Naples* to the South, on the opposite Shoar of the Bay of *Naples*, and about nine miles from the Town of *Capri* to the North-East. It was built in 1465. in a place of great height, and natural strength.

with *Masana* *Massa*, *Massa Veternensis*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*, within five miles of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, thirty five miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-East, which was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, in the stead of *Populonium*, an ancient City on this Shoar, called *Sancto Barbato*; yet it is very small. It is built upon a Hill, and is under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

on the North *Massa*, *Massa Veternensis*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*, within five miles of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, thirty five miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and twenty from *Piombino* to the North-East, which was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, in the stead of *Populonium*, an ancient City on this Shoar, called *Sancto Barbato*; yet it is very small. It is built upon a Hill, and is under the Dominion of the Duke of *Florence*.

the Great *Massa*, is a small Territory between the States of *Genova* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Florence* to the North, the States of *Luca* to the East, and the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South, which is under its own Prince, who is of the House of *Cisano*; whereas before it was but a Principality. The principal places are *Massa*, and *Cararia*, which last is very small, is a Marquisate, and lies five miles from *Saraviana*.

to the South, and thirty from *Pisa* to the North.

Masserano, *Masseranum*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, seated upon a Hill sixteen miles from *Furea* to the East, and eight miles from *Vercelli* to the North. This is the Capital of a Principality, which is under its own Prince, who is under the Protection of the Pope, he has *Crevacore* and some other places of small importance.

Masulepatan, *Musulepatanum*, a City and Sea-Port in the Hither *East-Indies*, on the Shoars of the Bay of *Bengala*, in the Kingdom of *Golconda*, which has a convenient Harbour and a Castle, heretofore in the Hands of the Portuguese.

Matapan, *Tenarum*, the most Southern Cape of all *Europe*, in the *Morea*.

Matera, *Mateola*, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Basilicate*, and of the Territory of *Bari*, upon the River *Canapro*, seated in a Valley, surrounded on all sides with Mountains. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, and is now in a very good state; it stands thirty six miles from *Taranto* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West. Long. 40. 45. Lat. 40. 42.

Materan, *Materanum*, a great City on the South side of the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, one hundred Leagues from *Bantam* to the East, one hundred and twenty from *Blambuan*, and only forty from *Japara*. This is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, which is of great extent from East

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to West. This was once the Capital City of the whole Island of *Java*. Long. 135. 40. Southern Lat. 8. 20.

Matin, Mathis, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Durazzo*.

Matique, Matica, a Province in *Florida*, towards the *Apalasean Hills*.

Matragia, Messene, a very ancient, but ruined City in the *Morea*, on the Southern Shoar towards the West.

Matzuma, a Country in the Land of *Jesso*, lately discovered by the *Hollanders*, between *Japan* and *Tartary*, which has a City of the same Name. See *Jesso*.

Maudre, Modre, Maldra, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which ariseth near *Monfort*, and falls into the *Seyne* at *Mayenne*.

Maulcon, a Town in *Biscay*.

Mauli, Hirminius, a River in *Sicily*. See *Ragusa*.

Maulve. See *Mauve*, a River in *France*.

Mauwen-Haer, Sogdiana, a Province on the North-East of *Persia*.

Mauriac, Mauriacum, a Mountain in *Auvergne*.

Maurice, Mauritia, a City in *Brasil* in *Pernambuck*, built by *John Maurice* Prince of *Nassau*, in the year 1644, which was the Capital of the *Dutch* Plantations in those Countries, but was afterwards taken by the *Portuguese*. This City stands upon the River *Biberibi*, a little above its Mouth, two *Spanish* Leagues from *Orinda* to the South, and has a fine Port near *Reciff*. It was called by the *Dutch* *Mauritiusstadt*.

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Mauritz-Eylands, Cygnea, an Island in the *Aethiopian* Sea, upon the Coast of *Africa*, called *Docerne* by the *Portuguese*, who first discovered it. Long. 80. Lat. 20. South.

Mauritzlands, a part of *America, Megellanica*, in the Land of *Fire*, on the South of the Streights of *Megellan*, which lies most extended to the East of those Streights, and was first Discovered by the *Hollanders* in the year 1616. and had this Name from the Prince of *Orange*, who occasioned the Discovery.

Maurothalassa, the Euxine Sea.

Maurum, Taurus, a Mountain in *Asia*.

Mauve, Maloa, a small River in the Dukedom of *Orleanse*, which falls into the *Loyr* at *Mebun*, four Leagues beneath *Orleans* to the West. *Baudrand* writes *Maulve*.

Maxi, Loryma or *Laryma*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, over against the Isle of *Rhodes*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Rhodes*, from whence it stands twenty miles to the North.

Maydenburg. See *Magdeburg*, a City of the Lower *Saxony*.

Mayence. See *Menz*, a City of *Germany*, which is an Archbishop's See.

Mayenne, Meduana, a fine City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the River *Mayne*, six Leagues from the Borders of *Normandy* towards *Angers*, twenty miles from *Angers* to the North, and the same distance from *Dol* in *Bretagne* to the East, and from *Remes* to the North-East. This City is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Mayne, a German double burg, capital of the *Mayne*; a stream a Westward the *Redn* *furt, Wu* and cutting parts, it is *Frankfort* *Saal, Taub* *vers* into above *Me* *pius* laid a this River, continued. *La Mayne* *Meduana*, a ariseth in the the Borders of the South through the City the Castle of *tereth Anjou*, giers being a *Sartre* and the great *Loir* at Leagues to the *Mayo, Mai* the Coast of *riek* Ocean, which that belongs to is famous for under the *Port* 40. Lat. 50. *Mayo, Me* County in the the Province of is bounded on the So ty of *Galloway* that of *Roscome*

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Mayn, Meyn, Manus, a River of Germany, which ariseth from a double Spring in Mount *Fichtelburg*, called *Weisse-Mayn*, *White Mayn*, and *Rot-Mayn*, *Red Mayn*; which two uniting in one stream at *Culembach*, and flowing Westward near *Bamberg*, it receives the *Rednitz*, and *Wareres*, *Swinefurt*, *Wurtsburg* and *Vertheim*, and cutting *Franconia* into two parts, it passeth by *Asburg*, and *Frankfort*, (augmented with the *Saal*, *Tauber*, and some smaller Rivers) into the *Rhine*, near, but above *Mentz*, *Gustavus Adolphus* laid a Bridge of Boats over this River, which has not been since continued. See *Mentz*.

La Mayne, Mayenne, or *Majene*, *Meduana*, a River of France, which ariseth in the Territory of *Seex*, in the Borders of *Normandy*, and flowing South through *Maine*, Watereth the City of *Mayenne*, *La Val*, the Castle of *Gontser*, where it entereth *Anjou*, and a little above *Angiers* being augmented with the *Sartre* and the *Loir*, it falls into the great *Loir* above *Nantes* twelve Leagues to the East.

Mayo, Maii Insula, an Island on the Coast of *Africa*, in the *Atlantic* Ocean, which is one of those that belongs to *Cape Verde*, and is famous for its Salt Works; it is under the Portuguese. Long. 366. 40. Lat. 50. 00. North.

Mayo, Mayensi Comitatus, a County in the West of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which is bounded on the West by the Ocean, on the South with the County of *Gallway*, on the East with that of *Roscomen*, and on the North

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with *Slego*. It is a fruitful pleasant County, rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks and Honey; taking its Name from *Maio*, a small City which is a Bishops See, in the Roman Provincial called *Mageo*, but that Bishoprick is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Toam*, and the Jurisdiction is Assigned to that of *Kilaley*, in the Barony of *Tyr Auley*. There lies in this County a vast Lake called *Logh Mesk*, in which are two small Islands with strong Forts, belonging to the Family of *Burkes*, who raised heretofore great Rebellions in this County. *Cambden*.

Mazagan, Mazaganum, a City or Fort in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, in the Province of *Ducala*, with a Harbour upon the *Atlantic* Ocean, and a very strong Fort in the Hands of the Portuguese, eighteen Leagues from *Cape Cantin* to the North-East.

Mazandran, Mazandaranum, a City and Province in *Persia*, on the South Shoar of the *Caspian* Sea. *Olearius*.

Mazar, Babylon, an ancient City in *Egypt*.

Mazara, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, on the Southern Shoar near the South-West Cape, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Palermo*; it is seated in the Valley or Province of *Mazara*, at the Mouth of a small River of the same Name, and it has a large, safe, convenient Haven, and is well fortified. It lies thirty miles from *Trepano* to the South, and sixty from *Gergenti* to the West.

The Province of *Mazara*, is one of the three into which *Sicily* stands

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now divided on the North, West and South. It is surrounded with the Sea, but on the East it has the *Valley de Demona*, and *De Noto*, which are the other two Provinces. the principal City is *Palermo*, the rest are *Trepano*, *Marsella*, *Mazara*, and *Gergenti*.

Mazarisci, *Hippici*, a Branch of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*.

Mazira, an Island in the Red Sea, belonging to *Arabia*.

Mazro, a small Town in the *Valtoline*, where the French under the Conduct of the Duke of *Roban* gained a memorable Victory over the Imperialists in the Year 1635.

Meaco, *Meacum*, a vast City in the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nippon*, in the Province of *Fetseng*, called by the Inhabitants *Cabucoma*; it has a Royal and a Princely Palace, in which their Kings formerly lived, and a fine Haven, and is still very great and populous, but yet it is much diminished since the Court went to reside at *Isdo*, one hundred and twenty five miles from this City to the West.

Mearon, *Mearus*. See *Rio Major*, a River of *Galiccia* in *Spain*.

Meath, *Medja*, a County in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish* *Midh*; is bounded on the East by the County of *Fynгал*, and *Kildare*, separated by the River *Bayne*, on the South by *Kildare*, and *Kings* County, on the West by *Rescomen* and *Longford*, and on the North by the County of *Monaghen*; and is divided into two parts, by the Names of East and West *Meath*. An ancient *English* Pen saith, it is very fruitful and

M E

pleasant to the Eye, well watered with Rivers, abounding with Fish, full of Cattle, and well supplied with Corn, and that the Woods and Marshes in the Skirts of it, make the access so difficult on all sides, that it is justly called the Chamber of *Ireland*. In the XXXVIII. year of *Henry VIII*. this County being thought too big to be Governed by one Sheriff, was divided by Act of Parliament, into two Counties.

Meaux, *Melde*, *Fatinum*, a City in the Province of *Brie*, of which it is the Capital, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*: it is a delicate, populous City, seated upon the *Marne*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, eighteen from *Reims* to the South-West, and twenty five from *Amiens* to the South.

Mecca, *Mecque*, a City in *Arabia*, which *Bellonius* in his *Observations* thinks was called by ancient *Petrea*, but others upon better Reasons, suppose to be their *Marraba*. It stands upon the River *Chaibar*, in a Valley, ten days Journey from *Medina*, and is twice so big as it, and about forty miles from the Shoars of the Red Sea to the East; it is compassed on all sides by Mountains; the Soil of it is dry and barren; and yet it is much frequented by vast Shoals of *Mahometans*, which from all parts come thither every year, to celebrate the Memory of that grand Impostor *Mahomet*, who in the Year 622. first began to settle his abominable Doctrine, to the ruin of so great a part of Mankind. In this City, the *Mahometans* pay so great

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a respect to this Place, that should any Christian be found in or near this City they would burn him alive. For the rest the Reader may consult *M. Thevenot's Travels*. See *Medina*.

Mechelen, Malines, Mechlinia, a City in *Brabant*, which was made an Archbishop's See by Pope Paul IV. It is called by the *French Malines*, and by the *Spaniards Malinas*. It is seated upon the River *Dender*, in the midst of the Dukedom of *Brabant*, between *Antwerp*, *Brussels* and *Lovain*, about four Leagues from each of them. It fell to the Bishop of *Liege* by Inheritance, as Heir of the Family of *Berthold*, and in the year 1328. was sold by him to *Reginald Duke of Guelderland*, for forty thousand Crowns, who again sold it to *Lewis Earl of Flanders*, who in the year 1346. granted it to the Duke of *Brabant*. Before these times it was an Imperial Free City, but was long since exempt. Till the year 1503. it was the seat of the Great Council, which Governed all these Countries, which was then removed to *Brussels*.

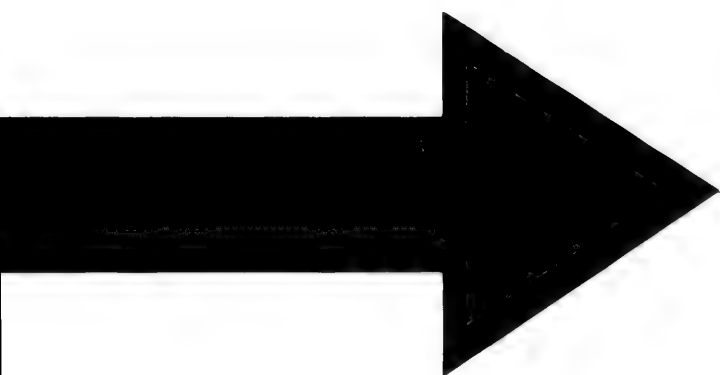
Mechoan, a Province of New Spain in *America*, between *Mexico* to the East, and New *Galicia* to the West, which is extended eighty Leagues upon the *Pacific Ocean* to the South. The City of *Mechoan* gives it this Name, which is very great, and populous, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and lies forty seven *Spanish Leagues* from *Mexico* to the West, and seven Leagues from the Lake of *Mechoan* to the South. This Word in the *Indi-*

an Tongue, signifies the *Fishing-Place*.

Meckelburg, Megalopolis, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Saxony*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*, and the Capital of the Dukedom of *Meckelburg*, but is now ruined, nothing remaining but a Castle near the *Baltick Sea*, one German mile from *Wismar* to the South, and three from *Swerin* (which is now the Bishops See) to the North. This in the times of the *Vandals*, and *Heruli*, was the greatest City in *Europe*; and was ruined by removing the Ducal Seat to *Wismar*, because this Town was too big to be fortified, as *Crantius* saith.

The Dukedom of *Meckelburg*, is a Province of *Germany* in the Lower *Saxony*, of considerable extent; on the North it is bounded with the *Baltick Sea*, on the East by *Pomerania*, on the West by *Holstein* and *Lawenburg*, and on the South by the Marquitate of *Brandenburg*. It is now under two Princes of the same Family; the Eastern under the Duke of *Gustrow*, and the Western under the Duke of *Swerin*. The *Vandals*, *Heruli*, and *Burgundians*, were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country. The Dukes of this Country are descended from *Peribislaus* the last King of the *Heruli*, who being Conquered by *Henry the Lion*, was forced about the year 1158. to take the Title of Duke instead of King, as an Homager to the House of *Saxony*. But this Division was made about the Year 1592. upon the Death of *John* the last single Duke of this intire Dukedom. The Reformati-





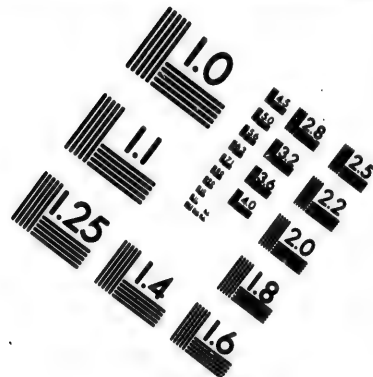
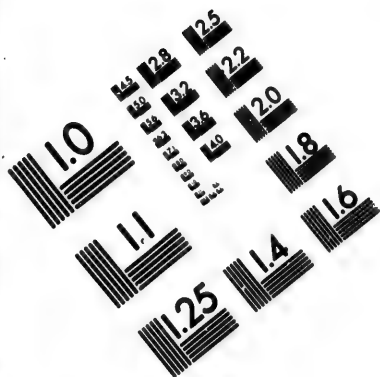


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)

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on was imbraced betimes in this Country.

Medelpad, Medelpadia, a Province of Sweden, which is a part of *Angerman*, between *Helsinga* to the South, and *Angerman* properly so called, and *Fenneland* to the North, and the *Baltick* Sea to the East, and *Dale Carle* to the West.

Medemblick, a Town in West *Friesland*, one of the *United Provinces* of the *Low Countries*, seated upon the *Zuyder Sea*, upon which it has a large and secure Haven, four Dutch miles from *Alkmar* to the North, two and an half from *Hoorn* to the same quarter, over against the Isle of *Wiermergen*, two miles East and above eight from *Amsterdam* to the North. It is in the Maps *Medemblick*.

Medina Celi, Ecelesta, a small Roman City in Old *Castile* in Spain, built upon an Hill, near the River *Xalon* [*Salo*] which falls into the *Ebro*, four Leagues above *Saragoza*, which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family *de Cerda*, which is one of the Noblest Families in Spain, and pretends a Right to the Crown of that Kingdom. This City stands two Leagues from the Fountains of the River *Xalon* to the East, thirty one from *Madrid* to the North-East, and thirty four from *Saragoza* to the South-West.

Medina Sidonia, Asindum, a Town in *Andaluxia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is now made famous by giving the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Gusman* in Spain; it stands upon a Hill, nine miles from *Cadix* to the East, and twenty five from *Malaga* to the West, and

was once a Bishops See, as *Hanbert* avers.

Medina Talmabi, that is, the City of the Prophet; a City in *Arabia*, upon the River *Laakie*; thirty miles from the *Red Sea* to the East, two hundred from *Mecca* to the North, having a Port upon the *Red Sea*, called *Jambi*, at the Mouth of the River. Long. 70. 10. Lat. 26. 00. according to our last Maps. This City was of old called *Jarrib*; and by *Stephanus Jarrippa*; by *Ptolemy Latrippa*; and at present *Merina, Medina*. It is seated in a Plain, between Mount *Obod* to the North, and Mount *Air* to the South. *Mahomet* the grand Impostor, who was born here in the Year 560. finding his Countrymen not over-much inclined to imbrace his new Doctrines, fled from hence to *Mecca* in the Year 617. And having there by his Impostures gathered a great Rabble, and pretending a quarrel against the *Jews*, who had a Synagogue in this City, He attempted to reduce it by force of Arms unprosperously at first, but with better success the second time, and thereupon he turned the *Jewish Synagogue* into the first Mosque for the Exercise of his new Religion. But they of *Mecca* being Alarmed with this Conquest, in the next place took up Arms against him, and prevailed too at first, but in the second Battel were defeated and subdued, and thereupon he fixed his chief Seat at *Mecca*, where he died in the Year 631. at sixty three years of Age, according to some at seventy; twenty three years of which he spent in propagating his abominable Doctrines, thir-

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thirteen at *Medina*, and ten at *Mecca*, five of which ten years followed his Conquering *Mecca*.

The *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the *Romans*, *Maré Internum*, by the *French*, *Italian*, and *Spaniards*, with little difference the *Mare Mediterraneum*, by the *Germans*, *das Mittelländisch Meer*, by the *Dutch*, *het Middellandsche Zee*, by the *Poles*, *Morze Śródziemne* &c., by the *Turks*, *Le Dengez*. This is the most Celebrated Sea in the whole World, first discovered, and most used by mankind. It breaks in from the *Atlantick Ocean*, between *Spain* and *Africa*, by a Strait of seven Miles broad, as the *Ancients* report it; on the North it has *Europe*, on the East *Asia*, and on the South *Africa*. This is called by various Names, as to its parts, that Branch of it which lies between *Spain*, *France*, and *Italy*, is called the *Tyrrhenian Sea*; that which lies between *Italy* to the West, *Greece* and *Dalmatia* to the East, the *Adriatick*, now the Gulph of *Venice*, and the *Ionian Sea*; that which parts *Greece* from *Asia* to the *Dardanelles*, formerly called the *Aegean Sea*, is now called the *Archipelago*; that which expands it self between *Greece* and *Asia*, as far as *Constantinople*, is called the *Propontis*, or Sea of *Constantinople*; and that much more extended Sea, North of *Constantinople*, lying between *Europe* to the North and West, *Asia* to the East, and *Anatolia* to the South, is called the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*. To give an exact account of all the smaller parts of it, would

too much exceed my narrow bounds.

Medniky, *Mednicia*, a small City of *Poland*, in *Samogitia*, sometimes called *Womia*, seated near the Fountains of the River *Wirwitz*. It is the See of the Bishop of *Samogitia*, Founded by *Wenceslaus* King of *Poland*, in the year 1413. and stands fifteen Polish Miles from *Memel*, and the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea* to the East, and thirty from *Riga* to the South-West.

Medoc, *Medulanus*, a small Tract in *Aquitain*, between the Mouth of the *Garonne* to the North, and the Bay of *Aquitain* to the West, and *Bordeaux* to the East. There is not above three or four small Towns in it.

Medway, *Vaga*, a River of *Kent*, which riseth in the *Weald* or *Wild*; in the South-West part of that County; at *Penhurst* it receives the *Eten* out of *Surrey*, and so dividing it self into five streams it surrounds *Tunbridge*, from thence passing North-East it goes to *Maidston*, and from thence to *Recheester*, by which time it is become exceeding great, by the concurrence of many Rivers it takes in its short Course; yet here he is covered by a Stone Bridge, beneath which he becomes capable of the greatest Ships, and in his Bed the Royal Fleet of *England* Rides in time of Peace; below this Town he forms the Isle of *Shepey*, one of his Mouths entering the Ocean at *Sherness*, and the other at *Shellness*, above eight Miles from each other. In the year 1667. the *Dutch Fleet* entered this River

June 22. having with their Cannon battered down the Paper Fort at *Shernefs*, where they carried off the Royal *Charles*, and burnt and spoiled four or five other Ships.

Megara, a City of *Achaia*, which in ancient times was called *Nisa*, or *Nissæa*; it stands at the North-West Point of the Bay of *Corinth*, near the *Hexamilia*, or *Isthmus*, two Miles from the Sea Shoar, and twenty six from *Athens* to the West, and the same distance from *Corinth* to the North East. This was the Birth-place of *Euclid*, the Master of the Mathematicks. This City lies in Lat. 38. 05. which is the true height of *Athens*. Mr. *Wheeler*, who saw this place, thus describes it. It is situate in a Valley, between the Mountain *Kerata* North, which has a Ridge running Northward, to joyn with Mount *Citharon* at the bottom of the Bay of *Corinth*, now called *Livadostro*, the Mountain called *Macripaldi* to the West towards *Corinth*, the Mountain of *Palaiso Bouni* South-East, and the Bay of *Livadostro* North-West. This Plain is reasonably fruitful, and is twenty Miles in Compass. The City was anciently built upon two Rocks, now one of the Rocks is desolate, the other has about three or four hundred pitiful Cottages, built one Story high, and close together, the Walls of which are the ruins of the former Houses, or a few Faggots covered with Clay: Chimnies they have none, except it be a hole in the top of the House, or the Door. There live no Turks here; and the Christians are in

that perpetual fear of the Pirates, that they flee upon the sight of a Boat, or the barking of their Dogs. Thus far Mr. *Wheeler*. pag. 431.

Meissen, *Misnia*, a Territory and City of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburg*, and is under the Dominion of its own Bishop, but is now in the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, as Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Misnia*. It stands three German Miles from *Dresden* to the East, nine from *Leypsig* to the same Quarter, and twelve from *Wittenberg* to the South, upon the Western Shoar of the River *Elbe*. This City was built by *Henry* the Faulkoner, who constituted the Marquess of *Misnia* in the year 928. *Sigismund* the Emperor, in the year 1423. granted to its Marquess, within the Dukedom of *Saxony*, the Electoral Dignity. Its Bishop was one of them that led the way to the Reformation, by ejecting the Pardon-mongers in 1500. and in the year 1581. the Reformation was settled here, and the *Augustine* Confession embraced. This is at this day a Great, Rich, Populous City, and has belonging to it a Castle.

Mela, a River in *Lombardy*, which washeth the Walls of *Brescia*, and then falls into the *Oglio*.

Meldola, *Meldula*, a small Town in the Dominions of the Church in *Romandiola*, in the Confines of *Tuscany*, upon the River *Bedro*, or *Ronco*, which falls beneath *Ravenna*.

Ravenna, into Miles from This is said and a Sovereign in the Po *Pamfilio*.

Melfi, *Melfi*, the City of the Kingdom of the *Basilicata* See, under the *cerenza*, or exempt from its own Archbishop well peopled the Borders of towards the *Melfi*, or from the River Miles from *Naples* almost forty South.

Mellila, *Mellila*, *Rabat* in *Barbary*, formerly of *Spain*. It is of *Fez*, in the *Territory*, and King of 1496. who gave it. It is in the *Mediterranean* Plain, at the foot of the Mountain of *Gibraltar* and *Almeria* City being besieged this year 1687 five hundred on October 3. were killed.

Melinde, *Melinde*, a Kingdom in *India*.

Meliso, *Meliso*, a

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venna, into the *Ionian Sea*, ten
Miles from *Forli* to the South.
This is said to be a Marquisate,
and a Sovereignty, and to be
in the Possession of Prince
Pamfilio.

Melfi, *Melphis*, *Melphia*, a Ci-
ty of the Kingdom of *Naples* in
the *Basilicate*, which is a Bishop's
See, under the Archbishop of *A-*
cerenza, or *Maseola*, but is now
exempt from the Jurisdiction of its
own Archbishop. It is a great and
well peopled City, and stands in
the Borders of the *Capitanate* to-
wards the Mountains upon the Ri-
ver *Melfi*, or *Molpa*, four Miles
from the River *Ofanto*, sixty five
Miles from *Naples* to the East, and
almost forty from *Manfredonia*,
South.

Mellila, *Ryffadurum*, a Town
in *Barbary*, subject to the King
of *Spain*. It lies in the Kingdom
of *Fez*, in the Province of *Garet*,
or *Jeyrai*, and was taken by *Ferdin-*
and King of Spain, in the year
1496. who gave order for the For-
tifying it. It is seated on the
Mediterranean Sea, in a fruitful
Plain, at the foot of a Moun-
tain, almost forty German Miles
from the Mouth of the Streights
of *Gibraltar* to the East, over a
point *Almeria*, in *Granada*. This
City being besieged by the *Moors*
this year 1687: the Garrison slew
five hundred of them in one Salley,
October 3, whereupon the next
day they left the Town and
drew off.

Melinde, *Melinda*, a Town and
Kingdom in *Zanguebar* in *A-*
frica.

Melira, *Milerum*, a small City

in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the
further *Calabria*, which is a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop
of *Regio*, but exempt from his Ju-
ridiction. Pope *Gregory VII*.
Translated this See from *Tauria-*
num, a ruined City, in the year
1075. This City is called *Melisa*,
by *Cicero*, and stands between *Co-*
senza to the North, and *Regio* to
the South, forty Miles from either,
and five from *Nocera*, and the
Tyrrhenian Sea to the East. It
has been in a decaying condition
a long time, but especially since
the year 1638. in which it suf-
fered very much by an Earth-
quake.

Melli, *Mellum*, a Kingdom in
Nigritia in *Africa*, in which the
River *Niger* is first divided into
several Branches. It is bounded
on the East by the Kingdoms of
Mandinga, and *Malegnera*, and
on the West by the *Atlantick*
Ocean.

Melum, *Melodunum*, a City of
France, in the Province of *Brie*,
in the Borders of *Gastinois*, in
the *Generalité* of the Isle of
France, upon the *Seyne*, four
Leagues from *Fountainbleau* to
the South-East, ten from *Paris*
to the South, and three from *Cor-*
beil. In this City died *Robert*
King of *France*, in the year 1030.
and *Philip I.* in 1109.

Memel, *Memelium*, a Town in
the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the
Province of *Samogitia*, seated up-
on the Banks of the *Baltick Sea*,
thirty *Polish* Miles from *Kening-*
spers to the North, and thirty eight
from *Riga* to the South-West.
Baudrand ascribes it to *Russia Re-*
galis

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gain, and to the County of *Sambienfi*, and saith it has a strong Castle; and a Lake, and a safe Harbour. This Town was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, in the year 1628. but after this it was reitored to the *Poles*, under whom it now is, having been almost intirely ruined by Fire in the year 1678. it is now rebuilt. Long 50.00. Lat 56.

Memel, *Chronus*, a River which ariseth in *Litbuania* about fifteen *Polish* Miles South of *Minski*, and which is called *Niemen* by the *Poles*. It watereth *Grodno*, and *Kowna*, and entering *Prussia Regia*, is called *Ressi*, and falling at last into the Lake of *Memel*, by the Town of *Memel*, entereth the *Baltick* Sea at *Kowna*. This River takes in the *Vill*, which watereth *Vilna*, and is one of the moit considerable Rivers in these parts.

Memmingen, Drufomagus, Memminga, an Imperial Free City in *Schwaben* in Germany, upon the River *Iler*, seven German Miles from *Ulm* to the South, and nine from *Ausburg* to the North-West.

Menan, Menaniam, a vast River in the further *East-Indies*, which ariseth out of the Lake of *Chiammay*, and passing the Kingdoms of *Pegua*, and *Siam*, it watereth *Odia*, or *Siam*, the Capital of that Kingdom, and *Anio*, and then by two great Mouths falls into the Bay of *Siam*, in Long. 328.

Steuarn, the Isle of Man.

Mende. Sec Mende.

St. Menchault, Santhe Menchault, a strong Town in Cham-

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paign, which was put into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, by the Prince of *Conde* in the year 1652. and recovered back to *France* in the year 1653. It is seated in the Territory of *Argonne*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Aisne*, *Axona*, nine Leagues from *Verdun* to the South, and six from *Bar le Duc* to the North-West. It has a Castle of great strength. *Baudrand* writes this *St. Menbould*; the Maps *St. Manbeu*.

Mengrelia, Colchis, a Province in *Asia*, in *Georgia*, towards the North, and the *Euxine* Sea which bounds it on the West, *Abasia* separated from it by the River *Cera*, now called *Colours*, lies on the North, *Guriel* on the South, cut off by the *Phasis*, now *Rione*, and *Imaretza* and *Susan* on the East. This Country is well watered, and fruitful, and is under a Prince of its own, Descended of the Kings of *Georgia*. It had a City called *Sebastopolis*, which is now swallowed up by the Waters. See *Archangelus Lamberus*, and Sir *John Chardin*, the first of which lived many years in this Country, and the latter has lately published an account of what he saw there. For their manners see *Georgia*. The present Prince of *Mengrelia* is the eighth of this Family, and is Tributary to the *Turks*, whose Tribute is only sixty thousand *Ek* of Linnen Cloth made in the Country, and this is as much as he can well afford, his Revenue not exceeding twenty thousand *Crown* the year, much of which is raised from his Subjects, sold for Slaves to the *Turks*, to the number of

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seven or eight thousand in a year,
which with their perpetual and
erce Wars, has so depopulated
this Country, that this Prince is
not able to bring above four
thousand Horse, and three hundred
Foot into the Field, and might
asily be totally subdued by the
Turks if it were thought worth
the while, or possible to keep a
oring People, who have neither
Towns nor Cities, in subjection
when they are once Conquered.

Menasco. See *Rio Orio*, a Ri-
er of *Guipuscoa* in Spain.

Menorca, *Minorca*, an Island
in the Mediterranean Sea.

Meneteth, *Menbitia*, a Coun-
ty in the North of Scotland, which
is bounded on the West by *Le-*
nox, and the Lake *Lomond*, on
the North by *Albain*, on the East
by *Stratberne*, and on the South by
Merling and *Lenox*. The prin-
cipal Town in it is *Dumblain*.
The *Damnii* inhabited in ancient
times a part of this County, in
the Opinion of Mr. *Cambden*.

Merense, *Myndus*, a City of
Caria, in the Lesser Asia, which
was a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Stouropolis* [*Santa Croce*.]
is even now the Capital of the
Province, and the Seat of a Turk-
ish Governour, and stands sixteen
German Miles South of *Ephesus*,
on the Archipelago, and five
Miles West of *Melasso*. From
this City, *Caria* is now called
conquered by the Turks.

Meinz, *Meintz*, *Moguntia*, *Ma-*
guntiacum, a City of Germany,
of great antiquity, called by the
inhabitants, *Mayntz*, by the
French, *Mayence*, by the Spani-

ards and Italians, *Magonza*. It
stands in the Lower Circle of the
Rhine, upon the *Rhine*, six Ger-
man Miles from *Frankfort* on
the *Mayne* to the West, eighteen
from *Treves*, and fifteen from
Spire to the North. This City is
mentioned by *Ptolemy* and *Taci-*
tus. It has its Name from the
River *Spain* or *Spoin*, which falls
into the *Rhine* over against it, and
is the ancientest City in that part of
Germany, as having been certainly
built before the Birth of our Sa-
viour, it being a City in the times
of *Drusus*, General to *Augustus*.
Florus, lib. 4. In the year 745. it
was made an Archbishops See, in-
stead of *Wormes*, to which it was
a Suffragan See before. It was
very severely treated by *Frederick*
Enobarbus, the Emperor, in 1158.
But was rebuilt and restored by
Ordo IV. In the year 1462. it
was taken October 27. by *Adol-*
phus Nassaw, its Bishop; and
whereas before it was Imperial
and Free, it has been ever since
subject to its own Archbishops:
There was an University opened
here in the year 1482. others say
in 1461. *Gustavus Adolphus* en-
tered this place in Triumph, De-
cember 14. 1631. In 1635. this
City was retaken from the *Swedes*,
but the next year they again re-
took it, and kept it till the Peace
of *Munster*. This City claims
also the invention of Printing a-
bout 1430. It is a strong place,
and well guarded (saith Dr. Brown)
has many Churches and Monaste-
ries, and some fair Buildings;
especially those of Publick Con-
cern, but the narrowness of the
Streets

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Streets and many old Houses, take away much from the Beauty of it. It is most extended towards the River, and that part excels the other also towards the Land, as being more populous, and better built. It paid to the King of Sweden, as a Ransom, above an hundred thousand Dollers, which shews its Wealth. This Prince built a Bridge over the Main here, and another over the Rhine, partly upon Piles of Wood, and partly upon Boats, the first of these is taken away, but the latter is continued still. The Archbishop of this City is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College; and in all publick Conventions he sits at the Right Hand of the Emperor, and is the Successor of Boniface, an Englishman, who very much promoted the Christian Faith in these parts.

The Electorate of *Mentz*, *Moguntina Ditio*, called by the Inhabitants, *Maintzische*, by the Germans, *das Churfurstenthumb von Mayntz*, is a small Province in the Lower Circle of the Rhine, under the Dominion of this Archbishop, stretching from East to West, between the Territories of *Wetervau*, and *Westerwall* to the North, and the Lower Palatinate to the South. The bounds cannot be exactly stated, because the Dominions belonging to this Bishoprick, lie disperled in *Francia*, and the other Circles, and so render this Elector the less considerable; but then Dr. *Heyn* observes that a Bishop of *Mentz* subscribed in the Council of *Colen* in

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the year 347. So that this Bishoprick was only Refounded in the year 745. after the Barbarous Nations had extirpated Christianity here. And Dr. *Brown* saith the Soil of this Country is fertile, and abounds with all sorts of Provisions, and excellent Wines: So that his Revenue will afford him six or seven thousand Crowns a year.

Meppen, *Meppa*, a City in *Westphalia*, in the Bishoprick of *Munster*, upon the River *Hase*, which falls into the *Emes*, a little below *Lingen*, eleven Miles from *Emden* to the South, and thirteen from *Munster* to the North.

Merch. See *March*, a County in *Scotland*.

Merdin, *Marde*, a City of *Assyria*, upon the River *Tigris*, at the Confines of *Mesopotamia*, which is now an Archbishopric in the Province of *Diarbeck*, at the Confines of the Greater *Armenia*, thirty German Miles from *Maidferquen* to the South, twenty from *Caraemis* to the East, and thirty from *Nisibin* to the North. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 36. 10.

Mergesheim, a Town in *Francia* in *Germany*, which was made famous by a defeat of the *Franks* in the year 1645. It lies upon the River *Gollach*, in the County of *Wersheim*, four German Miles from *Wurtzburg* to the South-West, and nine from *Hailbrun* to the North-East.

Merbern, the same with *Meravia*, a Province in *Germany*.

Merida, *Emerita*, a City in *Spain*, which was heretofore

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Archbishops See, and the Seat of
the Courts of Justice, for the
Province of *Extremadura*, upon
the River *Guadiana*, twelve Miles
above *Badajoz* to the East, four-
teen from *Alcantara* to the
South-East, thirty from *Calatrava*
to the West, and twenty five from
to the North. It is now ve-
ry small, and in a declining con-
dition, only the *Spaniards* (in
those Hands it is) have bestowed
in late years something in Forti-
fying it against the *Portuguese*.
Meridiano, the same with *Lam-
bro*, a River in the Dukedom of
Calan. See *Lambro*.

Merionethshire, *Mervinia*, is
one of the twelve Shires in the
Principality of *Wales*, called by
the Inhabitants, *Merionethshire*,
to the North it has *Carnarvon* and
Merionethshire, on the East *Montgomery*,
to the South *Cardigan*, cut off by
the River *Donny*, and on the West
is washed by the *Irish* Sea. It
is extremely Mountainous, Barren,
unpleasant, and exposed to raging
winds, having nothing of any va-
lue but their Cattle. This was the
seat of the *Ordovices* a *British*
Nation. It was not Conquered by
the *English* till the Reign of *Ed-
ward I.* in the year 1283. and in
the Reign of *Henry IV.* *Owen
I.* drew this County, and
Wales into a Combination a-
gainst that Prince, which might
have ended in the loss of *Wales*,
were a less martial Prince than he.
There is in this County no Town
Note.
Mernis, *Marnia*, a
County in the North-East part of
Wales, bounded on the South-

East by the *German* Ocean, on the
North-West by the County of
Marr, and on the South-West by
Angus; the chief Town of which
is *Fordun*. It is little, and lies in
the form of a Triangle.

Meroë, a very great Island, made
by the River *Nile* in *Ethiopia*,
which has this Name from the prin-
cipal City in the Island. It is now
called *Gueguere*, but by the Inha-
bitants, *Neube*. *Lobus*, a *Portu-
gal*, in his History of *Ethiopia*,
is of Opinion, that there is no
such Island as *Meroë*, and saith
the *Nile* makes never an Island in
Ethiopia; and that the Ancients
were much deceived in placing this
pretended Island so far from the
Red Sea, and therefore he is not
pleased with their conceit, who
make the Kingdom of *Goyaume*
to be *Meroë*; and upon the whole
he concludes the distance of the
place, and difficulty of access,
gave occasion to all those fictions
of the Ancients concerning this
Island, which by the Ancients was
placed in Lat. 16. 23.

Mersburgh, *Martinopolis*, *Mer-
siburgum*, a small City in *Misnia*
in *Germany*, which is a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Mag-
deburgh*, upon the River *Saal*,
three German Miles from *Hall* to
the South, and as many from *Leip-
sick* to the West. The Bishop of
this Diocese embraced the *Augu-
stine* Confession, in the year 1565.
And in the year 1592. *John George*,
Bishop of it, became Elector of
Saxony; and his Successors have
ever since been Administrators of
this Bishoprick, being Chosen up-
on every vacance, by the Chapter,
and

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nd in this Right they are possessed of the City of *Mersburgh*, which was once an Imperial Free Town, but long since exempted.

Sperley, the Arm of the Sea, into which the River *Dee* in *Wales* falls. See *Dee*.

Mesember, *Mesembria*, a City of *Thrace*, but ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Moesia* Inferior, and in our latter Maps placed in *Bulgaria*, on the North side of the great Mountain *Hermus*, upon the Shoars of the *Euxine* Sea, twenty seven German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-East, and thirty two from *Constantinople* to the North-West. It is now an Archbishops See, and in the Hands of the *Turks*.

Mesendin, the *Persian* Gulph.

Meftara, the same with *Cairoan*, or *Cyrane*, an ancient City in *Africa*. See *Cairoan*.

Messin. See *Mezz*.

Messina, *Messana*, an ancient and very Celebrated City, on the Eastern Shoar, near the most Northern Point of the Isle of *Sicily*, ten Miles from *Reggio* in *Italy*, sixty from *Caesarea* to the North, and an hundred and fifty from *Palermo* to the North-East, it is a Great, Rich, well Traded City, an Archbishops See, the Capital of the Province of *Demona*, and the second City in the Island, being five Miles in Compass, and having an Harbour of great safety, and wonderfully frequented by Merchants. The City is nobly built, and has a Princely Palace, a well furnished Magazine, and great plenty of Silk Weavers. It is of a long figure, and has four great Suburbs.

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Charles V. in the year 1535. spent very much in fortifying this City, and built four Castles to that purpose. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the *Saracens* by *Roger the Norman*, in 1060. The *Spaniards* provoked this City so far, that in 1674. it shook off the Yoke, and the *Spaniards* were never able to reduce the place again under their obedience, till March 16. 1678. The Inhabitants of the City pretend to have a Letter which was Written to them by the *Virgin Mary*, and they have great reason to value that singular favour.

Messo, *Bermius*, a Mountain lying between *Macedonia*, *Thracia*, and *Epirus*, called in the latter Maps *Mezova*. It stretches from North-West to South-East, and ends at the North Point of the Isle of *Negropont*, and seems to be the same with Mount *Pindus* or a part at least of it.

Mesima, *Medama*, a River of the further *Calabria*; it falls into the Sea about four Miles South of *Nicotera*.

Metelin, *Lesbos*, *Mitylene*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, on the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, six Miles from its Shoars to the South. It is now commonly called *Mitilene* from its principal City, which is seated on the East side of the Island and is an Archbishops See. it has two other Cities, which are *Shopricks*, that is *Geremia*, and *Calono*, the Circuit of this Island is an hundred and forty Miles, length from North to South. It was under the Family of *Carolus*, from the year 1535.

to the year 1535. taken from the last Prince *James II.* This Family Extraction, ally said to der the Stat written also

Metramo, a small town, the further, Sea, eleven Miles.

Metoro, a Dukedom, the Dukedom, riseth in the

near *Borgo*, a small East ward) *St. Andrea* but in the *Mar* South, and was *Forum Sempre* the Gulph of *Panno* to the *Mar* to the South

Mezz, *Mes*, an Archbishops See in *Calabria*, under *Geremia*. It stands where it takes

ten Leagues from *North*, and *V* and sixteen from *South*. This City is the Capital of the Kingdom of *Mezz*; since sometimes an Imperial Free City, it is exempted, it is to the Hand of *Charles V.* the powerful Army and omitted the Art Co

ear 1535. spending this City, and then to that part as recovered on the Saracens by in 1060. This City shook off the yoke of the Saracens were near the place again, till the inhabitants of the have a Letter sent to them by the and they have given that singular fa-

ius, a Mountain in Macedonia. The river, called in the river. It stretches East to South-East, and falls into the North Point of the river, and seems to rise from Mount Pindus, and falls into it.

Madama, a River in Calabria; it falls into the sea four Miles South

esbos, Mitylene, an Archipelago, on the lesser Asia, six Miles to the South.

only called Mitylene, the principal City, which is on the East side of the island.

the bishops See. It is a city, which are called is Gerema, and is the circuit of this island.

and forty Miles North to South from the Family of the year 1535.

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to the year 1462. when it was taken from *Dominico Caselusia*, the last Prince of this Race, by *Maximilian II.* Emperor of the Turks. This Family being of a *Genouese* Extraction, the Island is generally said to have been so long under the States of *Genova*. It is written also *Mettelen*.

Metramo, or *Marro*, *Metaurum*, a small River of *Calabria* the further, which falls into the sea, eleven Miles South of *Nicozara*.

Metoro, *Metaurum*, a River in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which arises in the Confines of *Tuscany*, near *Borgo S. Sepulchro*, and running East watereth (saith *Baudrand*) *St. Angelo*, and *Urbino*, but in the Maps it is placed more South, and watereth *Fossombrone*, *Forum Sempronii*, and so falls into the Gulph of *Venice*, between *Fano* to the North, and *Sinigaglia* to the South.

Metz, *Metsa*, *Metin*, a City, and bishops See in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, under the Archbishop of *Trier*. It stands upon the *Moselle*, where it takes in the *Seille*, *Sala*, ten Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, and *Verdun* to the East, and sixteen from *Trier* to the South. This City was at first the Capital of the Kingdom of *Austrasia*, and was sometimes called the Kingdom of *Metz*; after this it was an Imperial Free City, and being exempted, it fell in the year 1552. into the Hands of the *French*. *Charles V.* the same year with a powerful Army sat down before it, and omitted nothing that Courage or Art could dictate to re-

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cover it, but failing in the attempt, fell out with the World; and soon after resigned all his Dominions to his Son in 1555. and went into a Monastery.

Meulan, *Mulanum*, a Town and Fortress upon the *Seine*, in the Government of the Isle of *France*, which has a Stone Bridge over the River it stands, nine Leagues above *Paris* to the West.

Meurs, *Meursia*, a small City of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, though seated in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, which is an Earldom, and belongs, together with its Territory, to the Prince of *Orange*, by the gift of the last Countess in the year 1600. yet the Duke of *Brandenburg* lays claim to it, as Duke of *Cleves*, it lies two Miles from *Rheinburg* to the South, and one from the *Rhine* to the West, and about ten from *Cologne* to the North-West, and seven from *Cleves* to the South-West.

Meurthe, *Mourthe*, *Murta*, *Morta*, a River of *Lorain*; it arises from Mount *Vauge*, and watering *Nancy*, falls into the *Moselle*, three Leagues above *Pont Monfion*.

Meuse, *Mosa*, the same with the *Maes*, a River in the Low Countries.

Mexico, *Mexicum*, a vast City in the North America, the Capital of New Spain, and of a Province of the same Name in that Kingdom, the Seat of the Spanish Viceroy of the *West-Indies*, and an Archbishops See. This City stands upon the North side of a Lake of the same Name, in a most pleasant, fruitful, and large Plain,

ave with great the same distance from the Shoars
 a means to of the *Archipelago* to the East.
 e Waters other in the Kingdom of *Algier*, in *Afri-*
 o way to the Kingdom of *Algier*, in *Afri-*
 Causways, on the Province of *Tenez*, be-
 and South side, tween *Algier* and *Tremesin*.
 is the longest. *Mezzaba*, a Province in *Biledul-*
 169. 00. Lat. *Merida* in *Africa*, with a City of
 Spanish League the same Name, by the great River
 a, and the same between *Zeb* and *Tegerarina*, to the
 hoars of the Bay West.
 the Gulph of *Mezzovo*, *Pindus*, a Mountain
 are also two in the West and South of *Macedo-*
 called by the *nia*. See *Pindus*.
 y, one of which *Miana*, *Apamea*, or *Apamea*, a
 is seven Leagues City of *Media*. Long. 79. 50. Lat.
 ad, the other 4. 20.
 forty Leagues

See *Magdeburg*
 any.
 the German Name

Mayn.
 retended Island
Maroc.

Laderiacum, *Me-*
France in *Cham-*
 Territory of *Re-*
 and almost en-
 the *Maes*, and re-
 besides. It stands
 a League from
 ur beneath *Seld-*
 free from the *Co-*
burgh, eight from
 en from *Reim-*

on, a City of *Ca-*
 iler *Asia*, which
 is a Bishop's See
 bishop of *Sand-*
 ated between *Ma-*
panda, thirty *Mi-*
 now *Malasse*, and

Mary, a River in *Brasil*.
Middleburg, *Middleburgum*,
Helloburgum, a Town in *Zea-*
 nd, which is the Capital of the
 e of *Walcheren*, and was made a
 shops See, under the Archbishop
Urrechs, in the year 1559. It
 great, rich, and populous, and
 streamly well fortified, and has
 en under the *United Provinces*
 since the year 1574. in which
 was taken by their Forces from
 Spaniards. There is a Town
 Flanders, under the *United Pro-*
 vices, two German miles from
 ges to the North; and an Island
 the *East-Indies*, both called by
 same Name.

Middlesex, *Middlesexia*, *Tri-*
mities, is bounded on the North
Hartfordshire, on the West
Buckingham, separated by the
 er *Colne*, on the South by *Sur-*
 cut off by the *Thames*, and on
 East by *Essex*, divided from it
 the *Lea*. It is but nineteen En-
 miles in length, and sixteen
 breadth; to that it is one of the

least Counties in *England*, but then
 its fertility, and nearness to *London*,
 abundantly recompenseth this want
 of Extent. The ancient *British*
 Inhabitants were the *Trinobantes*,
 afterwards it was a part of the King-
 dom of the *East Saxons*; *Whites-*
 hall and *S. James*, the Royal Man-
 sions of the Kings of *England*, are
 both in this County, to which may
 be added *Hampton Court*, their
 Country House of Pleasure; and
LONDON the Capital of *En-*
gland, is its Head. The Honoura-
 ble *Charles Sackville* Earl of *Dor-*
set, is also Earl of *Middlesex*, by
 a Creation of Feb. 4. 1674.

Midoux, *Midorius*, a River in
Gasconne in *France*, which ariseth
 in the County of *Armagnac*, and
 floweth Westward through *Mar-*
san, the Capital of which it washeth,
 and then takes in the *Douff*, and
 beneath *Tartas* sixteen miles from
Bordeaux to the South, falls into
 the *Adour*.

Mignone, *Minio*, a River of *Ita-*
ly, which ariseth in *Sabatina*, and
 flowing through *S. Peters Patri-*
mony, falls into the *Tyrrhenian*
 Sea between *Civita Vecchia*, and
Cornetto.

Milan, *Milano*, *Mediolanum*,
 one of the greatest and most No-
 ble Cities in *Italy*; built by the
Galls in the year of *Rome* 345. and
 three hundred and fifty seven years
 before the Birth of our Saviour;
 others say it was built *Anno Mundi*
 2488. which is above one thousand
 years sooner. But however this be,
 the *Romans* certainly first took it
 in the year of *Rome* 531. *Marcel-*
lus their General Triumphant for
 the slaughter of *Viridomare* the

Hh Prince

Prince of it, and the taking this City. This City however joined with the *Carthaginians* in the Second *Punick* War, and was not reduced without the loss of six thousand of her Inhabitants. In the times of Christianity, being Converted by *S. Barnabas*, it became an Archbishops See, and suffered very much from the *Arian* Princes, though in the end it preserved the Catholick Faith. *Attila* King of the *Huns*, took and spoiled this, and several Neighbouring Cities, particularly *Florence* and *Verona*, in the Year of *Christ* 452. The next that became Masters of it were the *Lombards*, who possessed themselves of it about the year 570. It continued under this Nation till the year 774 under a Succession of XXIII. Princes. Only it is said *Aribert* XVII. King, gave the Duchy of *Milan* to the Church of *Rome*. But the Successors of this Prince not agreeing with the Popes, *Adrian* I. procured *Charles* the Great to destroy this Kingdom, who took *Desiderius*, and carried him Prisoner into *France*, and put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, in the year of *Christ* 774. It continued under this Family, and the Emperors of *Germany*, till the year 1161. when it took part with Pope *Alexander* III. against *Frederick* *Barbarossa*, and was for it Rased to the ground; but it recovered, and outing the Emperors about the year 1221. it became a Republick, and continued so till the year 1277. when it fell under *Otho* by the Title of *Visconti*, but as subject to the Emperors of *Germany*. *John Galeazzo* the eighth of

these, was made a Duke by *Wenceslaus* I. Emperor, in the year 1395. It continued under Dukes till *Lewis* XII. in the year 1501. by the Conquest of *Lewis* an usurping Duke got it; *Maximilian* got it from the *French* in 1513. and *Francis* a Brother of this *Maximilian*, the seventeenth Duke Succeeded him in 1529. *Francis* I. King of *France* won and lost it again in the year 1521. and being taken Prisoner by the Forces of *Charles* V. in the Battle of *Pavia* in the year 1525. he was forced for his Liberty to renounce all his Pretences to this Duchy, and upon the Death of *Francis Sforze*, in the year 1535. it was by *Charles* V. United for ever to the Crown of *Spain*, under which it still is. This is at this day after all these sufferings, the greatest and most beautiful City in all *Lombardy*, and the most populous too, its Inhabitants being thought to be two hundred thousand Souls. Its Trade is equal to its greatness; and the Inhabitants are very rich. It is seven miles in Compass, and has one of the strongest Cittadels in the World, with an University besides. It stands upon the River *Olona*, three hundred and twenty five miles from *Rome*, one hundred and sixty five from *Venice*, and two hundred and thirty from *Lyon*. Long. 31. 30. Lat. 44. 40.

The Dukedom of *Milan* is a part of *Lombardy*, which is bounded on the North by *Switzerland*, and on the East by the Republick of *Venice*, and the Dukedom of *Placencia*; on the South by the States of *Genova*; and on the West by *Monstriferat* and *Admont*.
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edmont. The Soil of this Duke-
 dom is extremely fruitful, Plain,
 and well watered, and very full of
 People, and conſequently well im-
 proved. But it eſpecially abounds
 with Vines and Barly. It was here-
 fore much greater than now it is,
 and contained twenty nine Cities,
 which are now reduced to ten,
 which are, *Aleſſandria, Bobbio, Co-
 mo, Cremona, Lodi, Milan, No-
 vara, Pavia, Tortona, and Vig-
 an.* Of the Fate and Hiſtory of
 this Dukedom, I have ſpoke in
 the Deſcription of the City, and I
 need add nothing here, but that it
 accounted the Richeſt and the
 nobleſt Dukedom in Chriſtendom,
 Flanders is the Nobleſt Earldom.
 Milol, Leebon, a River in Africa
 Cyrene.

Milero, Melira, Milerus, a City
 the Further Calabria. See Me-
 ro.

Milford Haven, a Celebrated
 Port in the County of Pem-
 broke in South Wales, upon the Iriſh

Milau, a Territory in Rovergue
 France, Ager *Emilianus*.

Milaud, Milhaud, Amilhanum,
 City of France, in the Province
 Rovergue, in the Borders of
 Aguedoc, upon the River Tarn,
 which watering *Alby*, falls into the
 Garonne. This City is ſeated in
 Candan, ſeven Leagues from Lo-
 ne to the North, and eight from
 to the North-Eaſt, and was
 heretofore very ſtrong.

Milo, Melos, an Iſland in the
 Egean Sea, or the Archipelago,
 which is ſixty miles in compaſs, ve-
 fruitful and well peopled, having
 City of the ſame Name, which

has a large and a ſafe Haven, de-
 fended by three Forts, ſeated on
 the South ſide of the Iſland, and
 which is a Biſhops See, under the
 Archbiſhop of Rhodes. It lies in
 the middle, between *Candy* and
Negropont. It was firſt inhabited
 by the Phœnicians, and after by the
 Greeks, who gave it this Name
 from its abundance of Honey.
 And it was the Country of *Diago-
 ras* the firſt Atheiſtical Philoſopher.
 It has plenty of delicate ſpotted
 Marble, and all kinds of Corn and
 Oyl, Pitch and Brimſtone, but it
 wants Wine.

Miloporomo, Miloporamos, a Ca-
 ſtle, and a Village belonging to it
 which has an Harbour, on the
 North Shoar of the Iſle of *Candy*,
 which is a Biſhops See, under the
 Archbiſhop of *Candia*, and is ſea-
 ted near the Mouth of the River
Arcadius, thirty miles from *Can-
 dia* to the Weſt. This Town and
 Caſtle is now in the Hands of the
 Turks.

Mina, or S George de Mina, a
 Caſtle in Guinee on the Coaſt de
 Or, which is of great ſtrength, and
 has belonging to it a very large
 Harbour. This Caſtle was firſt
 built by the French in 1383. but
 they being forced to leave it, the
 Portuguese in 1482. built another
 in the ſame place, which continued
 in their Hands till the year 1637.
 when the Hollanders took it from
 them. There is alſo a River cal-
 led *Mina*, in the Kingdom of *Al-
 gier*.

Mindanao, one of the greateſt of
 the Philippine Iſlands, which was
 heretofore under the Dominion of
 the Spaniards, but has now revolt-

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ed from them; it is in length from East to West, four hundred *Spanish* miles, and lies in Long. 150, and Lat. between 5, and 16. The principal City lies on the South-West side of the Island, and is of the same Name.

Minden, Minda, a strong City in *Westphalia*, in Germany, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*. It is also an Imperial and Free City, and a *Hanse Town*; and Governed by its own Officers; though it is but small. It stands nine German miles from *Osnabruck*, or *Osenburg* to the East, ten from *Hanover*, and twelve from *Forden* to the South. It was made a Bishops See in the year 780. and embraced the *Augustane* Confession in the Year 1582.

Mindora, one of the *Philippine* Islands, which lies in 145 deg. of Long. North-West of *Mindanao*, and South-West of *Luconia*, and North-East of *Paragoa*.

Mingrellia. See **Mengrelia.**

Minibar, India, a Province of Asia.

Minbo, or Minno, Minius, a River of Spain, which ariseth in Galicia, near the Village called IlCastro de Rey, four Leagues from Mondofiedo, and watering Lugo, and Orense, after it has divided Galicia into two parts, it becomes a boundary between it and Portugal; five Leagues beneath Tuy, it passeth into the Atlantick Ocean, between Bayona and Lima.

Minorca, an Island belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean Sea, which belonged to the Kingdom of Majorca; it is about fifty six miles

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in compass, and much of the same nature with *Majorca*; the principal Towns are *Cipadella*, seated on the West side of the Island; and *Porto Mahon* a delicate Haven.

*Mirali, the same with Derbent, a
City of Persia.*

Miranda de Douro, a City of *Portugal*, seated upon the North side of the River *Douro*, twelve Leagues from *Samora* to the West, and from *Salamanca* to the North West, and six from *Braganza* to the South. It was built in the year 1312. by *Dionysius* King of *Portugal*, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Braganza*, by Pope *Paul*. III. in 1555. And being a Frontier Town against the Kingdom of *Leon*, in the Western Confinnes of which it stands, is very strongly fortified.

Miranda de Ebro, a small City in Old Castile, which has a Castle upon the *Ebro*, in the Confiner of *Biscay* and *Castile*, seventeen miles from *Bilbao* to the South, thirteen from *Burgos* to the North East, and twelve from *Laguna* to the West.

Mirandola. *Mirandola*, a small but very strong City, which has a strong Castle, and is under its own Duke, who is a Sovereign Prince with a small Territory which belongs to it. This City stands twenty two miles from *Modena* to the North, ten from the *Po* to the South, and twenty seven from *Maroua* to the South-East.

Lo Stato della Mirandola, is a small Dukedom in the Lower Lombardy, which is bounded on the N. by the Dukedom of Mantua and on the South by that of Modena.

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dona. This Dukedom is a Fee of the Duchy of *Parma*, and together with *Concordia*, another small Town, makes the Patrimony of the *Pici*, who obtained it from *Marilda* Countess of *Parma*, in the year 1102. ever since which time they have enjoyed it.

Mivebeau, Mirabellum, a small City in the Province of *Poitou* in France, built upon an Hill, five Leagues from *Poitiers* to the North. It is now in a declining condition, and its Castle is demolished.

Mirecourt, Mirecurium, a City of the Upper *Lorain*, towards *Mount Vauze*, seven Leagues from *Nancy* to the South, and from *Toul* to the same quarter, and thirty six from *Dyon* to the North-East, six from the Confines of *Champagne* to the East.

Mirepoix, Mirapisca, a City of the Upper *Languedoc* in France, upon the River *Aers*, three Leagues from *Foix* to the East, and eleven from *Tolouse* to the South. It was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolouse*, by Pope *Clement XXII.* having been before a part of the Diocese belonging to that Archbishoprick.

Miron, or Euedicer, Serbes, a River in the Kingdom of *Algier*.

Missä, Senna, Sena, a River of Italy, which watereth *Urbino*, the Capital of the Dukedom of that name, and falls in the Gulph of *Genise*, four miles from *Signiglia* to the North-West. This River is called by the latter Geographers *Cefano*.

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Mistra, Lacedemon, Sparta, is an ancient and most famous City of *Peloponnesus*, or the *Morea*, seated upon the River *Eurotas*, now called *Vasilipotamo*, thirty miles from *Megalopolis* to the South, one hundred and twenty from *Athens* to the South-West, and twenty from the nearest Shoar of the *Mediterranean Sea*. Long. 48. 50. Lat. 38. 31. It is situate partly upon a Plain, and partly upon the Foot of *Mount Tayget*, which within Cannon Shot closeth it on the North, and the River descending from some Hills, on the North-West incompasseth it on the West and South. In ancient times it was as *Polybius* saith, forty eight Greek *Stades* in *Circuit*, which is six English miles, but then it had a very unhealthful situation, the Mountain on the North side cutting off the cooling Breezes, and redoubling by its reflection, the violence of the Rays of the Sun, which make it even now when there is so few Inhabitants in it, subject to the Plague every Autumn, and besides the Mountain make it weak and undefensible. This City is said to be built about the Year of the World 2997. in the days of the Patriarch *Jacob*, seventeen hundred and sixty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, which Account (if it be true) makes *Mistra* nine hundred and eighty three years older than *Rome*. There was no City in the World that flourished so many Ages as this did in Military Glory, and it had a considerable share in all those Actions which made the ancient Greeks so famous. It had Kings also the

longest of any of the *Grecian* Cities, and for many Ages two at once, and when they took away the Power from them, they preserved the Name. This City was never brought under the Power of any Stranger, till *Philopoemen* a *Macedonian*, who died in the Year of the World 3767, took the City, and Abolished *Lycurgus* his Laws. This is placed by *Heloicm* in the Year of the World 3757. one hundred and ninety one years before the Birth of our Saviour. After this the City became so inconsiderable, as to be rarely mentioned in the aftertimes, only we are informed the *Greek* Emperors made it the Appenage of their Elder Sons. *Mahomet* II. stiled the Great, was the first of the *Turkish* Princes who in the year 1458. or thereabouts, Possessed himself of this City, and the Cittadel, built in the latter times, at the top of Mount *Taygetus*. In 1473. the *Venerians* took the City from the *Turks*, but not being able to master the Cittadel too, they were soon after forced to desert it. But in this present year 1687. they have again intirely Possessed themselves of the *Morea*, the *Bassa* of *Mistra* Articling to March away with only what the Garrison could carry. This City is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Corinth*, and at this day is very small, and little peopled.

Misnia, *Libonotria*, is a Province of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Meissen*, or *Meissnerlandt*. It is a considerable part of the Upper *Saxony*; and is bounded on the North by the Principality of *Anhalt*, on the East by *Lusatia*,

on the South by *Bohemia*, and *Franconia*, and on the West by *Thuringia*. The greatest part of it is under the Elector of *Saxony* for the most part resident. The other consistences are *Leipsick*, *Meissen*, *Misburg*, *Naumburg*, and *Zwicarö*.

Misraim, the most ancient Name of *Egypt*.

Mistretta, *Amestrata*, a very ancient Town in *Sicily*, in the North-West part of the Island, upon the River *Alasum*, fourteen miles from the *Tyrrbenian* Sea, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the East.

Mittelburg. See *Middleburg*.

Modena, *Mutina*, a City of *Lombardy* in *Italy*, which is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom of the same Name. It is seated in a Plain upon the River *Secchia*; the greatest Bed of which runs four miles more to the West, but it has two Branches, one of which runs under the Walls, and the other through the City of *Modena*, and a little beneath the City unite, and fall into the *Panaro*. This City lies twenty miles from *Bologna* to the North-West, and forty four from *Ferrara* to the South-West. It is Naturally strong by its Situation and is fortified too, and has had a Castle added of latter times for greater security. Ancient Stories inform us this City was a *Roman* Colony of great strength and Reputation; and that *M. Antonius* besieged *D. Brutus*, the principal Conspirator against *Julius Caesar* in this City, but *Hirrius* and *Pansa*, the two Consuls coming up, *Antonius* was forced to raise the Siege whereupon followed a bloody

Fight, *suls* were *Goths* was into *by the* *Goths*, and was a *Confing* from *German* Bishops *See* of *Ravenna* *Lo Stata* *fu Ducatu* *dona* is bound the *Dukedom* *randula*, or *ritory* of *with the* *and the Stat* *with the Du* *extends from* *from East to* *it was heretofore* *of Ferrara;* *that Family* *in the year* *Modena*, *with* *Branch of the* *their Claim* *on, but were* *Clement VII* *ty the next y* *ing Ferrara,* *na as a Sovere* *d Este the pr* *Third of this* *verignty fell* *Descended from* *which began in* *der Frederick* *Family is the* *Brunswick in* *eight hundred* *Noblest Branch*

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Fight, in which both these Con-
suls were slain. In the times of the
Goths and Lombards, this City
was entirely ruined, but was rebuilt
by the children of Charles the
Great, and in the year 973. here
was a Council held for the compos-
ing some differences amongst the
German Princes. This City is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of Ravenna.

Lo Stato di Modena, Mutinen-
si Ducatus; the Dukedom of Mo-
dena is bounded on the North with
the Dukedom of Mantoua and Mi-
randula, on the East with the Ter-
ritory of Bologna, on the South
with the Dukedom of Tuscany,
and the States of Luca on the West,
with the Dukedom of Parma. It
extends from North to South sixty,
from East to West 45 miles; and
it was heretofore under the Duke
of Ferrara; but the eldest Line of
that Family failing in Alphonfus II.
in the year 1597. the Dukes of
Modena, who were a younger
Branch of the same Family, put in
their Claim for the whole Succession,
but were opposed by Pope
Clement VIII. whereupon ensued
a War, which was ended by a Trea-
ty the next year, the Pope keep-
ing Ferrara, and the Duke Mode-
na as a Sovereign State. Alphonfus
d Este the present Duke, is the
Third of this Line, since the So-
vereignty fell into this Family, but
Descended from a Race of Dukes
which began in the Year 1452. un-
der Frederick III. Though this
Family is the same with that of
Brunswick in Germany, said to be
eight hundred years old; yet the
Noblest Branch it ever produced, is

Mary the present Queen of En-
gland, whose Virtues are too great,
and too many to be here inserted.
This Country is much Celebrated
for its great fertility.

Modica, Motuca, an ancient Ci-
ty of Sicily, upon a River of the
same Name, ten miles from Pa-
chino the most South-East Cape of
that Island, and five miles from the
Southern Shoar. It is now in a flour-
ishing State.

Modon, Methone, a City of the
Morea, on the Southern Shoar, cal-
led Messenia by Strabo, Pliny and
others; by the Venetians Modon;
and by the Turks Mutine. It is
now a fine strong City, and a fre-
quented Port, and a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of Patras;
it has a strong Castle, and a large
and safe Haven; and is seated ele-
ven English miles from Cape Sa-
pienza to the East, a little more
from Navarino to the South, and
twenty five from Coron to the
West, and sixty two from Cape
Matapan to the same quarter. It
is seated in a fruitful and delight-
ful Country, strong by Nature and
Art too, and is the common resi-
dence of the Sangiac of the Mo-
rea. In the times of Trajan it
suffered very much by a parcel of
Illyrian Barbarians, who surprized
and slew many of its Inhabitants,
which loss that generous Prince re-
paired by his Princely compassion,
and advantageous Privileges grant-
ed to it. In the year 1124. it came
first into the hands of the Venetians,
but was taken from them the year
following by the Greek Emperor.
In the year 1204. the Venetians
retook it. But then Bajazer II.

in the year 1498. besieged it with an Army of an hundred and fifty thousand Men, and took it by a kind of surprize, after a stout defence, upon the arrival of a considerable succour, which drew the Inhabitants from their Posts to their ruin. In the year 1659. *Moresini*, the *Venetian* General took it, and might have taken *Coron* too, if he had not been forced to Sail away to the *Dardanells*, for the security of *Candy*. The *Turks* regained this place in the end of the *Candian* War. But in the year 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed, and they took this noble and strong City, and may it never more fall into the Hands of the Infidels.

Modruch, *Modrusa*, a City in *Croatia*, eighteen Miles from *Zeng* or *Segna* to the North; and fifteen from the fall of the *Kulp* into the *Save*, to the North-West, and eight from *Carlsat* to the South-West. It was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Zara* in *Dalmatia*.

Moers. See *Muers*, a Town in *Germany*.

Moefel, *Mosella*, a River in the Dukedom of *Lorain*, called by the *French*, *la Moselle*, by the *Germans*, *Das Moefel*, it riseth from Mount *Vauge*, a little above the Village of *Bussans* in the Confines of *Alsatia*, and the *Franche Comte*, and flowing Northward through *Lorain*, watereth *Toul*, beneath which it takes in the *Murthe* from *Nancy*, and so goes to *Metz*, where it takes in the *Seylle* another great River from the East, and so passeth *Thion-*

villein, and *Luxembourg* to *Trier*, or *Treves*, above which it takes in the *Sar*, and at *Coblenz*, it falls into the *Rhine*.

Moghali, *Emodun*, a vast March of Mount *Taurus* in *Asia*, which separates *India* from *Tartary*, and is called by others *Dalanguer*. See *Taurus*, and *Dalanguer*.

The Empire of the Great *Mogul*. See *Indostan*.

Mohacz, *Moharaz*, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Danube*, between the River *Saviza* to the North, and the *Drave* to the South, four German Miles from either, six from *Esseck* to the North, and nine from *Colocz* to the South. This otherwise small place, is memorable for two great Battels here fought, the first between *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, and *Solyman* the Magnificent, in the year 1526. in which that unfortunate Prince *Lewis*, being about twenty years old, with twenty five thousand Men, fought three hundred thousand *Turks*, when being overpowered by number, twenty two thousand of the Christian Army were slain upon the place, and five thousand *Wagons*; eighty great Cannon; and six hundred small ones, with all their Tents and Baggage was taken by the *Victors*, and the King in his flight over the *Brook Curafs*, fell into a quagmire, and was swallowed up; after which *Solyman* took and slew two hundred thousand *Hungarians*, and got such a footing in this Kingdom, that he could never after be expelled. This fatal Battel was fought October 29. But we shall

shall see retrieve the former *Turks* sent by the Orders to *Esseck*, his with great ver, which led with coming the Prince *Esseck* with thousand *M* was not post that Post, w Christian Ar repassed the whereupon the *sier* passed the and upon *Au* ed a bloody *Turks* lost ar Cannon, twel Ammunition, Baggage, and eight thousand place of *Batte* thrown in which could n ter which *Vict* *male*, *Septemb* totally deserted took possession *Mohislow*, *M* *Poland*, in the *nia*, upon the *ne* *Palatinate* *olish* Miles f outh, twenty *isco* to the *ghteen* from *est*. It is sea *rtified*, and f *er the* *Russ* in *ok* it; but t *gained* the poss

to Trier, or
takes in the
it falls into
a vast Branch
Asia, which
from Tartary,
thence Dalan-
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This fatal Battel
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shall see the second in some fort
retrieve the loss and infamy of the
former The Duke of Lorain being
sent by the Emperor, with exprels
Orders to pass the Drave and take
Esseck, his Highness July 10. 1687.
with great difficulty passed that Ri-
ver, which was then extremely swel-
led with continued Rains: but find-
ing the Prime Visier Encamped at
Esseck with an Army of an hundred
thousand Men, so strongly, that it
was not possible to Attack him in
that Post, without the ruin of the
Christian Army, he retreated, and
repassed the 23. of the same month,
whereupon the 29. the Prime Vi-
sier passed that River at Esseck,
and upon August 12. there follow-
ed a bloody Fight, in which the
Turks lost an hundred pieces of
Cannon, twelve Mortars, all their
Ammunition, Provisions, Tents,
Baggage, and Treasure, and about
eight thousand Men upon the
place of Battel, besides what were
thrown in passing the River,
which could never be known: af-
ter which Victory General Dune-
rault, September 30. found Esseck
totally deserted by the Turks, and
took possession of it.

Mobilow, Mohilovia. a City of
Poland, in the Province of Lithu-
ania, upon the River Nieper, in
the Palatinate of Witebsko, ten
Polish Miles from Orsa to the
South, twenty two from Smo-
lesco to the North-West, and
fifteen from Mcislaw to the
West. It is seated on a Hill, well
fortified, and full of Inhabitants,
which the Russ in the year 1654.
took it; but the Poles in 1656.
regained the possession of it.

Moldavia, Pars Mysie inferioris, is a considerable Region in
Europe, which heretofore belonged
to the Kingdom of Hungary, and
more anciently was a part of Da-
cia; it is called by the Inhabitants,
Moldove, Moutaus, or Moul-
tauska, by the Poles, and Moldau
by the Germans; it is bounded on
the North by Transylvania, on the
West by the Upper Hungary, on
the South by the Ister or Danube,
which parts it from Servia, and
Bulgaria, and on the East Wala-
chia. The Capital of it is Bu-
charest, which (saith Baudrand)
is now Garrisoned by the Turks.
The same Author tells us on the
Authority of the Count de Mor-
stein, Lord Treasurer of Poland,
that it is of much greater extent
than Walachia, though it is other-
wise represented in the Maps. This
Country takes its Name from a
River or Town in it, and extends
from East to West ninety French
Leagues, from North to South se-
venty. It is very fruitful, and has
an excellent Air. The Inhabitants
are Christians of the Greek Church,
and are under the Patriarch of Con-
stantinople. After Bajazet II. had
in 1485, Conquered Bessarabia,
the Moldavians set up a Prince of
their own Nation, who prevailed
against the Tartars, Turks, and
Poles: but his Successors have not
been equally Fortunate, but after
many bloody contests, in 1620. the
Turks got finally the Mastery of the
Moldavians, and have ever since dis-
posed of this Principality to whom
he pleaseth, who pays yearly to the
Port, as a Tribute, one hundred and
eighty thousand Crowns, besides

Presents,

Presents, and other Exactions, the *Turky* labouring to impoverish this People what they can, that they may thereby keep them the more under, and yet the *Moldavians* in this present War have never joyned with the *Poles* or *Germans* against the *Turks*, though they have suffered very much for refusing it, especially in the year 1686. when the *Poles* over-ran all their Country, and took their principal Cities.

Molfa, *Melphe*, a River of the hither Principate, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, twelve Miles from *Policastro* to the West. It is written sometimes *Molpa*.

Molfetra, *Melfitum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *Bari*, on the *Ionian Sea*, between *Bari* to the South, and *Trani* to the North, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*. It is small but well Peopled, and born by the Family of *Spinula*, with the Title of a Principality.

Molina, a Town in New *Castile*, seated in a Plain, between two Mountains, four Leagues from the borders of *Aragon*, fourteen Leagues from *Baubula* to the South, which has under it a Jurisdiction of seventy five Villages, and is called, *El Sennorio di Molina*, the Lordship of *Molina*, which is thought so considerable, that the King of *Spain* wears this Title.

Mottingar, *Molingaria*, a small City in the County of *East Meath*, in the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, which is the Capital of that County, and stands thirty

Miles from *Dublin* to the West.

Molise, *Molissinus Comitatu*, a County in the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Abruzzo* to the North, the *Capitanate* to the East, *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Principato* to the South. It takes its Name from a Castle in it.

Molheim, *Molfemium*, a small City in the Lower *Alsacia*, upon the River *Breuch*, two German Miles from *Strasbourg* to the West, in which the Chapter of *Strasbourg* settled after they were by the Reformation driven out of *Strasbourg*. This City was very severely treated in the year 1677, but is now rebuilding.

The *Molucques*, *Molucca*, are five small Islands towards the Western Shoar of the Isle of *Gilolo* in the *East-Indies*, lying near the Line, in Long. 150. deg. which are called *Ternata*, *Tidore*, *Machian*, *Motir* and *Bachian*, the greatest of them is forty five Miles in Compass, they lie extended from North to South, on both sides the Line, and are only remarkable on the account of the vast quantities of Spice, which are from hence sent over all the World. About the year of Christ 1050 the *Chinian Empire* being then in a flourishing state, first became Masters of these Islands, but not without Blood and Treasure. About sixty years after they were expelled by the Inhabitants of *Molucca*; after which succeeded the *Persians*, mixed with *Arabians*, and by the latter they were called the *Molucca Isles*. The ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* knew nothing

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of these Islands, though they had
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 by the way of the Red Sea. In
 latter times they were brought by
Persia to the *Caspian* and *Euxine*
 Seas, and from thence dispersed
 over Christendom by the *Genouese*
 and *Venetians*. After the *Turks*
 prevailed in *Asia*, the Trade was
 again turned by the Way of *Grand*
Cairo, and *Alexandria*. But after
 the *Portuguese* by many discove-
 ries had opened their way to the
East-Indies, about the year 1512.
 they first arrived in these Islands,
 and cut off all Trade between the
Arabians and these Islands, by
 which the *Sultan* of *Egypt* lost
 eight hundred thousand Ducats by
 the year. The *Spaniards* first
 came hither under *Ferdinando*
Magalhaens, about the year 1520.
 whereupon ensued a contest be-
 tween *Charles V.* and *John III.*
King of Portugal, concerning the
 Dominion of these Islands, and
Charles resigned his Right to
John for two hundred thousand
 Ducats. About the year 1579.
 the *English* under *Drake*, began
 to disturb the *Portuguese* here.
 About 1599. the *Hollanders* be-
 gan to send numerous, and strong
 Fleets into these Seas; by which,
 and the great Wars, and changes
 which have since happened in
Spain and *Portugal*, they have in-
 tirely possessed themselves of these
 Islands. The Earth in them is
 extremely dry and porey like a
 Pumice Stone, and drinks up not
 only the Rain as fast as it falls,
 but all those Springs and Rivers
 which fall from the Hills, be-

fore they can reach the Sea; and
 in many places it sends out fire
 and smoak. The Plains are co-
 vered with Sand and Shells; so
 that except Spice, it scarce affords
 any thing useful to the life of
 Man.

Mombaza; *Mombaza*, *Mombac-*
cia, a very great City in *Africa*,
 which is the Capital of a Kingdom
 of the same Name in *Zanguebar*,
 and has a strong Castle built by
 the *Portuguese*, and a fine Sea-
 Port or Haven; It stands an hun-
 dred and fifty Leagues from *Qui-*
loa to the North, in an Island of
 about four Leagues Circumference.
 Long 65.00. Southern Lat. 30.00.
Dr. Heylyn placeth it Long. 72.00.
 Lat. 4. 30.

Mommedi, a strong Castle in
Lorain.

Mommelia, a strong Castle in
Savoy, which was the only place
 the Duke had left him by the
French in *Savoy* in the year
 1630.

Mompellier, *Mons Pessulus*, or
Pessulanus, a City in the Lower
Languedoc in *France*, which has
 been a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of *Narbon* ever since
 the year 1536. when it was sub-
 stituted in the place of *Mague-*
lone, a ruined City, by *Pope*
Paul III. It stands upon the Ri-
 ver *Lez* upon an Hill, two Leagues
 from the *Mediterranean* Sea to
 the North, and fifteen from *Nar-*
bon to the East. This City was
 sold in the year 1349. by *Sanctius*,
King of Majorca, (whose Prede-
 cessors, and he till then was pos-
 sessed of it) to *Philip de Valoise*,
King of France. It is great, po-
 pulous,

puious, and well built, and has an University, particularly famous for the study of Physick.

Monaco, Monachium, a City in *Bavaria*. See *Munchen*.

Monaco, Herculis Monoecii Portus, corruptly called *Mourgues* by the Neighbourhood, is a small Sea-Port Town in the States of *Genova*, of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo* and *Ptolemy*. It is now very strongly Fortified, and has a strong Castle built on a Rock, and a safe Harbour upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Princely Palace belonging to the Family of *Grimalds*, who is the Supream Lord of the Town, though under the Protection of the Crown of *France*, ever since the year 1641. it is almost surrounded by the County of *Nice*, but on the East it has the States of *Genova*, and at this Town the *Marikim Alpes* begin. It stands forty five Miles from *Albenga* to the South-West, and about two Miles from *Nizza* to the East, and sixty two from *Embrun* to the South-East.

Mon, Mona, Anglesey, an Island and County in *Wales*.

Monsbeliar, Mons Belligardus, a Town and County in the *Franche Comte*, belonging to the Duke of *Wurtenburgh*, called by the Germans, *Mompelgart*, and by the French, *Monsbeliard*. This County lies between *Suntgow* to the East, and the *Franche Comte* to the West, North, and South, and is under a Prince of its own. The Town stands at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, upon the River *Alaine*, which a little lower falls

into the *Doux, Dubn*, and has a Castle, in which resides the Count, who is of the Family of *Wurtenburgh*, but the out-works of this Castle were not long since destroyed. This Town is forty Miles from *Besancon* to the South-East, and thirty three from *Basil* to the West.

Monbrison, Monbrisonium, a City in *le Forez*, a Province of *France*, upon the River *Vesie*, sixteen Leagues from *Lion* to the West, and two from the *Loyre* to the same. It is called in the middle Writers *Mons Brusonis*.

Moncastro, the same with *Bilogorod*, the Capital of *Bessarabia*.

Moncayo, Camus, a Mountain which lies in the Confines of *Aragon* and Old *Castile*, two Leagues from *Tarrazona* to the South, and six from the *Ebro*.

Moncenis, Mons Cenisius, Cibenica juga, a Mountain between *Piedmont* and *Savoy*.

Mondego, Monda, Munda, a River in *Portugal*, which ariseth near *la Guarda*, a City of that Kingdom, and flowing Westward, between the *Douero* to the North, and the *Tajo Tagus* to the South, it divides the Province of *Beira*, and washing the City of *Coimbra*, seven Leagues lower falls into the *Atlantick Ocean*.

Mondomedeo, Mindon, a small City of *Galicia*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*; it sprung up out of the ruins of *Bratonia*, a near City, and stands four Leagues from the Ocean, eight from *Lugo* to the North, and six from *Rivadeo* to the

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the West. It is small, and in a
decaying state, seated in the Moun-
tains, and washed by Valindares
and Sexto, two small Rivoleta.
Long. 9. 25. Lat. 43. 18.

Mondovi, Mons vici, Mons Re-
alis, a strong City in Piedmont
in Italy, which has a noble Castle,
and is a Bishops See, under the
Archbishop of Turin. It is seated
on a Mount or Hill, at the foot
of the Appennine, towards the
Borders of the State of Genoua,
and of the Dukedom of Montis-
ferat, and had heretofore an Uni-
versity, which is since removed to
Turin. It belonged heretofore to
the Dukedom of Montisferat,
and at the request of Theodorus II.
Marquis of Monisferat, was made a
Bishops See in the year 1388. Pope
Pius V. was Bishop of this place
when he was chosen Pope. It
stands two Miles from the Tanaro,
fifteen from Cuneo to the East,
and eighteen from Alba to the
South, and is now under the Duke
of Savoy.

Monemagi, Monemagium, a
Kingdom in Africa, in the lower
Ethiopia, which is otherwise called
Aimeamase, and is a great
Kingdom, and extends from the
Kingdom of Macoco on the West,
to that of Monrophia on the South,
and the Kingdoms of Monbaza,
and Quiloa East, Sofala and Mo-
ambick North; but what Cities
in the Provinces it has, was never
yet discovered by any European.

Minervino, Minervium, a City
in the Province of Bari, in the
Kingdom of Naples, which is a
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of Bari. It is small, ill built, not

much peopled, and seated in the
Confines of the Basilicata.

Monfeltero, Mons Fererranus,
Leopolis, a City of Umbria, now in
the Dukedom of Urbino, in the
States of the Church, which is com-
monly called San Leo, and is a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Urbino. It stands upon the Skirts
of Mount Fererranus, near the
River Arimino, in the Confines of
Romandiola, twenty Miles from
Urbino to the South-West, and
fifteen from Arimini to the South.
This Chair was removed to Pin-
na, a Town four Miles from it,
by Pope Pius V. in the year
1572.

Monferrant, Monferrandum, a
City in Auvergne, seated in a very
fruitful Soil, and from hence it
has the Name: It stands upon an
Hill about one Mile from Clerg-
mont, two Leagues from the Ri-
ver Allier, and twenty five from
Lion, and is now in a flourishing
state.

Monferrat, a Dukedom or
Province in Italy. See Mont-
ferrat.

Monfia, an Island on the Eastern
Coast of Africa, over against
Quiloa. In Long. 65. and deg. 8.
Southern Lat.

Mongaguabe, a River in Brasil,
in the Prefecture of Paraíba.

Mongibello, Mount Aina, and
by allusion any burning Moun-
tain, in the Italian use of this
Word.

Mongul, a Province in the Asi-
atick Tartary.

Monfvi, a Mountain in Cata-
lonia.

M O

Monluffon, Monluffonium, a City of *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, in the Confines of *Berry*, upon the River *Cher*, four Leagues from the Borders of *Auvergne*, and thirteen from *Moulins* to the West.

Monmedy, Mons-medius, a small but very strong City, in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, in the Low Countries, upon the River *Chier*, seven Leagues from *Virdun* to the North, four from *Anvillers*, and about nine from *Luxemburgh* to the South-West. It stands upon a Hill, and is very well Fortified, yet by the negligence of the *Spaniards*, for want of Ammunition, and sufficient Garrisons, it was frequently taken by the *French*, and at last in the year 1657. being taken by them, it was by the *Pyrenean Treaty* yielded to *France*.

Monmorency, Monmoreniacum, a Town in the Isle of *France*, four Leagues from *Paris* to the South-West, which gives the Title of a Duke to one of the best and most ancient Families of *France*; and from this Town the Valley in which it lies, which is one of the most fruitful spots of ground in the whole World, is called the Valley of *Monmorency*.

Monmouthshire, hath on the North the County of *Hereford*, on the East *Gloucester*, on the South the *Severn*, and on the West *Glamorgan* and *Brecknockshires*. It is twenty four *English* Miles from North to South, and nineteen from East to West. It is full of Hills and Valleys; Woods and Springs, but every where fruitful, abounding in Corn and Cattle, and enjoys

M O

a Temperate, Healthful, Clear Air. The most ancient Inhabitants of this County, were the *Silures*, who were Conquered by *Julius Frontinus*, in the Reign of *Vespasian*, after a War of about an hundred years continuance, with great loss on the *Roman* side: nor was this County won with less difficulty by the *English*, the *Welsh* being intirely possessed of it when the *Normans* Conquered *England*; yet being Conquered before *Wales*, was united to the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *Edward I.* it is accounted an *English* County, though lying on the North of the *Severn*.

Monmouth, which gives Name to this County, stands between the *Wye* and the *Monow*, over both which Rivers it has a Bridge. In the North-East Border of the County, where *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, and *Glostershires* meet, as it were all in one Center, three parts of it are secured by these Rivers, and on the fourth it has a small Brook called *Monnors*, which runs through the Town, and on the North-East side, where the Town is most accessible, it has an ancient Castle, which was once a place of great strength and beauty, in which *Henry V. King of England* was born. But now it is ruined and used as a Farm-House: there are three of the Gates standing with a part of the ancient Wall, and it is still a Corporation Governed by a Mayor. Long. 17. 36. Lat. 52. 08.

Monomotapa, a City and Kingdom in the Southern *Aethiopia* in *Africa*, of great extent, which contains in it twenty five other

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Kingdoms, and extends from North
to South two hundred and fifty
Spanish Leagues; *Monomorapa* the
principal City which gives Name
to this vast and fruitful Empire, lies
n Long. 48. 00. Southern Lat. 24.
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Monopoli, *Monopolis*, a City in
the Province of *Bari*, in the King-
dom of *Naples*, which sprung out
of the Ruins of *Egnatia*, an ancient
City not far off; is a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of *Bari*,
but exempt from the Juris-
diction of its Metropolitan. This
City though small, is very splen-
dently and magnificently built, and
stands twenty two miles from *Bari*
to the East, and twenty five from
Aranto to the North.

Monreale, *Mons Regalis*, a small
City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is
an Archbishop See. It stands
upon a Hill, about four miles from
Palermo to the South, and was
built by *William II.* King of *Sicily*.
ed by *P. Lucius III.* adorned with
an Archiepiscopal Chair, in the
year 1182. at the Request of that
Prince, who Assigned this See a
large Revenue, and built a stately
Place for the Archbishops.

Mons, *Montes*, the Capital City
of the Province of *Hainault*, in the
the *Countries*, called by the *Dutch*
Steygen; by the *Germans* *Berg*;
ed by the *French*, and *English*
Mons; is seated upon the River
Roille, which a little lower falls
into the *Haisne*, in the middle be-
tween *Douay* to the West, and *Na-*
ur to the East, twelve miles from
thier, and ten from *Brussels* to the
South-West. It is very strongly
fortified, because all the Country a-

bout it may be drowned, and it is
well walled, and has three deep Tren-
ches about it, and a Castle in it;
the publick and private Buildings
are very Magnificent, and many of
them are adorned with excellent
Fountains: this rich, strong, popu-
lous City, has hitherto been able
to defend it self against the in-
croachments of the *French*, and is
still in the Hands of the *Spaniards*;
the *French* besieging it with an Ar-
my of thirty thousand men, in the
year 1678. under the Command
of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and
having so strongly retrenched their
Army, that they despised any at-
tempt that could be made upon
their Camp; yet the Prince of
Orange coming up to the Relief
of this City, bravely and resolutely
attacked them, and by the Valour
chiefly of ten thousand *Engl-Is*
led on by the brave Lord *Ossory*,
entered the *French* Camp, with
their Swords drawn at high Noon-
day, the *French* General very hard-
ly escaping.

Monferat, or *Montserrat*, *Mons*
Serratus, a Mountain in *Catalonia*
in *Spain*, upon the River *Lobregat*,
nine miles from *Barcelone* to the
South-West, which is very high
and steep; in the middle of it is
a Monastery famous for the Wor-
ship of an Image of the Virgin
Mary, which was found here in the
year 880.

Monföreau, a Town in *Anjou* in
France.

Monstieres, a City and an Arch-
bishoprick in *Tarantaise* in *Savoy*.

Mons, a Marquisate in th the *Ec-*
clesiastick State, subject to the
Pope,

Mon-

Montaldo, a small place in *Piedmont*, subject to the Pope.

Mont-alcino, *Mons Alcinus*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*, under the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, built upon an Hill, twenty one miles from *Siena* to the South-West, and fifty five from *Piombino* to the North-East. Which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction.

Montanjes, *Mons Altus*, a New City in the *Marchia Anconitana*, in the States of the Church, under the Dominion of the Pope, upon the River *Monocia*, twelve miles from *Fermo* to the South-West, and eight from *Ascoli* to the North, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*.

Montanjes, *Calsabrum*, once a City of *Lusitania*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Merida*; now a considerable Town in the Province of *Estremadura* in *Spain*, which has a Cattle in the Possession of the Knights of Saint *James*, and stands six Leagues from *Merida*.

Montargis, *Montargium*, a pleasant City in *le Gastinois*, a Province of *France*, seated upon the River *Loing*, which falls into the *Seyne*, twenty five Leagues from *Paris* to the South, and eighteen from *Orleans* to the East. This City being besieged by the *English* in 1418. was burnt, and rebuilt again in the year 1528. since which time it has been esteemed the Capital of *L. Gastinois*.

Montauban, *Mons Albanus*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Quercy* in *Aquitain*, in the Con-

finies of *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tolose*, upon the River *Tarn*, eight Leagues from *Tolose* to the North, nine from *Caors* to the South, and ten from *Agen* to the North-East. This is a pleasant, great, rich, populous City, and is generally built with Brick, and was heretofore a very strong Place. By the Edict of *Nantz*, made in the year 1599. by *Henry IV.* this was one of the places was put into the Hands of the *French* Protestants for their security, and they quietly enjoyed it till the year 1621. when it was vain attempted to take it from them by a potent Siege. It had a Brick Bridge upon the River, which being much damaged in this siege, was rebuilt in the year 1667. with a slanting Inscription in *Latin*.

Montbelliard, a Town in the *Franche Comté*. See *Montbelliard*.

Montblanc, *Mons Albus*, a small Town in *Catalonia*, Honoured by being made the Title of a Dukedom; it stands upon the River *Franco'sum*, five Leagues from *Tarragona* to the North.

Montbrison. See *Montbrison*, a City in *Le Forez* in *France*.

Monte-Fascone, *Mons Phiscon*, a small City in *S. Peters* Patriarchy in *Italy*, which was made a Bishops See by Pope *Urban V.* It stands upon the Lake of *Bolsena* [*Volfinium*] between *Viserbio* to the East, and *Bolsena* to the West, eight miles from either of them, and twenty from *Corneto* to the North, with the Bishoprick of which this is united for ever. The Wines of this place have ever been in great esteem.

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which is a Bishopric of the Archbishop of Tarn, eight miles to the North, and the South, and the North-East. It is a great, rich, populous, and generally built. It was heretofore a city. By the Edict of the year 1598, it was one of the towns into the Hands of the Protestants for their quiet enjoyment. It was taken by the King in the year 1667. without bloodshed. It is mentioned in Latin.

See *Montbrison*.

Mons Albus, a small town in the Province of Mantua, Honoured with the Title of a Duke. It lies upon the River of the five Leagues from the North.

See *Montbrison*, a City in France.

Mons Physion, a small town in the Province of S. Peters Patrimony, which was made a Bishopric by Pope Urban V. It lies upon the Lake of Bolsena between Viterbio and Bolsena to the West, and from either of the towns Corneto to the East. It is the Bishopric of the place for ever. It has a place have ever been a.

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Monte-Leone, *Hippo Vibo*, a City and Colony of the *Brusii*, now in the Further Calabria, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, but that Chair was removed to *Melito*, by Pope Gregory VII. Yet this place is now in a very good estate, and lies four miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, and twenty from the *Ionian* Sea, and about thirty eight from *Cosenza* to the South. See *Meliso*.

Montelimar, *Mons limarii*, a Town in Dauphine in France.

Monte Marano, *Mons Marano*, a very small City in the Further Principate in the Kingdom of Naples, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Benevento. It stands ten miles from *Avelino* to the East.

Monte Peloso, *Mons Pelusius*, a small but populous City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, though exempt from his Jurisdiction. This Bishoprick was Instituted by Pope Sixtus IV. in the year 1463.

Monte St. Angelo, a City and Bishoprick, in the Kingdom of Naples.

Montereau faut Tonno, a Town in Champagne, where the Duke of Burgundy the sworn Enemy of the House of Orleans was basely Murdered September 10. 1419. It lies seven Leagues from Melun towards Sens.

Montesia, a Town in the Kingdom of Valencia, which gave name to an Order of Knights.

Monte-verde, *Mons Viridis*, a small City in the Further Principate, in the Kingdom of Naples,

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in the Confines of *Terra di Bari*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Consa*. It stands upon the River *Ofanso*, thirteen miles from *Consa* to the East, and twenty three from *Acerenza*.

Monferrat, *Montisferrat*, *Monferrat*, *Monferato*, *Mons Ferratus*, a Province of Italy, Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, in the year 1570. It is bounded on the East with the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the States of *Genoua* on the North, with the Territories of *Vercelli*, *Biella*, and *Canavese*, on the West by *Piedmont*, cut off from it by the *Apennine*; and on the South it has the Dukedom of *Milan*. It is so very fruitful, and so well cultivated, though it be Hilly, that it is thought to have its Name *à Feracitate*, from its *Fertility*. It has been ever since the year 1535. under the Duke of *Mantoua*, to whom it came by the Marriage of *Margaret* Sister of *Boniface* the last Earl of this Country. Heretofore the Territory of *Canavese* was a part of it, which by the Treaty in 1631. was together with the rest of this Dukedom, which lies beyond the *Po* to the North, Granted to the Duke of *Savoy*. The chief places under the Duke of *Mantoua* are, *Casale*, *Arqui*, *Nizza*, and *Paglia*. Under the Duke of *Savoy* are, *Turino*, *Alba*, and *Verua*; *Vaenza* and *Bassina*, did together with *Mondovi* belong to it, but are now dismembered, and annexed to the Dukedom of *Milan*.

Montgomery, *Mons Gomerici*, a small Town in *Lisieux* in *Normandy*, the Count of which unfortunately

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tunately slew *Henry II. King of France*, with a Lance in a Juit, in the year 1559. who afterwards joining with the Rebels against the Crown, was beheaded more on the score of this old misfortune, than on the account of that Rebellion. This Town stands two *French Leagues* and an half from *Lisieux* to the South, and above three from *Argentan* to the North.

Montgomeryshire, Comitatus Montgomeriensis, one of the Twelve Shires of Wales, is called by the *Welsh* *Dyre Trefaldwin*. And is bounded upon the North with *Denbigh*, on the East with *Shropshire*, on the South with *Radnor* and *Cardigan*, and on the West with *Merionethshire*. This County is very Mountainous, but being well watered with Rivers and Springs, is nevertheless very fruitful. The ancient Inhabitants were called by the *Romans* *Ordovices*, and were a Valiant and Warlike People, hardly subdued in the Reign of *Domitian*. Nor were they Conquered by the *English* before the Reign of *Edward I.* This County takes its Name from a Town seated upon a high Hill, in the Eastern Border towards *Radnor*, between the *Severn* (which riseth in this County) and the *Kemlet*, and has been Walled; on the North of it stands a fair Castle, which (with *Mr. Speed*) is now well repaired. This Town was built by *Roger de Montgomery* a *Norman* Earl, and from him had its Name. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of *Henry* Earl of *Pembroke*, was by *James I.* in the year 1605. made Earl of *Montgomery*, which Honour is now Possessed by *Phi-*

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lip the third, who is the fourth Earl of this Family, and succeeded William his half Brother, in the year 1674.

Mont le Herry, a Town in the Isle of France.

Montmelian, the Key of the Dukedom of Savoy. See *Momme-
lia*.

Montone, Bedefis, a River of Romandula in Italy, commonly called it Bedefe, or Ronco. It springeth from the Apennine, and running through the Dominions of the Church, watereth Meldola, and some other Castles, and then falls into the Gulph of Venice beneath Ravenna.

Montone, Visis, a River in Italy, which riseth out of the Apennine, and watering Forli falls into the Gulph of Venice beneath Ravenna. Upon the Banks of this River, five miles above Ravenna, Lewis XII. King of France slew eighteen thousand Spaniards in a set Battel, the year 1512.

Montpe'lier. See **Mompellier.**

Montreali. See **Monreali**,
Archbishops See in Sicily.

Monrevel l' Argille, Monsfrum Argille, a strong Town in Picardy, seated upon an Hill, ten Leagues from *Eftaple* to the East upon the River *Canche*, three from *Hesdin* to the West, and the distance from the *British* Sea. has a strong Castle belonging to it.

Montrose, Mons Rosarum.
small Town in the North of Scotland, in the County of Angus, twenty five English miles from S. Andrews to the North-East, on the Mouth of a River which

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there falls into the *German Ocean*. This place though small deserves to be remembred on the account of *James Graham* Earl of it, who did Wonders for *Charles I.* in the lowest of his Misfortunes; and suffered Death for *Charles II.* with the same undaunted bravery, in the year 1650. whose dispersed Limbs by the Order of that Prince were Collected, May 11, 1661. and decently Buried in the Monument of his Ancestors, and the Head of the Marquels of *Argile* his bitter Enemy, set up in the same place where his had stood.

Morat, *Moratum*, a small Town in *Switzerland*, two Leagues from *Friburg* to the North, and three from *Bern* to the West, called by the *Germans* *Murten*; which stands upon a Lake of the same Name. In this place the *Swiss* first overthrew the Forces of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in the year 1476.

Morato, *Tigris*, a famous River in *Asia*.

Morava, *Moravus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, heretofore called *Marva*, and now by the inhabitants *Morawa*; and by the *Germans* *Mahr*. It ariseth in the confines of *Bohemia* near *Alstadt*, and bending Southward, watereth and divideth the Province of *Moravia* (which takes its Name from it) and the City of *Olmütz*, and in *Austria* falls into the *Danube* over against *Haynburg*, five German miles beneath *Vienna* towards *Prezburg*.

Morave, *Moravi*, *Margus*, *Morgis*, a River of *Serbia*, which runs in the Borders of *Macedo-*

nia, towards the Fountains of *Orpheus*, and being augmented with many smaller Rivers, falls into the *Ister* or *Danube*, beneath *Sendernum*, eighty miles from *Belgrade* to the East; there is another called by the same Name, which falls into this beneath *Nissa*; this last is called *Morava* in *Bulgaria*, to distinguish it from the former.

Moravia, a well peopled Province in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Morawa*; and *Morawska Zemja* by the *Slavonians*; *Mahren* by the *Germans*; and *Moravie* by the *French*. It lies between *Silesia* to the North, and East, *Bohemia* properly so called to the West, and *Austria*, and *Hungary* to the South, and is under the Emperor as King of *Bohemia*. This was anciently the Seat of the *Quadi*, a Warlike People. The Capital of it is *Olmütz*, and the other principal Towns are *Brin*, *Iglaw*, and *Znaim*. It is a fruitful and pleasant Country, and extremely well improved.

Morbihan, *Morbihanum*, a large Haven on the North side of the Lesser *Bretagne* in *France*, seven Leagues from *Port Louis* to the East.

The *Morduates*, a Province in the North-Eastern Parts of the Empire of *Russia*, towards the River *Rha*, between the *Czeremisses* to the East, and *Wolodimera* to the West. It is a Country of great extent, and made terrible by its vast and unpassable Woods and Forests.

Morea, *Peloponnesus*, a Celebrated, great and fruitful Peninsula of *Greece*, of about five hundred and

fifty miles in Circuit. Its extent from *Corinth* in the North-East to *Cape Sapienza*, in South is one hundred and fifty miles, and its breadth from *Cape di Schilli*, to to *Cape Tornefe* on the West, is one hundred and seventy five miles. This Country was first intirely Conquered by the *Macedonians* after the Death of *Alexander the Great*; after this by the *Romans*, under *L. Mummius*, about one hundred and forty six years before the Birth of our Saviour; when *Corinth*, the then Capital of this Province, was intirely ruined. In the later times of the *Greek Empire*, it had *Despotes*, or Princes of its own who were subject to the Emperors of *Constantinople*, the last of which *Thomas Paleologus*, was driven out of his Dominions by *Mahomet II.* in the year 1543. Ever since which time it has been in the Hands of those destroyers of Mankind. But in the year 1685. the *Venetians* began the reconquest of it, and in the year 1687. were intirely Possessed of it, by a wonderful Revolution.

Morgab, Margus, a River of *Bactria*, a Province of *Persia*, which Springing from the Mountains of *Chorasán*, and flowing through the Country called by their Name, falls into the River *Obengir*, which ends in the *Caspian Sea*.

Morin, Mucra, a River of *France*, in the Province of *Le Brís*, which watereth *Colomiers* [*Columbaria*] and *Cressy*, and then falls into the *Marne* beneath *Meaux*; this is called the *Great Morin*, to distinguish it from another which falls into the *Marne* in the same Pro-

vince, beneath *La Ferte sous Jovare* to the West of *Meaux*.

Morlaix, Morlaeum, a City in the Province of *Bretagne*, upon a River of the same Name, which has a Harbour on the North Shoar of that Province. It stands about two Leagues from the *British Sea*, and forty from *Rennes* to the West, over against *Plymouth*.

Mormandes, Milmandra, a River of *France*, in *Le Berry*.

Mortane, Mortana, a River in *Lorain*.

Mortara, or Mortare, Mortaria, Pulchra Sylva, a strong, great, populous Town, in the Dukedom of *Milan*, upon the River *Gogna*, four miles from *Vigevano* to the North-West, ten from *Novara* to the South-East, and twenty four from *Pavia* to the West. This was anciently called *Bella*, or *Pulchra Sylva*, the beautiful Woods; but upon the great slaughter of the *Lombards*, by the Forces of *Charles the Great*, when he took *Desiderius* their King Prisoner, in the year 774. it took this Name, which signifies *Slaughter*, or *Death*. This Town was taken by the *French* in the year 1658. and put under the Duke of *Modena*; but in the year 1660. it was upon a Peace restored back to the *Spaniards*.

Moz Merridh, the Welsh Name of the *Irish Sea*.

Mosa, the Meuse, or Maes, great River in the *Low Countries*. See *Maes*.

Mosambick, Mosambica, a Coast of *Zanguebar*, on the Eastern Coast of *Africa*, in an Island of the Continent, at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, which

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there falls into the *Æthiopic* Ocean, to this City belongs a strong Castle and a safe Harbour, which are in the Possession of the *Portuguese*. Long. 63. 40. South. Lat. 14. 05.

Moscow, Moscona, Moschia, the Capital of the Empire of *Moscovy*, or *Russia*, which is called by the Inhabitants *Mosqua*; by the *Europe-an Strangers* *Moscow*; by the *Poles* *Moscouf*; by the *Germans* *Moskaw*. It is one of the greatest Cities in *Europe*, and extremely frequented on the score of Trade, and the common Residence of the Great Duke, or *Czar* of *Moscovy*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, which a little more to the East falls into the *Occa* or *Aka*, which at *Novogorod* falls into the *Wolga*; one hundred and seventy miles from the Borders of *Lithuania* to the East, fifty four *Polish* miles from *Smolensky*, one hundred *German* miles from the *Palus Maeotis* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the North-East, one hundred and sixty five from *Warsaw* to the East, and one hundred and ninety from *Dantzick* to the East. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 55. 36. This City is three *German* miles in compass; and no doubt (saith *Olearius*) has been greater, and yet in his time it had forty thousand Houses; the Streets are broad but very Miry, the Houses are generally Low, and built all of Deal, and covered with Bark, and sometimes with Flag over the Bark, which makes them extremely subject to be destroyed by Fire. But when the Houses of some great Lords and rich Merchants, are built with

Brick and Stone. In the year 1571. the *Crim Tartars* made an Inroad and burnt this whole City except the Castle; in the year 1611. the *Poles* burnt it in the same manner. About 1636 the third part of it was burnt by Accident. And in 1668. it was almost totally destroyed by fire. The Castle or Great Dukes Palace is fortified with three strong Walls, and a good Ditch, and well mounted with Cannon. In the midst of it is a Steeple covered with Copper, and there is in it a Stone Palace built for the Prince after the *Italian* manner; before this Castle is the great Market-Place, well stored with all sorts of Merchandize, and the Traders have their particular places assigned them in it.

The Province of *Moscow* is bounded on the North by *Roskow* and *Susdale*, on the East by *Rhezan*, on the South by *Vorotina*, and on the West by *Bielkia*; and the Capital of it is *Moscow*. This Province is very fruitful, and well peopled, and the Dukes of it having by Marriages and Wars subdued and brought in all the other, this whole Empire is commonly called by that Name, but I shall represent it under the Word *Russia*.

Moselle. See *Moes*, a River of *Lorain*.

Moséniga, Messene, once a famous City of *Peloponnesus*, now a small contemptible Village on the South-west part of the *Morea*, upon the River *Pirnaça*, eight *German* miles from *Coron* to the North, and six from the Mouth of that River, and thirteen from *Misira* to the West.

Moska, a River which passeth through the City of *Moscow*, it ariseth in the Province of *Tuere*, and receiving the *Occa* near *Columna*, about a mile lower falls with it into the *Wolga*. *Olearius*.

Mosul, *Assyria*, a Region of *Asia*, the Seat of the first General Empire, till of late it was under the King of *Persia*, but is now almost intirely under the *Turks*. It has this Name from *Mosul*, a City upon the *Tigris*, thirty five miles from *Amida* to the North-East. It is thought to be *Assur*.

Morir, *Motira*, one of the *Molucca* Islands.

Motola, *Motula*, a small City in the Province of *Utranto*, in the Confines of *Bari*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Taranto*. It stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, seven miles from the Bay of *Taranto*, and thirteen from that City to the North-West, twenty five from *Bari* to the South-West; and is not much better than a Village.

La Mothe, a Fortrefs in *Lorain*, which endured a siege of five Months, but being at last taken by the *French*, was Disimantled in the year 1645.

Moulins, *Moline*, a great City in *France*, which is the Capital of *Bourbonnois*, seated upon the River *Allier*, which watering *Nevers* also, falls into the *Loir*, 62 Leagues from *Paris* towards *Lion*, twelve from *Nevers*; and twenty from *Clermont*, this City grew up out of the Ruins of *Sylvisiacum* an ancient City not far off.

Mulon, *Molo*, a River of *France*, near *Bourges en Berry*, which flow-

ing by the Monastery of *S. Sulpitius*, falls into the Greater *Aegron*. *Hoffman* in *Biturix*.

Mountee, *Momentia*, one of the four Provinces of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, on the North it is separated from *Connaught*, by the River *Shannon*, on the East it has *Leinster*, and on the South and West the *Vergivian* Ocean. It is in length from North to South ninety miles, and in breadth one hundred; and stands now divided into six Counties, viz *Limerick*, *Kerry*, *Cork*, *Waterford*, *Desmond*, and *Tipperary*. The chief City is *Limerick*, the rest are *Cashell*, *Cork*, *Kynsale*, and *Waterford*. The *Irish* call this Province *Shown*.

The Mountains of the Moon, *Montes Lunæ*, are a Ridge of Mountains which run cross *Africa* from East to West, separating the Kingdom of *Goiame* to the North from the Lower *Aethiopia* to the South. The Ancients supposed the *Nile* to spring out of these Mountains; but that is found to be a mistake, that River rising in a Plain, on the North side of those Mountains.

Mouzon, or *Mouxon*, *Mosman*, a City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the *Maas*, in the Confines of the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, between *Sedan* to the North, and *Stenay* to the South, three Leagues from either, and eleven from *Versailles*. This place has been often taken and retaken of latter times, and is particularly famous for a brave defence it made against the Imperialists under the Command of *Picolomini*, one of the greatest

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Captains of his time. It was finally recovered out of the hands of the Spaniards in the year 1653. and is still under that Crown.

Mozambick. See *Mosambick*, a City of *Africa*.

Mscislaw, *Mscislawia*, a City in *Lithuania*, of great strength, seated upon the River *Sofz*, in the Confines of *Moscovy*, sixteen Polish miles from *Smolensko* to the South, and eighteen from *Mobilow* to the East. This place was taken by the *Russ* some few years since, who in the Reign of *Sigismund I.* King of *Poland*, had received a great defeat under the Walls of it.

Muer, *Mura*, *Savaria*, *Darus*, a River of *Stiria*, which ariseth in the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, and flowing through *Stiria*, watereth *Graz*, the Capital of this Province, *Gudenburg*, and a little beneath *Kanscha*, falls into the *Drave*, in the Lower *Hungary*. On the Banks of this River Count *Serini* defeated an Army of the *Turks*, and slew ten thousand of them, in the year 1663.

Muers, *Murœcinſia*, a Town in the Lower *Germany*, mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, now called *Moers* by the *Germans*; and *Muers* by the *French*; which is the Capital of an Earldom of a County of the same Name, between the Dukedom of *Cleves*, and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, under the Dominion of the Prince of *Orange*. It lies in the middle between the *Rhine* to the North, and *Neufs* or *Neuf* to the South, nine miles from *Cologne* to the North.

Magnone. See *Mignone*, a River of *Italy*.

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Muiaco, *Muiacum*, a Kingdom of great extent in the Higher *Æthiopia*.

Muiacheu, a great City in the Province of *Suchuen* in *China*.

Mulbach, *Miliars*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Muldaw, *Mulda*, a River of *Bohemia*, called by the Inhabitants *Multaba*. It ariseth in the Borders of *Bavaria*, five German miles from *Passaw*, and flowing North, watereth *Budweis*, a City of *Bohemia*, then taking in the *Sazawa* and the *Miza*, it passeth through *Prague* the Capital of that Kingdom, and three miles lower falls into the *Elbe*.

Mulhausen, *Mulnhausen*, *Mulhusia*, a City of *Germany*, in *Thuringia*, at the foot of a Mountain; upon the River *Unstrutt*, seven German miles from *Erford* to the West, and four from *Eysenach* to the North. It is a fine City, and is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*, being otherwise a Free Imperial City.

Mulhausen, *Arialbinum*, *Atalbinum*, *Mulbasia*, a City in the Upper *Alsacia*, called by the *French* *Milaſe*; seated upon the River *Helle*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but in 1515. Leagued with the *Swiss*, and was united to *Sunigow*. It stands three Leagues from *Ferrette* or *Pfirt* to the North, and *Basil* to the South-West, but heretofore belonged to *Alsacia*.

Mulheim, *Limiris*, a Town in *Saxony* in *Germany*.

Mullon, *Naulubio*, a River of the *Asturia's* in *Spain*, which separates *Galicia* from the *Asturia's*

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and then falls into the Bay of *Biscay*.

Multan, Multanum, a City of the Hither *East-Indies*, upon the River *Indus*, in the middle between *Labor* to the East, and *Candahar* to the West, under the *Mogul*, which was once great and well peopled, but is now declining; yet it is the Capital of a Province of the same Name. Long. 104. 55. Lat. 31. 05.

Multaw, Multa, a River of *Bohemia*, the same with *Muldaw*.

Mulvoia, a River of *Africa*, which springeth from Mount *Atlas*, and separates the Kingdom of *Fez*, and *Telefin*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Munch, the *Carpasian Mountains*.

Munchen, Monachium, Cam-podunum, the Capital City of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, called by the *French Munich*; by the *Italians Monaco*; and of old *Ifinisca*. It stands upon the River *Isere* (and has a Magnificent Palace, which belongs to the Elector of *Bavaria*, which in the year 1675. suffered something by fire) five *German* miles from *Frisingen* to the South, fifteen from *Ratnbou* towards *In-spruck*, and eight from *Ausburg* to the East.

Munfia, Apollinis Urbs magna, an ancient City in *Egypt*, upon the West side of the *Nile*, one hundred and sixty *English* miles South of *Grand Cairo*, and it is now in a good condition.

Mungboa, a City in the Province of *Tunnan* in *China*.

Munia, Lycopolis, a City on the Western Shor of the *Nile*, one

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hundred and five *English* miles South of *Grand Cairo*, which is now in a flourishing State.

Munick, the same with *Munchen*.

Munster, Mimingreda, Monasterium, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, called by the *French Mounstre*, which is the Capital of *Westphalia*, a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and a great, rich populous City. It stands upon the River *Aa*, which a little lower falls into the *Old Issel*, seven *German* miles from *Osnaburg* to the South, twenty two from *Bremen* towards *Cologne*, from which it stands eighteen, and twelve from *Paderborne* to the West. It has a strong Castle, and was once an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted. This is particularly remarkable for the great Calamities it sustained in the year 1533. when it was seized by the *Anabaptists*, who set up here *John of Leiden* for their King, and perpetrated horrible Villanies, under the pretence of *Enthusiastick Zeal*, and could not be suppressed till this City had endured a years close siege. It is now famous for a general Peace here treated in the year 1648. After the year 1661. it was taken by *Bernard* its Bishop, a Man wholly addicted to War and Bloodshed, ever since which time it has been subject to the Bishops of this Diocese.

The Bishoprick of *Munster*, called by the *Germans* *das Bisthum buon Munster*. Is a Province of the Circle of *Westphalia*, in the *German Empire*, which has its Name from its Capital. It is bounded on the West with *Overyssel*,

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he N. with the Earldoms Embden,
and Oldenburgh, on the South with
the Dukedom of Westphalia, and
the County of Mark, and on the
East by the Bishoprick of Osnab-
burgh, and the Counties of Die-
bold, and Ravensperg, it is almost
an hundred Miles in length from
North to South, but is not of
equal breadth, and is divided into
thirteen Bailiwicks. The principal
Cities are Munster, Meppen, Vecht,
and Varendorp. It is extremely
full of Woods and Marshes, and
better for the Production of Cattle
than Habitation of Men.

Munster, Monasterium, is a small
City in the Valley of St. George,
in the Upper Alsasia, upon the Ri-
ver Fach, at the foot of Mount
Sauge, five Leagues from Brisach
to the West, which is called im
Negozienthall, to distinguish it
from the other Cities of the same
name. It was an Imperial Free
City; but it is now exempted,
and subject to the Crown of
France.

Munster Eyffel, a Town in the
Dukedom of Juliers, upon the
River Erst, in the Territory of
Eyffel, in the Borders of the Bi-
shoprick of Cologne, six German
Miles from that City to the South,
and seven from Aquisgran to the
North-East, which is under the
Duke of Newburgh.

Munster Meinfeld, a Town in
the Bishoprick of Trier or Trever,
on the Moselle, three German
Miles from Coblenz to the North-
West, which is under the Arch-
bishop of Trier.

Munsterberg, Munsterberga, a
City of Silesia, which heretofore

was subject to its own Duke,
with the Territory belonging to
it. This City stands upon the Ri-
ver Olaw, seven German Miles from
Wratzlaw to the South, and the
same distance from Oppelen to the
West.

The Dukedom of Munsterberg,
lies in Bobemia in the Upper Si-
lesia, and is now in the possession
of the Emperor, and is bounded
by the Dukedom of Grotkaw to
the East, and that of Schweidnitz
to the North, and Bobemia to the
West and South.

Munsterthal, Vallis Monasterii,
a small Territory in the Canton
of Gottespunt, amongst the Gri-
sons.

Munzarrum, Taurum, a Moun-
tain in the Lesser Armenia.

Murrana, Crabra, a River in
Italy, which ariseth in Campagna
di Roma, and dividing into two
Branches, one falls into the Tevere-
rone, two Miles above Rome, the
other Branch runs through Rome
into the Tiber.

Murcia, a City and a Kingdom
in Spain. The Kingdom is very
small, and lies on the South of
New Castile, to which it is now
united, which bounds it on the N.
the Kingdom of Valencia on the
East, the Kingdom of Granada
on the West, and the Mediter-
ranean Sea on the South. It is cal-
led a Kingdom, because during its
being under the Moors it had dis-
tinct Kings for many Ages. The
chief Cities in it are Carthagena,
and Murcia, which is the Capital
of this Kingdom. It is seated on
the River Segura, in a pleasant
Plain, in the Confines of the King-
dom.

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dom of *Valencia*, three Leagues from *Oribuela* to the West, six from *Carthage* to the North-West, and eight from the *Mediterranean* Sea. This City was retaken from the *Moors* in the year 1265. and being a considerable and pleasant place, enjoys the presence of the Bishop of *Carthage* for the most part.

Muret, Muretum, a Town in the Province of Gascoigne, in Aquitain in France, upon the Garonne, near which Simon, Earl of Monfort, in the year 1213. obtained a great Victory over the Albigens, and Arragonen, Peter the King of Arragon being there slain, together with the Earl of Tholouse, and above twenty thousand of their Men.

Mura, Mura, a small City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*. It is seated at the foot of the *Apennine*, in the Confines of the Principate, twelve Miles from *Cosenza* to the North-East, and twenty from *Acerenza* to the West.

Murray, Moravia, one of the North-Eastern shires of the Kingdom of Scotland, which is of great extent from East to West, on the North it has the German Ocean, and Murray Fyrth, on the East Buchan, on the South Arbole and Marr, and on the West Loggaber. It is in length ninety Scotch Miles, and in its greatest breadth thirty. The principal Town is Elgin, which is a Bishops See, under the Archshop of St. Andrews; but he is tiled Bishop of Murray, and not of Elgin.

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Murray Fyrb, Vars, a great Arm of the German Ocean, which pierceth the Eastern Shoar of Scotland, on the North and West it has the County of Refs, and on the South Murray and Buchan, but there is no Town of any consideration upon it, except Chaurie.

Mdu, Vidua, a River of Inland.

Maya, Mulcha; the Niger,
vast River in Africa.

*Mylæa, Myliæ, a City of Pa-
phyliæ in the Lesser Asia, which
now ruined.*

Myra, *Apamia*, a City of *Bythynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the South Shoar of the *Propontis*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cyzicum*, and is called by its ancient Name.

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NAB, *Nabus*, a River
Naragow, which ariseth
of the Mountains of Sulez
near the Fountains of the Ma
and flowing Northward thro
Narogow, or the Upper Palatin
is increased by several smaller
vers, and at last ends in the D
nube, a little above Ratisbone.

Næerden, Nardenum, a strong Town in Goeland, in Holland, seated upon the Zyuder Sea, almost four German Miles from Amsterdam to the East, which in the year 1572. was surpris'd, and made desaced by the Spaniards, and in 1672. fell into the Hands of the French, but being recovered,

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Nan-

Nanning, a City of *China*, in the Province of *Quansi*.

Nanquin, a great City in the Kingdom of *China*, upon a Bay, and in a Province of the same Name, which was once the Capital of this Kingdom, and is now vastly great and populous, and one of the most Celebrated Ports in the East.

The Province of *Nanquin*, which was once the greatest in this Kingdom, is bounded on the North by *Xantum*, on the West by *Honan* and *Huquam*, on the South by *Chekiam*, and on the East by the *Chinian* Ocean. It contains fourteen great, and an hundred and ten small Cities, one hundred ninety six thousand eight hundred and sixteen Families.

Nansa, Nesna, a River in *Biscay* in *Spain*.

Nantes, Corbillum, Nammetes, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and the Capital of the County of *Nantes*, seated upon the *Loir*, twelve Leagues from its Mouth to the East, seventeen from *Angers*, and twenty from *Rennes* to the South.

The County of *Nantes*, is divided by the *Loir* into two parts, and is bounded on the East by *Anjou*, on the South by *Poitou*, and on the West and North by the *British* Sea. This retains the Name of its most ancient Inhabitants, who were called *Nannetes* by the *Romans*.

Naples, Neapolin, an Ancient, Great, Rich, Populous City, which is the Capital of a Kingdom in *Italy*; called by the *Turks*, *Ana-*

bolis. It is seated in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, an hundred and twenty five Miles from *Rome* to the South-East, in a fruitful pleasant Plain, being very well watered, and has a large safe Harbour, which is much frequented by the Merchant Ships of all Nations. The Viceroy of this Kingdom does always reside in the City, and has a noble Palace, which belonged to the Kings of *Naples*. It is also a Bishops See, instituted by *Gregory I.* and adorned with an hundred and ten magnificent Churches, and a number of publick and private Buildings, of great beauty and expence; so that all this considered, it is one of the Greatest, Richest, and most populous Cities of all *Italy*, containing no less than seven Miles in Compass, and besides the security the Sea gives it, and the Neighbouring Mountains, which serve in stead of Ramparts, it has four strong Castles or Fortified Towns, for its security. This City is so very ancient, it is reported to be built by *Hercules* about the year of the World 2723. in the times of *Thola*, Judge of *Israel*. The *Chalcedians* rebuilt, or enlarged it, and instead of *Parthenope*, its old Name, called it *Neapolis*, that is the New Town. The *Romans* took this City from the *Sannites* about the year *Rome* 463. after three or four bloody Wars. Being thus subjected to that State, the Inhabitants of this City are much celebrated for their Fidelity to *Rome*, and ever after the Battel of *Can-*

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in the year of Rome 537. together
with Rome, and the rest of
Italy, in the fifth Century, this
City became a prey to the Goths,
and other Barbarous Nations, and
amongst them to the Lombards;
from whom it passed to Charles
the Great. After this it fell under
the Saracens. In 1008. the Nor-
mans began under Tancred to en-
ter upon this Stage, whose Chil-
dren drove out both the Greeks
and Saracens, and possessed this
City and Kingdom under the Title
of Earls of Calabria. In the year
1216. there was an University
opened here by Frederick II.
Emperor of Germany. The rest
of the Fate of this City depends
more on the Changes in the King-
dom, except that prodigious Re-
volution in the year 1647. when
the Masaniello, a poor Fisher-Boy,
appearing against the Spaniards,
who had over-much oppressed this
populous City by their Impositi-
ons, raised such a storm against
them, as bid fair for the exclud-
ing them for ever out of that
Kingdom.

The Kingdom of Naples, (*Neapolitanum Regnum*) has its Name
from its principal City, but was at
first called the Kingdom of Sicily,
it is still in all the Publick Acts
of the Kingdom. It is bounded
on the West with the Lands of the
Church, and on all other sides it
is surrounded with the *Mediterranean*
Sea. Under the first Kings
it was divided into four parts, but
present it is divided into twelve
provinces or Counties, and it has
about thirty Cities, great and small.

Its length from North to South is
ninety German Miles; that is from
the River of *Tronto*, to the Cape of
Sparsivento, and its breadth from
Cape *Massa*, not far from Naples,
to Cape *Gargani*, or *Monte di*
S. Angelo, on the *Venetian Gulph*
thirty Miles. About the year of
Christ 1000. this Kingdom was
miserably harraled by the *Saracens*
and *Greeks*, who were then expel-
ling the Children of Charles the
Great. The *Normans* drove out
first the *Saracens*, and then the
Greeks. In 1125. Pope *Anacletus*
II. gave this Kingdom to Roger
Earl of Sicily, excluding the Chil-
dren of William, his Elder Bro-
ther. In 1196. another Usurper
dispossessed this Line, and called in
Henry VI. Emperor of Germany:
his Posterity enjoyed it till the
year 1261. when Charles Earl of
Anjou, entered and slew Man-
fred IV. and last of the German
Line, and his Posterity enjoyed
it four Descents more, when
Charles IV. in the year 1371. en-
tered and slew Joan Queen of
Naples. In 1434. Alphonso King
of Arragon, partly by Adoption,
and partly by Conquest, got this
Kingdom from another Joan, the
third of the Caroline Descent: his
Posterity enjoyed it five Descents;
till Ferdinand III. King of Ca-
stile and Arragon, dispossessed them
in the year 1503. and in this Fa-
mily it is at this day, Charles the
present King of Spain, being the
sixth from Ferdinando.

Napoli di Romania, *Nauplia*,
a City on the Eastern Shoar of
the *Moræa*, it was anciently a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop
of

of *Corinth*; but that City being ruined, it became an Archbishoprick it self. This City stands upon the River *Inachus*, sixty Miles from *Misfirra* to the North-East, fifty five from *Athens* to the North-West, and thirty six from *Corinth* to the South. It is surrounded on all sides but the North with the Sea, and its Shoars are so very high and steep, that an Enemy can neither Land, nor batter its Walls with their Cannon, on the West it has a large and a safe Haven, secured by a Fort, built upon a Rock in the midlt of its Mouth, and shut up on both sides by two Chains, which from this Fort reach to the Town on the North side, and to another Fort on the Continent to the South, but the Mountain of *Palamede* on the North, commands the Town: in all other points, it is situated as well for Defence as Commerce, equal to any place in *Europe*. This City is said to have been built by *Nauplius*, a Son of *Hercules*, and to have been one of the most ancient Towns in the *Morea*. It was first taken from the *Greeks* by the *Venetians* and *French*, in the year 1205. but then it did not long remain in their Hands, before it was retaken, with the slaughter of all their Garrison and Governor. In the thirteenth Century it fell into the Hands of *Mary d'Erigane*, Relict of *Peter*, Son of *Frederick Cornar Piscopia*, and this Lady not being able to preserve it from the *Turks*, resigned it to the *Venetians*, who fortified it: the *Turks* however would not rest, but frequently attempted it, and *Mu-*

homat II. sent *Macchmut*, a *Bass* with a potent Army to reduce it by force, which design miscarried. After him *Solyman* the Magnificent, in the year 1537. again besieged it, and lost a great part of his Army, to no purpose, before it; but about two years after upon a Treaty, the *Venetians* surrendered it, to purchase a Peace of him. But then in the year 1686. the *Venetians* again came before it with a considerable Fleet and Army, and having beaten the *Seraski* of the *Morea*, and possessed themselves of Mount *Palamede*, forced the Town to surrender.

Golfo di Napoli, in which the City stands, was of old called *Lacus Argolicus*.

Narbon, *Narbo*, *Narbona*, an ancient Roman City in *Languedoc* in *France*, built by the *Romans* as *Polybius* saith, in *Olymp.* the an hundred and thirty eight years before the Birth of our Saviour, which is an Archbishopps See, and is seated upon a Branch of the River *Aude*, which was made by the *Romans*, and is commonly called *la Robine*, twelve Miles from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, ten from *Carcassonne* to the East, and sixteen from *Montpellier* to the West. In the times of the first Kings of *France* *Tholouse* it self was a Suffragan to this Archbishop, which is since made an Archbishopps See. In the year 733. this City was taken by the *Moors* or *Saracens*, and was ruined, and to prevent this for the future, its fortifications are now carefully kept up, which with the

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a sufficient security. This City
was yet taken by the *Black Prince*,
in an inroad he made with a small
Army from *Bordeaux*, in the
year 1355.

Narden. See *Nærdén*, a strong
Town in *Holland*.

Nardo, *Neritum*, a City in the
Province of *Otranto*, in the King-
dom of *Naples*, which is a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Grindisi, but exempt from his Ju-
risdiction. It is built in a Plain,
four Miles from the Bay of *Tar-
anto*, and nine from *Gallipoli* to
the North. Pope *John XXIII.* In-
stituted this Bishoprick in the year
1413.

Narenta, *Naro*, a City of *Dal-
matia*, seated upon a River of the
same Name, thirty five Miles from
Scaligno to the North, fourteen
Miles from *Ragusa* to the North-East,
upon a Bay of the Gulph of
Adriatic of the same Name. It
was heretofore the Capital of
Dalmatia, a great and populous
City, but being taken by the *Ve-
netians* in the year 987. and de-
void of these Advantages, it be-
gan to decay; and although it is
now a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Ragusa*, and stands in a
fertile Plain, yet it is but small
what it has been. *Baudrand*
says it is in the Hands of the
Turks, but when it came into their
Power, or whether it is not since
taken by the *Venetians*, I know
not.

Narni, *Narnia*, a City under
the Pope, upon the River *Nera*,
thirty Miles from *Rome*, which is
a Bishops See, under the Pope only,

and was the Birth-place of *Nero*,
the Roman Emperor. It is six
Miles from *Terni* also.

Narova, a great Lake in New
France in *America*.

Narvinga, *Caramania*, a Pro-
vince in *Asia*.

Narvinga, *Narvinganum*, a King-
dom in the *East-Indies*, which is
the same with *Bisnagar*.

Narvingipatan, a City in the
Kingdom of *Golconda*, in the *East-
Indies*, on the Western Shoar of
the Bay of *Bengala*.

Narva, a City of *Livonia*, up-
on a River of the same Name,
which separates *Livonia* from the
Dominion of the Duke of *Mos-
covy*, over against which, on the
Eastern Bank of the River, lies the
Castle of *Ivanowgorod*, both which
are under the *Swedes*. The City
is very strong, and lies thirty
Swedish Miles from *Reval* to the
East, and about one from the Bay
of *Finland*. The Castle was built
by the *Russ*, and being founded
on a Rock in the River, was
thought impregnable till it was
taken by the *Swedes* in 1617.
ever since which time they have
been possessed of it. *Wolmar II.*
King of *Denmark*, is said to have
built this City in the year 1213.
John Basilovits, Duke of *Mosco-
vy* took it in the year 1558. *Pon-
tiu de la Garde*, General of the
Swedish Forces retook it Septem-
ber 6. 1581. ever since which time
the *Swedes* have kept it. About
1654. all the Trade of *Moscovy*
was driven by this Port, by reason
of a War between *England* and
Holland, which hindered all Navi-
gation to *Archangel*. It stands
in Lat. 60. 00. The

The River of *Narva* riseth out of the Lake of *Peipis*, and falls into the Gulph of *Finland*, it is in a manner as broad as the *Elbe*, but much swifter, about half a League above *Narva*, it falls from a steep Rock, which breaks the Water into small parts, and throws them up into the Air; so that when the Sun shines upon them, they form a pleasant kind of Rainbow, but then this hinders the bringing Goods by Water up to the Town, and inforceth the unlading the Boats above this Cataract.

Nasacepha, *Selucia*, *Bagdat*, a City in *Mesopotamia*.

Nascaro Sinis, a River in the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Nassaw, *Nassovia*, a small Town in *Weteraw*, upon the River *Lbone*, two Miles from the *Rhine* to the East, five from *Bingen* to the North, and twelve from *Cologne*, which is under its own Prince, and from whence the Family of *Nassaw* has its Rise.

The Principality of *Nassaw*, is a Territory in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, which lies partly in *Westerwaldt*, and partly in *Weteraw*, and between the Dukedom of *Westphalia*, the Upper *Hassia*, and the Bishoprick of *Trier* beyond the *Rhine*. It was at first a County, but was made a Principality by *Ferdinand III.* in 1653. *Adolphus* the Emperor, was of this Family, chosen in 1462. and the Earls of *Sarbruck*. But the Noblest Branch of this House is that of *Orange*.

Nasivan, or *Naksivan*, *Naxuana*,

a City of the Greater *Armenia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is an Archbishop See, at the foot of Mount *Ararat*, or *Taurus*, between the *Caspian Sea*, and the Lake of *Exfecbia*, (*Lychnis*). The Archbishop of this See, is ever since the year 1300. chosen out of the *Dominicans*. This City is under the *Persians*, but has been wretchedly harrafed by the *Turks*. It stands about seven Leagues from the River *Arazus*. Long. 81. 34. Lat. 33. 40. in a fertile Country, and is the Capital of *Armenia*, the Seat of a *Persean Kan*, or Governor, but Sir *J. Chardin* saith they have generally thrown off the *Roman* Rites, and are returned to their ancient Religion, though the Pope by an Ambassador sent to *Persia* in 1666. obtained great favours from the Court for his followers, by which they are rather damnified than benefited.

Natarone, *Vulturmus*, a River in *Campagna di Roma*. See *Vulturmo*.

Natissa, or *Natifone*, *Natifa*, a small River in *Friuli*, which arises above *Aquileja*, and washing beneath that City is divided into two Branches, and they both fall into the *Ionian Sea* near *Grado*, a City in that Province. This River was once Navigable to *Aquileja*, and served that City as a Port, but now is not.

Natolia, *Asia Minor*, is the most Western part of *Asia*, of great extent, and lying in the form of a Peninsula, it is called by the *Turks*, (its Masters) *Adulu*, by the French, *Natolie*. It is bounded

bounded by the *Euxine*, West by the *Shipelago*, the *Mediterranean*, East by *Armenia*. Cities at this time, *Cutais*, *Bursia*, *Trabzon*, Long. Lat. 36. to 45. The *Hellepontus* is supposed to be thirty Miles, and is healthful, and before it the *Turks*, its Civil, and now in a manner the ruins of towns destroyed by the *Balks*. *Navagrot*, *P* *Imaus*, a *Navareins*, the Province which has a strait on the *R* four Leagues North, and West. *Navarino*, a populous City of the *Turks*, *Jabala* fifteen from *Trabzon*. This is a flour town in a flour seated in a

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bounded on the North by the
Euxine, or Black Sea, on the
 West by the *Propontis*, and *Ar*
chipelago, on the South with the
Mediterranean Sea, and on the
 East by *Armenia*. The principal
 Cities at this day, are *Amasia*, *An*
kyra, *Cutaige*, *Cogni*, *Tocat*, *Is*
rich, *Bursia*, *Smyrna*, and *Tarabo*
an, or *Trapezunt*. It reacheth
 from Long. 51. to 72. and from
 at. 36. to 45. and its length from
 the *Hellepont* to the *Euphrates*
 supposed to be six hundred and
 thirty Miles, and its breadth two
 hundred and ten. The Air is very
 healthful, and the Soil as fruitful,
 as before it fell into the Hands of
 the *Turks*, it was very Populous,
 rich, Civil, and Learned, but it is
 now in a manner desolate, and la
 rents the ruins of four hundred
 towns destroyed by Earthquakes,
 and the Barbarous devouring
Turks.

Navagrot, *Paropamisus*, a part
Imaus, a vast Mountain in
India.

Navareins, *Navaresium*, a City
 in the Province of *Bearn* in *France*,
 which has a strong Castle, and is
 situated on the River *Gave de Ole*
 four Leagues below *Oleron* to
 the North, and six from *Pau* to
 the West.

Navarino, *Abarinus*, *Pylus*, a
 very populous City, on the Western
 side of the *Morea*, called by
 the *Turks*, *Javarin*, it stands ten
 Miles from *Modon* to the North,
 and fifteen from *Coron* to the
 South. This is one of the most
 pleasant Towns in the *Morea*, and
 is in a flourishing condition,
 and is seated in the most pleasant

and fruitful part of the *Morea*,
 and having the best and most con
 venient Port; and accordingly,
 whilst it was in the Hands of the
Venetians, they built two Castles,
 and a strong Wall to defend it.
 And in the year 1498. it sustained
 a furious Siege, and repelled the
Ottoman Forces with that bravery,
 that they were forced to retire.
 But about two years after it fell
 twice in a short time into the
 Hands of the *Turks*, through the
 consternation of its Inhabitants,
 after the *Turks* had taken *Modon*,
 and in their possession it continued
 till the year 1686. when the *Ve*
netians again retook it.

Navarre, *Navarra*, a Kingdom
 in the North of *Spain*, which is
 bounded on the North by *France*
 and the *Pyrenean* Hills, on the
 East and South by *Arragon*, and
 on the West by Old *Castile*, yet
 was there a small part of this
 Kingdom which lay on the North
 side of the Mountains on the side
 of *France*. This Country though
 encompassed with vast barren Moun
 tains, is yet said to be very fruitful,
 and tolerably level within. This
 Kingdom, which was one of the
 first that was set up against the
Moors, began in the Person of
Garcia Ximenes, in the year 715.
 and continued under thirty seven
 successive Princes of its own, till
 the year 1512. when *John de Al*
bert King of *Navarr*, being Ex
 communicated by Pope *Julius II.*
Ferdinando King of *Arragon*,
 taking the advantage of the little
 affection his Subjects bore to him,
 seized this Kingdom, and drove the
 miserable Prince over the *Alpes*
 into

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into *France*. *Baudrand* avers that the *Spaniards* had no Authority from the Pope to Usurp this Kingdom, but then he owns they had a Bull to justify the keeping of it, which needs no great debate. Since that time the Upper *Navarr* has been under the Crown of *Spain*, and the Lower in the Person of *Henry IV.* was united to the Crown of *France*, and this part was by *Lewis XIII.* in the year 1620. incorporated for ever into the Crown of *France*.

Naugracus, Naugracum, a Territory under the Great *Mogul*, in the North part of *Indostan*, towards *Tartary*, which reacheth to Mount *Caucasus*. It has also a City of the same Name, upon the River *Ravée*, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Labor* to the East.

Naumburg, Neoburgum, a City of *Misnia*, in the Upper *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Magdeburgh*, and was once an Imperial and Free Town. It stands upon the River *Saal*, where it receives the River *Unstrut*. The Bishoprick was Translated to this place from *Zeitz*, in the year 1028. This City was in latter times under its own Bishop, and is now under the Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Newburgh*, who is of the House of *Saxony*, with a small District belonging to it. It is seated in the Confines of *Thuringia*, eight German Miles from *Erford* to the East, and six from *Leipsick* to the West. The Bishops of it have been of the *Augustane* Confession ever since the year 1564. This

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City was taken by the United Forces of *France* and *Sweden* in 1638.

Naxia, Naxos, called *Naxia* also, is an Island in the *Archipelago*, great, populous, and fruitful, eighty four Miles in compass, having a City of the same Name, which has in it a Greek and a Latin Bishop, and eighteen Villages. It belonged to the *Venetians*, and was a Dukedom, but is now under the *Turks*. The Maps call it *Nixia*.

Naxio, Acona, a Port in *Bithynia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, which was the Port to *Heraclea Pontica*, and stands upon a River called *Acono* of old.

Neaugh, Naugus, a Lake in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

Necastro, Neocastrum, a small City in the further *Calabria*, which was almost ruined by an Earthquake in the year 1638.

Necker, Nicer, Neccarus, a River of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which ariseth in *Smartzwald*, scarce seven Miles from the Fountains of the *Danube*, and passeth *Rorweil*, it entereth the Dukedom of *Wirtemberg*, and watereth *Essling* and *Hailbrun*, and so passeth by *Heydelburgh* in the Palatinate falls into the *Rhine*.

Neda, Nedina, a River of *Acadia* in the *Morea*.

Nedham Point, a Fortress in the *Barbadoes*, which sustained an Attack of four hours continuance, made upon it by *de Ruyter*, the Dutch Admiral, who was defeated with a Squadron of Ships.

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make a Conquest of this Island
in the year 1665. but was re-
pelled.

Neers, *Nabalia*, a River of
Germany, which ariseth in *Fuliers*,
twelve Miles from *Fuliers*, and
flowing through the Bishoprick of
Cologne, and *Gelderland* by the
Castles of *Gelders*, a little below
Genep falls into the *Maes*, three
Leagues above *Nimeguen* to the
South.

Negapatan, a City of *Coroman-*
del, in the hither *East-Indies*, now
under the *Dutch*, formerly under
the *Portuguese*.

Negro, *Tanager*, a River in the
Kingdom of *Naples*, it ariseth near
like of the same Name, in the
orders of the *Basilicate*, but in
the hither Principate, thirteen
Miles from *Policastro* to the East,
and at the foot of the *Appen-*
ine, and flowing North water-
in *Atena*, and after it has buried
itself for four Miles under ground,
rises up again, and falls into the
of *Amalfi*, near *Cappachio*,
twenty Miles from *Salerno* to the
South.

Negropont, *Rubra*, an Island
in the Archipelago, which of old
is called by the Poets, *Chalcis*
Abantiu, and now by the
ke, *Egriponte* or *Egribos*;
lies upon the North of *Acbaia*,
Livadia, being separated from
by a narrow Channel, and is an
hundred and twenty Miles from
West, thirty broad, and
one hundred in circuit, and is
connected to the Continent by a
Bidge of Stone built by the *Ve-*
nians. The Island is fruitful,
little Inhabited. The principal

Town was called formerly *Chalcis*,
now *Negropont*, and it stands on
the South side of the Island, at
one end of the Bridge; its Walls
are two Miles in compass, but not
much inhabited, there being no
Christians suffered to live in it, nor
any but *Turks* and *Jews*. The
Christians living only in the Sub-
urbs, the whole of which may be
about five thousand. The Town
is separated from the Suburbs by a
deep Ditch of equal breadth from
top to bottom, and both stand on
a plain level Ground. The Chan-
nel between the City and the Con-
tinent being not above thirty pa-
ces, and the Bridge being secured
by a Tower. This Town and
Island was granted to the *Venetians*
by the *Latin* Emperors of
Constantinople, in consideration of
their services, about the year 1204.
But though they Fortified it to the
utmost, yet *Mahomet II.* took
the principal City with the loss of
forty thousand Men in the year
1463. or 69. (for I find various
accounts) after he had besieged it
with one hundred and twenty
thousand Men thirty days, putting
all above twenty years of Age to
the Sword, which amounted when
the Siege began to eighty thousand
Men. Since that time the *Turks*
have not much regarded this Ci-
ty; so that in 1660. the *Vene-*
tians retook it; but finding the
Christians to prevail in the *Mo-*
rea in 1685. and 86. in the
Winter of the last year they be-
gan to repair its Fortifications, and
to add new Works.

Neis, *Nissa*, a River of *Bohe-*
mia, which arising in *Lusatia*,
K k 2 flows

flows through *Silesia*, and a little beneath *Guben* falls into the *Oder*.

Neisse, *Nissa*, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Großkawn*, upon the River *Neiss*, two Miles from *Großkawn* to the South, in which the Bishop of *Wraslaw* Resides. *Hofman* makes it a City.

Neites, a small River which falls into the *Rhine* near *Anderpach*, in the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Neiva, *Nebis*, a small River in *Eure Douro*, a Province of *Portugal*.

Nekrakin, *Ormus*, an Island in the *Persian Gulf*.

Nemours, *Nemesium*, *Nemoracum*, a great and pleasant Town in the Isle of *France* in *Gastinois*, upon the River *Loing*, which was made a Dukedom in the year 1414. and then first Walled. It stands seventeen Miles from *Paris* to the South.

Nepi, *Nepisa*, *Neper*, a small but ancient City, which is a Bishops See in *St. Peters Patrimony*, under the Pope, upon the River *il Pozzolo*, between *Viterbo* and *Rome*, six Miles from *Sutri* to the East.

Nera, *Nar*, a River in the States of the Church in *Italy*, which springs out of the *Appennine*, and flowing Westward watereth *Narni*, and a little lower falls into the *Tiber*.

Nerac, *Neracum*, a City of *Aquitain* in *Gascogne*, upon the River *Baise*, the Capital of the Dukedom of *de Albret*, not two Miles from the *Garonne* to the South, three from *Condom* to the

North; and four from *Agen* to the West. It is in a good condition.

Nerk, *Nericia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, which lies between *Westmannia*, and *Sudermannia* to the East, and *Westrogothia* to the West. The Capital of which is *Orebro*, by the Lake *Hielmer*.

Nermonster, an Island upon the Coast of *Poitou* in *France*.

Nerva. See *Narva*, a Town in *Livonia*.

Nester, *Borysthenes*. See *Nisiper*, a River in *Poland*.

Nester Alba, or *Niester Alba*, a Town in *Bessarabia*, on the *Euxine Sea*.

Neuf Chastel, *Novum Castellum*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, upon the River *Arques*, eight Leagues from *Dieppe* to the South-East.

Neuf Chastel sur Meuse, a Town of *Lorain*, upon the *Meuse* in the Borders of *Champagne*, five Leagues from *Mirecourt* to the West, and seven from *Toul* to the South.

Nevers, *Nivernum*, a Great, Rich, Populous City, a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sens*, and a Dukedom which has a Bridge over the *Loyre*, and a Castle, and stands five Leagues from *Baris* and *Lions*, and twelve from *Moulins*. *John Casimir*, King of *Poland* died in this City December 1672.

Neuf-Marché, *Novum Mercatum*, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the River *Eure*, by which it is separated from *Beauvais*. It was here

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fore very much regarded, and *Lew-
VII.* took it after a sharp siege,
in the year 1151. It was restored
to the *Englifs* in 1154. and in
1161. there was a Parliament held
in it. This Town stands twenty
miles from *Roan* to the South, and
the same distance from *Paris* to
the West.

Reurc, a River of *Kilkenny*, in
Ireland, which watereth *Rofs*, and
then falls into the *Sewer*, which
separates *Leinster* from *Mounster*,
and falls beneath *Waterford* into
the Ocean.

Neusidlersee, *Peiso*, a Lake be-
tween *Austria*, and the Lower
Hungary, between *Raab* to the
East, and *Vienna* to the West.

New Albion, *California*, an
Island on the West of *America*, in
North. Lat. 38. discovered by Sir
Francis Drake in 1578.

Newark upon Trent, is a
rich Town in *Nottingham-
shire*, seated on the East Bank of
the *Trent*, eleven miles from *Nor-
tingham* to the North, which took
its Name from a Castle here built
by *Alexander Bishop of Lincoln*, in
the Reign of *Henry II.* which was

razed by King *Stephen*. King
John died in this Town in the year
1216. And *Edward VI.* incorpora-
ted it, and gave it the Privilege
of sending two *Burgesses* to the
Parliament. This Town suffered
a Siege for its Loyalty in the year
1543. and 1644 which was raised
by *Prince Rupert*, March 22. Af-
ter which it stood firm to the Roy-
al Interest till May 11. 1646. and
then was forced to Surrender, the
Town being then in the Hands of the
Parliament, and all his Forces dissipated.

Newbury, *Novum burgum*, a
Town on the South of *Barkshire*
stands upon the River *Kenner*,
which at *Reading* falls into the
Thames, twenty miles from *Oxford*,
to the South. It is called by *An-
toninus*, *Spina*, though not built
now in the same place, and is a fine,
rich, Cloathing Town, seated in a
champaign Plain Country. This
place was made more famous by a
signal Victory obtained here by
Charles I. September 20. 1643.
over the Forces of the Parliament.
October 27. 1644. There was a se-
cond Fight, in which, though the
King's Forces, which were much
divided, had at first the good
fortune to drive the Enemy out of
the Field, yet being overpowered
by Numbers, and fresh Supplies,
they were at last Routed, and the
King in great danger of being ta-
ken. This Battel though short,
was the sharpest that was fought in
all that War. *Charles II.* added a
great Honour to this Place, when
in the Year 1675. he created *Charles
Fitz Roy*, Duke of *Southampton*,
Earl of *Chichester*, and Baron of
Newbury.

New-Castle upon Tyne, is a
strong, rich, populous Sea-Port
Town in *Northumberland*; but
on the Borders of *Durham*, six
miles from the Sea. The River is
very deep, and the Haven secure
and large; the Town stands upon
a rising Ground, and has a fair
Bridge over the River on the South
side, near which stands the Castle,
and over against it the Market-
Place, and more to the North up-
on a steep Hill, stands the Body of
the Town, fenced with Towers and

strong Walls: Mr. *Cambden* doth suppose it to have been called *Garbofensum* by the *Romans*; and to have taken the Name of *Newcastle* when it was rebuilt by *Robert* Eldest Son to *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of *Edward* I. a Rich Man being taken Prisoner in the Town by the *Scots*, after his Ransom began the Fortifications of the Town, and the rest of the Inhabitants finished this Work, which made it both safe and rich. And *Richard* II. made it a Major Town. Long. 21. 30. Lat. 57. 34. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*. But since his death, the *Scots* in the year 1640. seized this strong Town, and thereby began the Calamities of *England*, which lasted twenty years. In 1644. after a long siege, the *Scots* took this Town the second time. October 19. *Lewis* Steward Duke of *Lenox*, was created Earl of *Newcastle*, in the Year 1604. by *James* I. He dying without Issue, *William* Cavendish Viscount *Mansfield*, and Baron *Ogle*, was by *Charles* I. created Earl of *Newcastle* in 1627. Marquess of *Newcastle*, in 1643. and was made Duke of the same in 1664. by *Charles* II. to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son in 1676.

New England, a large Country in *North America*, first discovered by *Sebastian* Cabot, under *English* Colours, in 1497. entred upon for the *English* by Mr. *Philip* Amadas in 1584. It lies in 40 and 41 deg. of North Lat. seventy miles upon the Ocean, which affords it plenty of Harbours, the Air is healthful, but the Weather very uncertain. This Country was

first begun to be Planted in 1606. In 1610. one *Robinson* an Independent Preacher struck in with the Design, and much promoted that Plantation. This Country is well watered with Rivers, and has great variety of Wild Fowl, Wild Beasts, Timber in abundance, and plentifully produceth Flax, Hemp, Corn of all sorts, Furrs, Amber, and Iron, wherewith the Inhabitants drive a gainful Trade with the other *English* Plantations in *America*. This Colony is very strong, and they have built seven great Towns, the chief of which is *Boston*, which in 1670. had fifty Sail of Ships belonging to it; till the Reign of His present Majesty *James* II. they would never submit to any Governour sent from *England*, but lived like a Free State; but a *Quo Warranto* being sent against them in the year 1683. by His late Majesty, they submitted to *Henry* Cranfield Esquire, and in 1686. Accepted Sir *Edward* Andrews as Governour for His Majesty.

The Dukedom of *Newenburg*, *Neoburgum*, called by the French *Neubourg*; is a Tract in *Germany* in *Norrigow*, upon the *Danube*, part of which lies in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and part in *Schwaraburg*, which heretofore was a part of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, till *Maximilian* I. Granted it to the Children of *Ruperr* Prince Palatine. The Line ended in 1559. in the Person of *Henry*, after whom succeeded *Philip* Lewis, Duke of *Deuxpont* or *Zweybrucken*, in which Family it still is. It takes its Name from *New-burg* (*Neoburgum*) a City

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in Bavaria upon the Danube, four
 Leagues from Donauwert in Schwa-
 ben to the East, and three from
 Ingolstadt, and the same distance
 from Aichstadt to the South. The
 Duke of Neuburg is lately become
 Elector Palatine, by the Death of
 Charles the last Elector without
 Issue.

Newenburgh, Newburg, Neobur-
gum, a small City in Schwaben, in
 the Dukedom of Wurtzburg, upon
 the River Enz, in the Borders of
 the Marquisate of Baden, six Ger-
 man miles from Singari to the
 West, and as much from Spire to
 the South.

Newenburgh, Newbourg, Neobur-
gum, a Town in Brisgaw, upon the
 Rhine, between Brisach to the
 North, and Basle to the South,
 which was heretofore a Free Impe-
 rial City, but in the year 1410. it
 was exempted, and granted to the
 House of Austria, since that in the
 year 1675. it was much damaged,
 and in part destroyed.

Newenstadt, Neustadt, Neostadt-
um, a City in Austria, which is
 one of the principal Cities in that
 Dukedom, built in a Marshy and
 low Ground, upon a small River,
 a German miles from Vienna to
 the North. The Town is of a square
 form, with a Piazza in the mid-
 dle, and it is incircled with
 two Walls and a Ditch. The out-
 ward Wall is not high; and the in-
 ward is of no great strength, yet it
 defeated two Attempts of the
 Turks against it, in the latter of
 which Solyman the Magnificent, in
 the year 1529. Stormed this Town
 seven times in one day, and was
 every time repulled. In this City

the Emperor has a Palace of a square
 building, with four Towers, which
 may be seen a great way off.
 There is another City of the same
 Name in Bohemia, in the Dukedom
 of Oppelen, and near the Borders
 of the Dukedom of Grockaw, five
 miles from Oppelen. And there is
 a third in the Palatinate of the
 Rhine, four German miles from
 Spire to the West, and two from
 Landau to the North, which last
 was once an Imperial City, but is now
 exempt, and a fourth in the Duke-
 dom of Wurtzburg, two miles
 from Wimpfen to the East, and a
 little more from Hailbrun; a fifth
 in the Dukedom of Brunswick up-
 on the River Leyna, six miles from
 Zell to the West, which is under
 the Duke of Hannover.

Newhaufel, Neoselium, a strong
 but small Town in the Upper Hun-
 gary, called by the Hungarians
 Owar; it stands upon the River
 Nirria, two German miles from the
 Danube to the North, and eleven
 from Presburg to the East. It is
 seated in a Marsh, which is its great-
 est strength; yet it has six Baitions
 made in the form of a Star, and
 walled up Breast height, above the
 Level within, nor is the Dike
 broad or deep. The Grand Visier
 sat down before this Town August
 14. 1663. and took it the 27. with
 the loss of fifteen thousand men;
 he immediately endeavoured to
 strengthen this place, by bringing
 the River to run round it, but
 however July 7. 1685. the Duke
 of Lorraine sat down before it, and
 took it by Storm August 19. fol-
 lowing, putting all the Garrison to
 the Sword.

Newmarcke, Novomarchia, a City of *Transylvania* called by the *Hungarians* *Wasserhelf*. It stands upon the River *Merisch*, at the foot of the *Carpathian Mountains*, thirty five miles from *Clausenburg* to the South East. In this City the Assembly of the States of *Transylvania* are most usually held.

New-Market, a Town in the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, ten miles from *Cambridge* to the East, famous for nothing but Horse-Races, and a House belonging to the Kings of *England*, a Fire in which Town saved the Life of *Charles II.* by necessitating his return before the time appointed, which prevented the designs of the *Rie-House* Conspirators.

Newport, Medena, Novus Portus, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, which is the Capital of the Island. It is well seated, and much frequented, and very populous. It has a small Haven, and is a Corporation, which sends two Burgesses to Parliament, by the Grant of *James I.* *Charles I.* Honoured it also by creating *Montjoy Blount* Earl of *Newport*, in the year 1628. This Honour is now enjoyed by *Henry* his Son, who is the third Earl of this Family. Long. 19. 14. Lat. 50. 40.

Newport upon the Usk, a considerable Sea Port Town in the County of *Monmouth*, seated between the *Ebwrish* and the *Usk*, two miles from the *Severn* to the North.

Newport, in *Penbrokeshire*, is a considerable Town in the North-West part of that County, upon the *Irish* Sea, built at the

foot of an high Mountain, by the side of the River *Nevers*, by *Martin of Tours*, and by the procurement of his Posterity made a Corporation also, in which afterwards they built a Castle for their Habitation.

Newport, Novus Portus, a strong Sea-Port Town in *Flanders*, of old called *Sandhoft*; that is, the *Sandy Head*; it has a competent Haven upon the *German Ocean*, at the Mouth of the River *Tperle*, five Leagues from *Dunkirk* to the East, and three from *Ostend* to the West. This Town is still in the hands of the *Spaniards*. Near this place *Prince Maurice of Nassau*, gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow, Feb. 25. 1600.

Neytracht. See *Nitracht*, a City of *Hungary*.

Niancheu, Niancheum, a considerable City in the Province of *Cochin* in *China*.

Niaren More, the *Russian Name* of the North Ocean or *Frozen Sea*, called *Mare Scythicum*.

Nicaragua, a Region in *New Spain*, in *North America*, of great extent, between the North Sea to the East, the South Sea to the West, the Province of *Honduras* to the North, and *La Costa Rica* to the South. This Province is also called *New Leon*, from *Leon de Nicaragua*, the principal City in which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*, and is entirely in the hands of the *Spaniards*.

Nicaphrach, Oxus, a great River in *Persia*.

Nicaa, a City of *Bithynia*, which is an Archbishops See, it was of old called *Antigonia*, from its Builder

Builder, *Olbia*, was named. *Nica* in honour of him called *Ismich*, *Nica*. This City is praised for the first General held by the *Constantine the Great*, which had three hundred and sixteen Bishops in it. It was then designed here promoting *Arianism*, appointed by which ruined a City. There was a Council here in the sitting of three hundred Bishops, in which was approved, which was Great Censured in *Frankford*, in 793. Three hundred Bishops taken by *God* in his Passage to Jerusalem 1097. it being lands of the Infidels was restored to the Christians. In the year 1097, it was besieged by *Orchanes* in Line; and *Andronicus* Emperor took it; he was wounded, yet the City was taken by a *Stratagem* the year following. It stands forty furlongs from *Prusja* to the North. Long. 57. 30. Lat. 40. 30. *Nicaea*, a City in *France*, called also *Nice de Provence*, a splendid, populous City, a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, from its Builder

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Builder, *Olbia*, and *Ancora*, and was named *Nicea* by *Lysimachus* in honour of his Wife, it is now called *Ismich*, *Nichor*, and *Nicbea*. This City is particularly famous for the first General Council here held by the Command of *Constantine the Great*, in the year 325, which had three hundred and eighteen Bishops in it. There was another designed here in 359. for the promoting *Arianism*, but it was disappointed by an Earthquake, which ruined a great part of the City. There was a second General Council here in the year 787. consisting of three hundred and fifty Bishops, in which Image-Worship was approved, which *Charles the Great* censured in a Council at *Frankford*, in 794. consisting of three hundred Bishops. This City was taken by *Godfrey de Bovillon* on his Passage to *Jerusalem*, in the year 1097. it being then in the hands of the Infidels, by whom it was restored to the Greek Emperor. In the year 1329. it was besieged by *Orchanes II.* of the *Ottoman Line*; and *Andronicus* the Greek Emperor coming up to its relief, he was wounded; and forced to retire, yet the City held out, and was taken by a Stratagem rather than force the year following. This City stands forty four miles from *Comedia* to the North, twenty from *Prusia* to the West, and Long. 37. 30. Lat. 42. 25.

Nice, *Nicea*, a City in *Provence* France, called also *Nizza*, *Ni-* and *Nice de Provence*, which is a great, splendid, populous City, a Bishops See, under the Arch- bishop of *Ambrun*, seated upon the

Shoar of the *Mediterranean Sea*, and furnished with a large Haven, and a Castle, two miles from the Mouth of the River *Var* or *Varo*, and seven from *Port Monaco* to the West. This City was subject to the Earls of *Provence*, till the year 1365. when it was left by *Queen Joanna* to *Lewin II.* Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and it is still subject to that Family, and is the most Western Town in *Italy*, in the present esteem. It was built at first by the *Massilians*. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 43. 45.

Nice, *Nicea*, once a City and a Bishops See in *Macedonia*, now a Village, inhabited by *Turks* and *Bulgarians*, thirty four miles from *Ocrida*, or *Giustandil*, as the *Turks* call it; towards *Heraclea*, its Ruins shew it to have been a vast City.

Nichor, *Nicea*, in *Bithynia*.

Nicoping, *Nicopinga*, a City of *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Suddermannia*, upon the Shoars of the *Balrick Sea*, thirteen miles from *Stockholm* to the North- West, and seven from *Norkop* to the South-East. It has an Haven and a Castle, which was the ancient Seat of the Dukes of this Province, and was the residence of *Charles* the last Duke, before he was advanced to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Nicoping, a Town of *Denmark*, in the Isle of *Falstria*, over against *Laland*, eleven Danish miles from *Copenhagen* to the South, in which *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark* died in 1333. It is a small, but a fine Town.

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running East through Pokucie, and
Podolia, it separates Braclaw from
Walachia, and in Bessarabia falls
into the Euxine Sea, sixty miles
from the Mouth of the Ister, or
Danube to the North, Baudrand.
But the latter Maps make it not
much above twenty English
miles.

Nigeboli, Niebopolis, a City built
by Trajan, after the Conquest of
Decebalus King of the Dacians,
who was a valiant and wise Prince,
at the Confluence of the Ister, and
the Danube in Bulgaria. It was
at first a Bishoprick, but it is now
an Archbishop See, and is com-
monly called Nigeboli; but by the
Turks *Scilitars*. It stands ten
Hungarian miles from the Borders
of Servia to the East, and three
from Silistria to the North. Near
this City the Christians received a
great Overthrow from the Turks,
in the year 1393. under Sigismund
the Emperor. Long. 30. 20. Lat.
45. 15.

Nigir, Niger, the greatest River
in Africa, called by the Inhabi-
tants *Nuid Nitir*; it ariseth in
Ethiopia, from a Lake of the
same Name, and turning West-
ward, it divides Nigritia into two
parts, and after a long Course, and
the reception of many Rivers,
whose Names are unknown to us,
falls into the Atlantic Ocean
by six great Outlets, which are all
but one South of Cape Verde.

Nile, Nilus, a vast River in Afri-
ca, which ariseth from two Foun-
tains in the Higher Ethiopia, in
the Abyssins Empire, in a Country
called *Sacaba'a*, amongst high
mountains, and being enlarged by

the Gené, Kelti, and Brami, it
passeth through the South part of
the Lake of Dambea, to the great-
est Casratis; before it enters Na-
bia, it takes in the River Meleg,
and afterwards the Taceze, a great
River at *Jalac*, and entering and
traversing the Upper Egypt four
miles beneath Grand-Cairo, it di-
vides first into two, and after into
more Branches, which anciently
made the number of seven, but
are now reduced to four, the rest
being stopped up by the Sands of
the Mediterranean Sea, and those
brought down by the River; the
Mahometan Princes who have been
many Ages Lords of Egypt, taking
no care to keep them open. The
Eastern Branch falls into the Me-
diterranean Sea by *Damiata*, and
was of old called *Os Palusiacum*;
the Western was then named *Ca-
nopis*, and falls into the same Sea
below *Rosetta*; these two make
the *Delta*, an Island, which is the
richest portion of Land in Egypt,
and there are two other Outlets be-
tween these, but poor in Waters
saith Mr. Sandys. This River is
the only cause of the Fertility of
Egypt, beginning every year to
rise with the Rising Sun, June 17.
and swelling sometimes to twenty
four Cubits, about the middle of
September it begins to decrease,
and about a Month after they begin
to Sow their Grounds, and in May
they Reap them. The cause of
this Inundation is now known to
be the Rains which fall in *Ethio-
pia* for three Months together in
their Winter, and the Egyptian Sum-
mer. But they of Egypt owe not only
their Food, but many of them their
Lives

Agrippa the. It was built in *Spina*. *Agrippa* the. It was built in *Spina*.

Lives to the swellings of this River, inſomuch that when five hundred die of the Plague at *Grand Cairo* the day before, not one dies the day after. Theſe Waters are ſweet to the taſte, cool and whoſom, and extremely Nutritive both to Plants and Animals. It has plenty of Fiſh, and too many *Crocodiles*, ſome of which live to be thirty foot long, but then they rarely come ſo low as *Grand Cairo*. *M. Thevenot* begins the encreaſe of the *Nile*, *May* 16. or 20. and ſaith the Publication is made *June* 28. or 29. and he ſaith they give no account of its encreaſe beyond *September* 14. though it often ſwells to the beginning of *October*, and that it gradually abates till the Month of *May*. He gives alſo this account of the Head of the *Nile*, from the Report of an *Ethiopian* Ambaſſador he met at *Grand Cairo*: The Head of *Nile* is a Well that ſprings out of the ground in a large Plain called *Ovembromma*, in the Province of *Ago*, which caſts up the Waters very high, the Well being twelve days Journey from *Gourbar*, the Capital of *Ethiopia*, and theſe Waters running Northwards, paſs by ſeven Cataracts before they enter into *Egypt*; and he ſaith, there are no Mountains near its Head by three weeks Journey. If the River doth not riſe ſixteen foot, a Famine follows for want of Water, if it ſwells to twenty four, there is a Dearth, becauſe the Seed time is loſt.

Nimneghen, Noviomagum, a City of the Low Countries, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, called now by the Inhabitants Nij-

meguen; by the French *Nimègue*; by the Spaniards *Nimèga*. It is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Guelderland*, and is under the *United Provinces*, being seated upon the *Wael*, between the *Rhine* and the *Maez*, two Leagues from *Arnhem* to the South, ten from *Rogmond*, and six from *Utrecht* to the East, three from *Cleves* to the West, and twenty from *Cologne* to the same. It was anciently a Free Imperial City, but was afterwards exempted and became subject to the Duke of *Guelderland*, being Mortgaged to one of them by *William* Earl of *Holland*, who was then chosen Emperor of *Germany*. About the year 1585. this City was much inclined to the Interest of the *Roman Catholic* Religion. In the year 1589. the *Hollanders* endeavoured without any good success to reduce it when *Skenkias* [their General was Drowned in the *Wael*. But in the year 1591. Prince *Maurice* had better fortune, and took it after a sharp Siege. In the year 1671. it was taken by the *French*, but then it was the only Town in all the *Provinces* which fought for Liberty; the year after the *French* deserted it: and in 1678. there was a Peace Agreed here between the *French* and the *Spaniards*; and the year 1679. between the *Germans* and the *French*. This City is said to have been first built by the *Celts*, and the Castle by *Julian* the *Apostate* whilst he was in France. *Charles the Great* built here a Noble Palace, which together with the City was burnt by the *Normans*. The *Germans* prevailing against the *Normans*, rebuilt the City, and

Nimague; *Nimaga*. It is the freedom of *Guel-* der the *United* seated upon the *Rhine* and the from *Arnheim* from *Roermond*, *echts* to the East, to the West, and *ogn* to the same a Free Imperial afterwards exempt, ect to the Duke being mortgaged by *William* Earl of then chosen Emperor. About the year was much inclined of the *Roman* Emperor. In the year 1589, endeavoured without success to reduce it to their General was *Wael*. But in the *Maurice* had been and took it after the year 1672. the *French*, but the Town in all those fought for it, ear after the *French* in 1678. there were here between the *Spaniards*; and between the *French*. This Castle first built by the *Cattle* by *Julian* the he was in France. at built here a Noch together with by the *Normans* prevailing against the City, and

gave it many Privileges, several of the Emperors residing in it, till at last it was mortgaged to *Ocho*, Duke of *Guelderland*, after which it became the Capital of that Dukedom.

Ningive, *Ningiva*, a City in the Province of *Leotunin*, in *China*. *Baudrand*.

Ningque, *Ningqua*, a City in the Province of *Nankin* in *China*.

Ninive, *Ninus*, an ancient and most celebrated City of *Affyria*, mentioned in the Sacred and Profane Stories. It lies now in ruins, and out of it is sprung a new City, called *Mosul*, built on the other side of the *Tigris*, which is under the *Turks*, and stands an hundred Miles from *Bagat* to the North.

Ninove, *Niniva*, a small City in *Flanders*, in the County of *Alost*, not above two Leagues from *Alost* to the South, in the middle between *Brussels* to the East, and *Oudenarde* to the West.

Niort, *Noverogus*, a Town in *Poitou*, thirteen Leagues from *La Rochelle* to the North-East.

Nipponia, a great Island belonging to *Japan*, which is the principal Province of that Empire, in which are *Fedo* and *Meaco*, the Royal Cities where the King resides.

Nisa, *Nysa*, a City of *Lydia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See. Long. 59. 10. Lat. 40. 50.

Nisibin, *Nisibi*, the principal City of *Mesopotamia*, of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Plinius* and *Siraba*. It is now an Archbishop's See, and the Capital

of *Diarbeck*, being under the *Turks*. It stands upon the River *Zaba*, which falls into the *Tigris*, under Mount *Taurus*, thirty five Miles from the *Tigris* to the West, fifty from *Amida* to the South, and seventy five from *Taurus* to the South-West.

Nisi, *Coron*, a City in the *Morea*.

Nisi, *Nysa*, a City of *Armenia* the Lesser, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Casarea*, from which it stands sixty Miles to the East. Long. 66. 30. Lat. 40. 20.

Nisi, *Enisif*, a small River on the East of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea, between *Messina* to the North, and *Cap di S. Aleccio* to the South, by the Town of *Scalotta*.

Nismes, *Nimes*, *Nemausum*, a City of *France*, in the Lower *Languedoc*, which was a *Roman* Colony, and of great antiquity, and is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, in which there is an Amphitheatre, which is very perfect, and many other *Roman* antiquities, and which is now in a flourishing State, it stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Montpellier* to the West, seven Leagues from either. Long. 25. 05. Lat. 43. 6.

Nisau, *Nissa*, *Nisi*, *Nasum*, one of the principal Cities of *Servia*, seated upon a River of the same Name, which falls into the *Morava*, fifteen German Miles from *Scopia* to the North, and twelve from *Giustandil* to the West, and forty two from *Thessalonica* to the North-West.

Nithes.

Ritthedale, Nithia; a County in the South of Scotland, near the Borders of England, which has *Cluydesdale* on the North, *Anardale* on the East, *Solway Fyrth* on the South, and *Galloway* on the West.

Nitracht, or Neytracht, Nitria, a City of the Upper Hungary, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gran*, and stands upon a small River of the same Name, ten German Miles from *Presburgh* to the East, and the same distance from *Gran* to the North, and five from *Newhausel* to the same. It is the Capital of a small County of the same Name, and was in the Hands of the Emperor, whilst *Newhausel* was under the Turks.

Nitt, the Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*.

Niuche, Niucanum, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, the King of which has lately Conquered *China*. This is called by others *Tenduc*.

Nive, Nivus, a River of France in *Aquitain*, called by the Inhabitants, *Errobi*. It ariseth in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, and watering the Town of *St. Jean de Pied Port*, it falls into the *Adour*, through *Bayonne*.

Nivernois, Ambarri, Nivernensis Comitatus, is a Province in France, of great extent upon the *Loire*. It has the Dukedom of *Burgundy* on the East, that of *Bourbone* on the South, *Berry* on the West, and *Orleanse* on the North. The *Vadicaesses* were the ancient Inhabitants of this Province, and *Nevers* is its Capital

City: the rest of any Note, are *La Charite, Cosne, Clamecy, Decize, and Corbigny*.

Nizza. See *Nice*, a City of *Provence*, belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Nocera, Nuceria, a City of Italy, of great antiquity, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, seated at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Borders of the *Marchia Anconitana*, at the Fountains of the River *Topino*, sixteen Miles from *Spoleto* to the North, and fifteen from *Camerino* to the West.

Nocera, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the higher Principate, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Family of *Barberino*. It stands eight Miles from *Salerno* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Naples* to the South. There is also a Town of this Name in *Calabria*, eight Miles from *Amantea* to the South, and three from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*.

Noers, Notra, a River of *Angoumois* in France.

Noesenslad Bistritia, a City of *Transylvania*; the same with *Bestereze*, in which word it is described.

Nogent le Retrou, Nomgentum Rotrudum, the fairest Village in France, the Capital of the County of *La Perche*, seated upon the River *Huysa*, fourteen Leagues from *Chartres*, the Capital of *La Beausse*, and honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Nola, a City of Campania felix, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, and a tolerable place of footstep, or near the ruins of the Roman Empire, 14. Miles from St. Peter's, towards Bishops, fourteen Miles from the East, and the East, Noli, Nauli, a small City in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, and a Plain on the Tyrrhenian Sea, as I have seen, with Baudrand, the State of which City it is, and the West, Nombres de D, a City of Terra, on the Streights, twenty five Leagues from the North, and a safe Harbour, the Spaniards, and for sale, Nomeny, Nomeny, a Town in the County of La Perche, upon the River Huysa, five Miles from Chartres, and seven South-East. Nona, Anona, mentioned in the Bible, is now a B

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Nola, a City and Colony in *Campania felix*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Naples, and is now in a tolerable state, and shews many footsteps of its great antiquity. In or near this City *Augustus*, the first Roman Emperor died Anno Christi, 14. But then it is not so famous for being the birth place of *St. Paulinus*, who was afterwards Bishop of it. It stands fourteen Miles from Naples towards the East, near the River *Volturno*, *Clanis*.

Noli, Naulum, Naulium, a small City in the States of Genoua, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Genoua. It stands on a Plain on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, but then it has no Harbour, as I have often seen, (with *Baudrand*.) It was once a free State, but it is now subject to the State of Genoua, from which City it stands thirty one Miles to the West.

Nombre de Dios, *Nomen Dei*, a City of Terra firma, a Province upon the Streights of Panama, twenty five Leagues from Panama to the North, which has a noble safe Harbour. It was built by the Spaniards, but is since decayed and forsaken.

Nomeny, *Nomenium*, a City or small Town in the Dukedom of *Savoy*, upon the River *Seile*, *Savoy*, five Miles from Nancy to the North, and seven from *Marsal* to the South-East.

Nona, *Enuna*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, which is now a Bishops See, under

the Archbishop of *Zara* or *Zadar*; it is well fortified, and is seated over against the Island of *Giesse*, ten Miles from *Zara* to the North. It is under the *Venetians*.

De Noordische Zee, *Mare Germanicum*, the German Ocean.

Norcia, *Nursia*, a small City in the Dominions of the Church, placed by *Livy*, *Pliny*, and the rest of the Ancients, in *Umbria*. It stands amongst the Hills, near the *Appennine*, by the River *Fredda*, six Miles from the *Marchia Anconitana* to the South, between *Aquila* to the East, and *Spoleto* to the West, thirteen Miles from either. This was the Country of *St. Benedict*, the Father of the Western Monks, as also of *Sertorius* the great Roman Commander, who was slain in Spain.

Norden, *Nordenum*, a City in *Westphalia* in *East-Friesland*, upon the German Ocean, under the Prince of *East-Friesland*, sixteen Miles from *Emden* to the North.

Nordlingen, *Norlinga*, a City of *Schwaben*, which in the year 1251. was made a Free Imperial City; it stands upon the River *Eger*, four German Miles from *Lawingen* to the North, and ten from *Werden* to the South-West, and from *Ingolstadt* to the West, between the Territories of the Duke of *Neuburg*, and the Count of *Oettingen*, and is made famous by a defeat of the *Swedes* in 1634. and a Victory of the *Swedes* and *French* in 1645. though it is otherwise small, and in a decaying condition. This place is called by the

the French, *Norlingue*, and by the Germans is also written *Norlinghen*.

Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, a County on the Eastern Coast of England, Bounded on the North with the German Ocean, on the East in part by the same Ocean, and in part by *Suffolk*, on the South by the Rivers of *Waveney*, and the little *Ouse*, which part it from *Suffolk*, and on the West with the great *Ouse*, and towards *Lincolnshire* with that part of the *Nene*, which passeth from *Wisbich* to the Washes. It containeth in length from *Yarmouth* to *Wisbich* fifty Miles, in breadth from *Thetford* to *Wells* thirty Miles; in circuit about two hundred and forty Miles. The Southern parts, which are Wood-Lands, are fruitful, the Northern or Champain, are barren and dry. The first Earl of Norfolk was *Ralph de Waet*, Created in the year 1075. After whom succeeded the *Bigots* from 1135. to 1270. in six Descents. In 1313. *Tho. de Brotherton*, a Son of *Edward I.* was made Earl of Norfolk, And *Margaret* his Daughter, in 1398. was made Duchess, whose Son *Thomas Mowbray*, and his Descendents continued the Honor to the year 1461. In 1475. *Richard Duke of York* was made Duke of Norfolk, And in 1483. *John Lord Howard* was vested with the same Honour, in whose Family it now is. *Henry* the present Duke of Norfolk being the ninth Duke of this Race.

Norimburgh. See *Nurenberg*, a City of Germany.

Norkeping, *Norcopia*, a small

City in Sweden, seated between two Lakes, five Miles from the *Baltick Sea*, in the Province of *Ostrogothia*, by the River *Motala*, ten Miles from the Lake *Vettern* East.

Normandy, *Neustria*, *Normannia*, is a great and fruitful Province in France, which has the Title of a Dukedom. It has this Name from the Normans, who under *Rollo* their first Duke, settled here in the time of *Charles the Simple*, King of France. It is bounded on the North and West by the *British Sea*, on the East by *Picardy*, and on the South by *le Perche*, and *le Maine*. It lies sixty six Leagues from East to West, and from North to South about thirty; the principal City is it is *Roan* or *Rouen*. This Province is also divided into twelve Counties, but more usually into the Upper and Lower *Normandy*. *Rollo* the first Duke of this Province, obtained that Title in the year 912. *William* the base Son of *Robert* the sixth Duke, Conquered England in the year 1066 by which means it was United to the Crown of England, till the year 1202. when King *John* was outed of it. *Henry V.* about the year 1420. Reconquered this Duchy, but his Son lost it again about the year 1450. ever since which time it has been annexed to the Crown of France.

De Noort Caep, *Rubea*, is the most Northern Point of *Finnland* and indeed of all Europe.

Nortgow, *Nortgovia*, a Province of Germany, between *Baltica* to the East, and the *Danubius*

to the East, and South, which *Cararia*, *Schwabia*, to the W. and the Capital of *W*. This Name in *u* signifies the *No*. **Northampton**, *Northamptonia*, is seated in England; on the River *Lincolnshire*, on the *Feland*, on the *North* by the *N*. has *Buckingham* on the West, separated by *Watling*. From *North* six Miles in circuit, all twenty in breadth. The *Soil* is *Champain*, full of *chief Town* is *Northampton*, which for its *Circum* buildings, may be *most* of the *Citie* was burnt by the *Wars* in *King* suffered much from *this City* in *Henry VI.* was *over* taken Prisoner in 1261. the *Students* laid to have *received* Kings *Warrant* to have settled *there*. In the *Reign* was totally destroyed *in* the favour of *France*, and the *che* of good *People*, *Long*. 19. 40. omit the more *William Lord* *Earl* of *N*

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to the East, and the *Danube* to the South, which parts it from *Bavaria*, *Schwaben*, and *Fränconia* to the W. and *Voigtland* to the N. the Capital of which is *Norimburg*. This Name in the German Tongue, signifies the North Country.

Northamptonshire, *Northamptonia*, is seated almost in the midst of England; on the N. it is parted from *Lincolnshire* by the River *Ouse*, on the East from *Huntingdon* by the *Nene*, on the South by *Buckingham* and *Oxford*, and on the West *Warwickshire* separated by *Watlingstreet*, a Roman way. From North to South it is sixty six Miles in length, but not all twenty in breadth where it is broadest. The Air is temperate, and the Soil is a rich, fruitful Champaign, full of People. The chief Town is **Northampton**, which for its Circuit, Beauty, and Buildings, may be compared with most of the Cities of England. It was burnt by the *Danes*. And in the Wars in King *John's* time it suffered much from the Barons. In the year 1460. Henry VI. was overthrown, and taken Prisoner by *Edward IV.* In 1261. the Students of *Cambridge* were laid to have removed hither by Kings Warrant, with intention to have settled the University there. In the Reign of *Charles II.* it was totally destroyed by Fire, but in the favour of that gracious Prince, and the chearful contribution of good People, it was soon rebuilt. Long. 19. 40. Lat. 52. 36. omit the more ancient Family, *William Lord Compton*, was created Earl of *Northampton*, by

King *James I.* in 1618. The present Earl being *George*, the fourth of this Noble Family.

Northhausen, *Northusia*, an Imperial Free City of Germany, in *Thuringia*, upon the River *Roze*, between *Erford* to the South, and *Halberstad* to the North, eight German Miles from either. This City is under the Protection of the Elector of *Saxony*; and is said to have been built by *Meroveus I.* King of the *Franks*, in the year of Christ 447.

The *North Foreland*, *Cantium*, a Cape of the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, famous for a Sea Fight between the *English* and the *Dutch*, in the year 1666. when the brave Duke of *Albemarle*, with only two Squadrons of the *English* Fleet, maintained a Fight against the whole *Dutch* Fleet, consisting of an hundred Sail, two days together, and Prince *Rupert* coming up in the Evening of the second day, the *English* fell the third day on the *Dutch* Fleet, and beat them home; which, all things considered, was the most wonderful Naval Fight that ever was fought upon the Ocean.

Northumberland, *Northumbria*, is parted on the South by the *Derwent*, and the *Tyne* from the Bishoprick of *Durham*; on the East it has the German Ocean, on the North *Scotland*, and on the West *Scotland* and *Cumberland*: it has the form of a Triangle or Wedge. The Air is cold and sharp, the Soil barren and rugged, but much improved by the industry of its Inhabitants. The principal places in

it, are *New-Castle* and *Barwick*, *George Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Charles II.* was Created Duke of *Northumberland*, in the year 1674.

Norway, *Norvegia*, *Nerigon*, *Nasilia*, is a Kingdom of great extent on the North-Western Shoar of *Europe*; called by the Inhabitants, *Roztrike*, and by contraction *Norke*, and by the Germans, *Rozwegen*. It was heretofore esteemed the Western part of *Scandinavia*, and called *Nerigon*, as *Cluverius* saith; it is of great extent from North to South, as reaching from the entrance of the *Baltick* Sea, to almost the North Cape, but it is not of equal breadth; on the East it has the Kingdom of *Sweden*, on the West the *German* Ocean, on the South the *Sound*, and on the N. *Lapland*; on the East a long ridge of Mountains, which are always covered with Snow, called *Sevomes*, separate it from *Sweden*. It is vast, but Barren and Rocky, or overgrown with vast and unpassable Woods. Its length is about one thousand and three hundred *English* Miles, and two hundred and fifty its breadth, which vast Tract of Land is divided into five Provinces, *Aggerbus*, *Bergenbus*, *Dronsbembus*, *Wardbus*, and *Babus*, but this last was resigned to the King of *Sweden* in the year 1658. There depend upon this Kingdom several Islands, as *Iseland*, *Groenland*, *Spitzberg*, and the Isles of *Orkney*, which were resigned to *James VI.* of *Scotland*. The principal Cities are *Drontheim*, and *Berghen*. This had Kings of its own from very

ancient times, but in the year 1326. it was first united to *Denmark* in the Person of *Magnus III.* And in the year 1376 they became so united, that they were never since separated.

Norwich, *Nordovicum*, is a rich populous, neat City, in the middle of the County of *Norfolk*, seated at the confluence of the *Venster* or *Vensder*, and the *Tar*. This City sprung up out of the ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many years since was found a vast number of *Roman* Urns; but when by whom *Norwich* was built, is not known: but it seems to be a *Saxon* City, and it was certainly the Seat of some of the Kings of the *East Angles*. In its Infancy *Sueno*, a *Dane*, burnt it in the year 1004. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror it was besieged and taken by Famine. *Herbert* Bishop of this Diocese, contributed to its growth, by removing the shops Chair from *Thetford* hither about the year 1096. In the seventeenth year of King *Stephen*'s Reign, it was re-founded, and made a Corporation. The City is thought to have been built in the Reign of *Henry II.* And was taken by the *French* in the Reign of King *John*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was Walled by the Citizens. And *Henry IV.* in the year 1403. granted them a *Magnety*. Afterwards it began to decay. *Queen Elizabeth* sent the Duke of *Staff* Weavers, who fled over to *England*, from the cruel Government of the Duke d' *Alva*, whereupon it grew very Populous

and Rich; need of this Tanner of most ruined year 1548. ward VI.

Norwich is first from *Be* seventy fifth Bishop of the began the Long. 24. 55.

Noto, *Necropolis*, which is inhabited, and Province called is incompassed and steep Valley the South side Miles from the *Pactymo* to the twenty five from South.

Il Val di Noto the Province in mentioned City and Province on the South side in the North it *emona*, on the *lazara*, and on the *African* Sea.

Nosseberg, a town in *Ingr* ated on an *Isle* *adaga*, towards *Belcoy*, which the *Russ*, and own by its situ *Adolphus*, K year 1614. It in *Norrt*.

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surprised by *Robert de Ferraris*, an Earl, otherwise it was never taken by force, as the same Author observes. Long. 22. 14. Lat. 53. 00. *Charles Lord Howard*, Descended from the House of *Norfolk* by the *Mowbrays* (who were Earls of this County, from the year 1377. to the year 1475.) was in the year 1597. Created Earl of *Nottingham*. This Family ending in *Charles Lord Howard*, the third in that Line, the Honor was Conferred May 12. 1681. upon *Henneage Lord Finch*, Baron of *Daverbury*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, and it is now enjoyed by *Daniel*, Son of the said *Henneage*.

Nova Antequera, a City of New Spain, in America, in the Province of *Oaxaca*, eighty Spanish Leagues from Mexico to the East, seventeen from the North Sea to the South, and seventeen from *Vera Cruz*. It is little, and not much inhabited, though it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Mexico, ever since the year 1535.

Nova Guinea, a large Country in the Western part of the *Pacific Ocean*, which is a part of the *Terra Australis*, on the East of the *Molucco Islands*, first discovered by *Andrew Urdaneta* a Spaniard, in the year 1528. and was then thought to be an Island, but it is since thought to be a part of the South Continent.

Novara, *Novaria*, a City of Italy, which in *Pliny's* time was the Capital of *Insubria*. It is now a part of the Duchy of *Milan*, and a Bishops See, under that Arch-

bishop, and the Head of a small Territory, called by its Name. This City is very strong, and can shew many ancient Roman Inscriptions as Testimonies of its antiquity. It stands 25 Miles from *Milan* to the W. and ten from *Turin*, in a well-watered and fruitful Soil. Near this *Lewis Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, was taken by the French in 1500. But twelve years after the Swiss gave the French a great overthrow in this place, to abate their joy for their former success. *Peter Lombard*, the Master of the Sentences, was a Native of this City, and Pope *Innocent XI.* was Bishop of it when he was chosen.

Novellara, a fine Town in the Lower Lombardy, between the Territories of the Dukes of *Montferrat* and *Modena*, which is subject to a Count of its own, who is of the Family of *Gonzaga*, ten Miles from *Reggio* towards the North. It has a Castle called *Baginello*.

Novibazar, *Novus Mercator*, one of the principal Cities of *Serbia*, upon the River *Orfava*, fifty Miles from *Nissa* to the West.

Novigrad, *Novigradum*, *Argyrurum*, a Town in *Dalmatia*, which has a Castle, and is seated upon the Bay of the same Name, twenty Miles from *Zara* to the East, and twenty five from *Sebenico* to the North. It belonged to the *Venetians*, but was taken by the *Turks* in 1646.

Novigrad, a small City in the Upper Hungary, which gives Name to a County, and stands 60 German Miles from the *Danube*.

five from East, and has a Castle Rock, and 100 foot deep, which makes it a place in 1646 now returned to the Emperor.

Novogorod Magna, a City of the German Empire, very great, and the quality of the soil upon the River *Nieva* is such that it yields from 100 to 150 hundred and 200 from *Moscow* to the City six from the East, and the Confines of the North, and from the South-East 58. 23. Miles.

It is a vast Plain of the *Wolga*, (said by *Notrebut*) in *Finland* into the River is the health and Gr.

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five from *Gran* to the North-
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has a Cattle which is seated on a
Rock, and has a Dike thirty four
foot deep, cut in the same Rock,
which makes it almost inaccessi-
ble, yet the *Turks* took this strong
place in 1663. but I suppose it
is now returned under the Em-
peror.

Novogorod Velki, Novogardia
Magna, a City of *Moscovy*, called
by the *Germans*, *Neugarten*, which
is very great, and an Archbishop-
see, and the Capital of a Prince-
ality of the same Name, seated
upon the River *Wolkow*, where it
floweth from the Lake of *Ilmen*,
about a hundred and five *German* Miles
from *Mosco* to the North-West,
about six from *Pleskow* to the
North, and the same distance from
the Confines of *Lithuania* to the
North, and forty from *Narva* to
the South-East. Long. 50. 00.
Lat. 58. 23. It is seated in a
fertile Plain on the River *Wolchou*

Wolga, (saith *Olearius*.) which
is by *Notteburgh*, and the Gulph
of *Finland* into the *Baltick* Sea:
the River is the chief cause of the
Health and Greatness of the City,
being Navigable from its Foun-
tain almost, to the *Baltick* Sea:
which has made this City the chief
Trade in all the North. *Vis-
sion*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*,
the first, who in 1427. obliged
the City to pay a vast Tribute.
In *Basiliowitz Groefden*, Duke of
Moscovy, overthrew an Army raised
against this City in 1477. and there-
upon made himself Master of it,
and carried thence to *Mosco*, three
hundred Wagons laden with Gold

and Silver, and rich Goods. *John*
Basiliowitz, another of their Prin-
ces, in 1569. slew 2770. of its
Inhabitants, and cast them into the
River, upon a bare groundless sus-
picion, besides a vast number trod-
den to death by a party of Horse.
This City was taken by the *Swedes*
in 1611. and restored again to the
Russ in 1634.

Novogorod Nisi, that is the
Lower, is a vast City of *Moscovy*,
seated upon the *Wolga*, where it
takes in the *Occa*, an hundred *Ger-
man* Miles from *Mosco* to the
North-East, and forty from *Wo-
logda* to the South-East.

Novogrod, Novogroda, surnamed
Litawiski, is a City of *Lithua-
nia*, under the Crown of *Poland*,
which is the Capital of a Palati-
nate of the same Name, in which
the Diet of *Lithuania*, ought by
turns with *Minsk* to be holden.
It stands scarce four *Polish* Miles
from the River *Niemen* or *Memel*,
and twenty from *Vilna* to the
South.

Novogrodeck Seviarsky, a strong
City of *Russia*, which has been at-
tributed to *Lithuania*, when it was
under the *Poles*, but is now under
the *Russ* again. It stands upon the
River *Dezna*, seventeen *Polish*
Miles from *Czernichou* to the
North-East, forty six from *Kjo-
via* to the same, and the same
distance from *Smolensko* to the
South. This is also the Capital of
a Palatinate.

*Noyon, Novomagus, Noviedu-
num*, a City in the Isle of *France*,
near the Borders of *Picardy*, of
which it was a part, upon the Ri-
ver *Vorse*, which two Miles Lower

falls into the *Oise*, eight Leagues from *Sosions* to the South-West, fifteen from *Amiens*, six from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris* to the North. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Bishop of it is one of the three Earls, and a Peer of *France*; the Diocesis which belong to it, is called *Le Noyonois*.

Nubia, a great Tract in the Eastern part of *Africa*, and the River *Nile*; encompassed on the North and West with Mountains, by which it is separated from *Egypt* to the North, and *Guoga*, *Borno*, *Zanfara*, and *Biafara* to the West, on the East it has the *Nile*, which parts it from *Barnagasso*, and on the South *Abassinia*, or *Ethiopia*; it lies three hundred French Leagues in length, and not much less in breadth, and the Capital of it is *Dancala*; the other Cities are *Cusa*, *Guala*, *Jalac*, and *Sula*.

Nura, *Nicis*, a River in the Dukedom of *Parma* and *Placencia*.

Nurnberg, *Nuremberg*, *Norimberga*, a great Imperial Free City in *Germany*, in *Franconia*, upon the Confluence or meeting of the *Regen* and *Pogen*, two German Rivers, seated at the foot of an Hill, and fortified with a Castle, which by *Frederick I.* was made the Capital of *Norwegom*. It has belonging to it a Tract which lies between the Marquisate of *Holach* to the West, and *Culenbach* to the North, the *Upper Palatinate* to the East, and the Bishoprick of *Aichstad* to the South. This City was the Birth-place of *Wenceslaus*

the Emperor, and is now in a flourishing condition. It stands nine miles from *Banberg* to the South, fourteen from *Rasbon*, thirteen from *Wurtzberg*, and nineteen from *Ausburg* to the North. This City bought its liberty of its Princes, and has carefully preserved it ever since the year 1027. In the year 1427. this City bought the Castle of the *Burgrave*, which is since employed as a Granary. It borrowed its form of Government which is *Aristocratic*, from *Venice*. In the year 1506. it embraced *Luther's* Doctrine in his time, but yet Tolerated the *Calvinists*. In the year 1649. here was a general Peace concluded amongst the Princes of *Germany*.

Nyth, a River of *Scotland*, which flows through *Nisbisdale*, or *Nythesdale*.

Nyenburg, *Novoburgum*, a small City in *Westphalia*, in the County of *Hoyen* upon the River *Weser*, four German miles above *Ferdin* to the South, and eight from *Zu* to the West.

Nylandr, *Nylandia*, a Province of *Finland*, upon the Bay of *Finland*, between *Carelia* to the East, *Tavasthia* to the North, and *Finland* properly so called, to the West, over against *Livonia*, from which it is separated by the Bay; there are but three Towns of Note in it, *Borgo*, *Helsingfors*, and *Raseborg*.

Nyms, *Nemesa*, a small River in the Bishoprick of *Trier*, which watereth *Scheineck* and *Bisberg*, and then ends in the *Saur*.

Nyne, *Aufona*, a River which watereth the Town and County of

Northampton, into the *German*, *Norfolk* and *Li*

O Akre, *Oba*, *Lower Sa*, *burg*, called *Qva*, *ines*.

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Northampton, and *Wibich*, falls into the German Ocean between *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*.

O A.

O *Akre*, *Obacer*, a River in the Lower Saxony, and *Lunen-*
burg, called *Quacra* in the middle
ages.

O *bb*, a vast River of *Russia*. See *Oby*.

O *bdora*, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, on the Frozen Sea, between the River *Ob* or *Obi* to the East, and *Perzora* to the West. There is never a City or Town of note in it, and the *Dutch* who have lately discovered its Sea-Coasts, have refused to call it *Nieu West-Indiëlandt*; but they have not settled any Colonies here, nor is it probable never will.

O *beck*, *Gir*, a River of *Lybia* in *Africa*.

O *bengir*, *Ochus*, a River of *Per-*
siæ, which watereth the Provinces *Balach* and *Tcharestan*, and the Cities of *Balach*, *Varvalin*, *Talecan*, *Abasfian*, *Ariander*, and then falls into the *Gebun* or *Oxus*, above *Abende*, bringing with it the *Bal-*
This River is the North-Eastern Boundary of *Persia*, towards *India*.

O *ber*, *Baden*, *Therma Superior*, a City of *Switzerland*, where the Assemblies of the *Cantons* are commonly held; seated upon the River *Limar*. See *Baden*.

O *ber*, *Wesel*, *Ficelia*, *Vosavia*, a City in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine*, which was once an Imperial Free

City, but in the year 1312. fell into the hands of the Elector of *Trier*; it lies between *Baccbarach* to the South, and *Boppard* to the North. *S. Werner* was here slain by the *Jews*, in the year 1287. in the time of *Lent*, and *Mammae* the Mother of *Alexander* the Roman Emperor, was also Assassinated in this place, as the Inhabitants report.

O *bi*, *Raprum*, a River of that part of *Aethiopia* which lies next *Egypt*, which flowing Eastward toward *Quilmancy*, watereth the City of *Quioia* in *Zanguebar*, and then falls into the *Aethiopian* Ocean.

O *bricht*, *Oberick*, the same with *Maestricht*.

O *burg*, *Oburgum*, a City in *Finland*.

O *by*, *Obb*, *Ovis*, *Obius*, a vast River on the East of *Moscovy*, which arising out of the Lake of *Kitaysko*, and running Northwards parts *Europe* from *Asia*, and between the Province of *Obdura* to the West, and the *Samoiedes* to the East, falls with a vast Current into the Frozen Sea.

O *cca*, a River which riseth in the Borders of *Crim Tartary*, and running North-East, watereth *Bolgoff* and *Colonna*, ten German miles West of *Mosco*, and taking in the *Cleufina*, and the *Mooxa* at *Nissi Nogovorod*, it falls into the *Wolga*.

O *chums*, *Tarsuras*, a River in *Mengrelia*, which riseth out of the Mountains of *Colchin*, and falls into the *Euxine* Sea:

O *chrida*, a City of *Macedonia*, the same with *Giustandil*.

Ochsenfurt, Boffbarus, Ochsenfurtum, a Town or City in *Francia*, upon the *Maine*, in the Bishoprick of *Wurtsburg*, three miles from the Capital City to the South.

Oczakow, Axiace, a City of *Podolia*, seated at the fall of the *Nieper* into the *Euxine* Sea, thirty miles from *Czircassia*, a City of the *Ukrain* to the South. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in the year 1644.

Odensee, Odensehe, Otonium, a City of *Denmark*, which is the Capital of the Island of *Fionia*, and stands almost in the Centre of it, fourteen miles from *Sleswick* to the North, and eighteen from *Copenhagen* to the West. Its was built by *Harold* King of *Denmark*, and called so in honour to *Otto* I. Emperor of *Germany*: it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, in the year 950. *S. Kanute* King of *Denmark*, was slain here in the year 1086. whose Body was found in the year 1582. and much honoured. In this City also are Tombs of the Kings of *Denmark*.

Oder, Odera, a Town in *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Troppaw*, in the Borders of *Moravia*, at the Fountains of the River *Oder*, four German miles from *Olmütz*.

Die, Oder, Odera, one of the greatest Rivers in *Germany*. It riseth in *Silesia*, a Province of *Bohemia*, by a Town of the same Name, in the Borders of *Moravia*, and taking with it the *Oppa*, it watereth *Racibon, Wratisslaw*, and the *Greater Glogaw* in *Silesia*; then entering *Germany*, it passeth the

Marquissate of *Brandenburg*, and that *Frankfort* which stands in it, and at *Custrin* admits the *Warta*, then entering *Pomerania* beneath *Stetin*, it makes a Lake called *Das Grosse Haff*, out of which by three Mouths it passeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

L' Oder, Odera, a small River in *Bretagne* in *France*, which watereth *Quimper*, a City of that Province, and falls into the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Obernheim, a small Town in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but was since exempt, and is now under the *Electors* Palatine. It stands two miles from *Oppenheim*, and the *Rhine* to the West, and a little more from *Alzey*.

Odria, Tedanium, a River which divides *Croatia* from *Dalmatia*, and then falls into the Gulph of *Venice* called too *Zermagna*.

Oedenburg, or Odenburg, Sempronium, a City of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the Inhabitants *Sempron*. It stands upon the Borders of *Austria*, near the Lake of *Neusiedlersee*, and is very well fortified by the Imperialists, who have a great while Possessed it.

Oeland, Oelandia, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, belonging to *Sweden*, lying on the Coast of the Province of *Smaland*, over against *Calmar*. It is sixty nine miles long from North to South, but scarcely twenty over where it is broadest, and the Capital of it is *Borholmen*.

Oesel, or Eufel, Osilia, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Livonia*, which be-

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Town in the
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a, an Island
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Coast of the
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uth, but scar-

it is broad-
f it is *Bor-*
of *Osilia*, an Island
at the Mouth
nia, which is

een under the *Swedes* ever since
the year 1646. It is not above
three miles from the Coast of *Cur-*
and, and five from *Esthonia* to the
West; its Circuit is eighty miles,
the chief places of strength are
Grensburg, and *Sonneburg*, besides
which it has eighteen Parishes.
Some think it was of old called *La-*

Oestricher Quadi, the People of
Austria, in *Germany*.
Oestrick, *Austria*.
Oestrisen, *Oostfrislen*. *East-Frie-*
land.
Oetmarsen, *Marfi veteres*, a
tract in *Overysse*.
Oetigiasac, *Quinque Ecclesia*, a
City of the Lower *Hungary*.
Off, *Curia*, a City in *Voigt-*
land, a Province of the Upper *Sax-*

L'Offanto, *Aufidus*, a River of
Apulia in *Italy*, which is the only
River that cuts the *Apennine*; and
it riseth out of that Mountain
the *Further Principate*, six miles
above *Conza*, and running East-
ward, it watereth *Conza*, *Monte*
Arde, and separating the *Basili-*
from the *Capitanate*, and this
from *Terra di Bari*, and water-
eth *Canosa*, and some other small
towns, it falls into the *Adriatick*
Sea, four miles from *Barletta* to
the West, twenty five from *Man-*
adonia to the South-West.
Offen, the same with *Buda*, the
Capital of *Hungary*.
Offenburg, *Offenburgum*, a
City in *Schaublen* in *Germany*, which
is the Capital of *Ortnau*; seated
on the River *Kinzig*, which is an
Imperial and Free City, but under
Protection of the House of *Au-*

stria; it stands one mile from the
Rhine, and not full two from
Strasburg to the East.

Oglio, *Ollio*, *Ollius*, a River in
the States of *Venice* in *Italy*; it
springeth from the Mountains a-
bove *Eduum*, in the Borders of
Switzerland, in the *Valtelline*, and
flowing through *Brescia* or *Brexia*,
into the Lake de *Isseo*, it leaves it at
Calepio, and a little lower separa-
ting the Territory of *Brescia* from
that of *Cremona*, or the State of
Venice from the Dukedom of *Mi-*
lan, and then watering part of the
Dukedom of *Mantoua*, it falls into
the *Po* at *Burgoforte*.

L'Oise, *Ojesia*, *Isauria*, a River
of *France*, which ariseth in *Picar-*
dy, in the confines of *Hainault*
and *Champagne*, and washing
Guise, *Laferre*, and *Noyon* at *Com-*
peigne, it takes in the *Aysne*, a big-
ger River than its self, and so by
Pont S. Maixente, *Beaumont*, and
Pont Oise, falls into the *Seyne* six
miles below *Paris*, towards *Rean*.

Old or Ould, *Oltis*, a River in
Quercy in *France*.

Olde, or Oude *Ulda*, a River in
Bretagne.

Oldenburg, *Oldenburgum*, *Bran-*
nesia, a small City in *Westphalia*,
which is the Capital of a County of
the same Name, seated upon the
River *Honsa*, twenty five miles
from *Bremen* to the West, and
forty from *Embsen* to the East.
This Town was built by *Osbo* the
Great, and almost totally ruined
by Fire in the year 1676. that very
day the Citizens were to have taken
the Oath of Allegiance to the King
of *Denmark*.

The County of *Oldenburg*, is a small County in the Circle of *Westphalia*, between *East-Friesland* to the West, and the Dukedom of *Bremen* to the East, the Bishoprick of *Munster* to the South, and the German Ocean to the North. It is very fruitful, especially as to Pasture, and Cattle, but then the Air is cold and Foggy. This for a long time was under Counts of its own, who are derived from *Wittkindus* the last King, and first Duke of the Saxons; *Waleparr*, one of his Nephews, in the year 850. being the Earl of *Oldenburg*. This Line continued with some small variation for twenty three or twenty four Descents, and in the year 1676. failed, since which it has been annexed to the Crown of *Denmark*; that King being Descended of the Eldest Branch of the Earls of *Oldenburg*.

Oldenburg, a Town in *Holstein*, in the Territory of *Wageren*, which was once a Bishops Sec, but removed long since to *Lubeck*; it stands not above three miles from the *Baltick* Sea, and thirty from *Lubeck*, to the North.

Oidenpo, *Oldenpoa*, a Tract in *Esthonia*, in *Livonia*, between *Lettonia* to the South, and *Esthonia*, properly so called, to the West, *Alentak* to the North, and *Moscow* to the East, which is under the *Swedes*; the chief Town in it is *Tonspat*.

Oldenzeel, *Odesalia*, a strong Town in *Overyssel*, which was taken and dismantled by the *Hollanders* in 1626.

Oldeslo, *Oldesloa*, a Town in *Holstein*, in *Wageren*, upon the

River *Trava*, in the Borders of *Lauenburg*, three German miles from *Lubeck* to the West, and five from *Hamburg* to the South-East.

Oleron, *Uliarum*, an Island on the Coast of *Aquitain*, upon the Shoar of *Saintonge*, against the Mouth of the River *Charente*, two Leagues from the Continent, five Leagues from North to South, two from East to West, strengthened by a very strong Castle on the South side of the Island. This Island is most famous for the Sea-Laws, here Published by one of the Kings of England.

Oleron, *Oloronensis Urbs*, a City of *Bearn*, in the South of *France*, which is a Bishops Sec, under the Archbishop of *Auch*. This City was destroyed by the *Normans* in the year 1080. and rebuilt by *Censulus*, one of the Earls of this Province, upon a Branch of the *Gave*, ten Leagues from *Tarbe* to the West, eighteen from *Dax* to the South, and twenty four from *Pampelona* to the North.

Oiska, *Olica*, a City in *Polandia*, a Province of *Poland*, five miles from *Lucko* to the South-East, which in the year 1651. sustained a siege against the *Cossacks*, and preserved its self out of their Hands.

Olinde, *Olinde*, a Maritim City of *Brasil*, in *America*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Pernambuc*. It was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and fortified, but was afterwards deserted, and returned under the Crown of *Portugal*. This City stands upon a Hill, near the Mouth of the River

Bibiribe, and *S. George*, and in the year 1670. was a Bishops Sec, under *S. Salvadore*.

Olivenza, a strong City on the River *Guadiana*, from *Elvas* to the West, twelve from *Elvas*, was taken by the *Portugals* in 1658. and rebuilt by the *Portugals* in 1668.

Olivero, *Olivero*, a Town on the North of *Olivenza*.

Olmitz, *Olmitz*, a small, but neat, town, which was destroyed by the *Swedes*, a Province, and a Bishops Sec, under the Archbishop of *Prague*.

Olmutz, *Olmutz*, a City in the Province of *Prague*, taken by the *Swedes* in 1642. and defended by the Emperor, *Charles V.* : it stands twenty miles from *Bryn*, and twenty six miles from *Vien*.

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Borders of Bibiribé, and has a Castle called *S. George*, and a large Haven. In the year 1676. it was made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *S. Salvadore*.

Olivenza, Evandria, Oliventia, a strong City of Portugal, upon the River *Guadiana*, three Leagues from *Elvas* to the South-West, and twelve from *Evora* to the East. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1658. and restored to the Portuguese by the Treaty of Peace in 1668.

Olivero, Oliverio, Helicon, a River on the North of *Sicily*.

Olmutz, Olmutz, Olomutium, a small, but neat, strong populous City, which was once the Capital of *Moravia*, a Province in *Bohemia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Prague*. This City was taken by the Swedes in the year 1642. and defended by them against the Emperor, till the Peace of *Munster*: it stands seven German miles from *Bryn* to the South-East, twenty from *Vienna* to the North, and twenty six from *Cracovia* to the West, in a fruitful Soil; the Poles call this City *Diamentec*; and the Germans *Elmütz*.

Ol, Alusa, a River of *Transylvania*, called by the Germans *Alt*; flowing Southward through *Transylvania*, and watering *Cronstadt*, *Hergenburgh*, *Fogaras*, leaves *Hergenburgh* to the West, and crossing the Mountains of *Eysensthorn*, and the Western part of *Moldavia*, falls into the *Danube* above *Nigeti*.

Om, Lar, a River of *Arabia Fœstis*, which falls into the Gulph of *Persea*.

Ombra, Arjona, a River of *Dalmatia*, which falls into a Harbour of the same Name, two French Leagues from *Ragusa* to the North; this seems to be the Port belonging to *Ragusa*.

Ombria, Umbria, was in ancient times a considerable part of *Italy*, bounded on the North by the *Adriatick Sea*, on the South by the River *Nera, Nar*, on the West by the *Tiber*, and on the East by *Picenum*, the *Apennine* dividing it. This contained the Dukedom of *Urbino*, a part of the *Marchia Anconitana*, and of *Romandiola*, the Dukedom of *Spoletto*, and the greatest part of that which is now from the ancient Name called *Ombria*, which is bounded on the North with the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the West with the Dukedom of *Florence*, on the South with *S. Peters Patrimony*, and on the East with *Abruzzo*, and is all but *S. Sepulchro* under the Pope, which belongs to the Duke of *Florence*; the Capital City of *Ombria* is *Perugia*.

Ombro, Umbro, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth ten miles from *Siena* to the E. and flowing Southward by *Buonconvento*, takes in *Merse*, and *Orcia*, and five miles beneath *Grosseto*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, seven from *Talamont* to the North-West. There is a Castle called by the same Name, at its fall into the Sea.

Omme, a River of *Champagna di Roma*. See *Trero*.

Onega, a vast Lake in *Moscovy*, between the *White Sea* to the North, *Ladoga* another great Lake to the West, and *Kargopolia* to the East

East, and *Megrina* to the South: It parts the Dominions of the *Swedes* from the *Moscovites*, and transmits its Waters by the River *Surs* into *Ladoga*.

Ongaria, *Hungary*.

Onar, a City on the Promontory of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, eighteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Goa* to the South, which has a strong Castle, and a large Haven, and was heretofore in the hands of the *Portuguese*, but is now subject to the King of *Canara*, with the Kingdom depending on it, and called by the same Name.

Oost-Friesen, *East Friesland*.

Oost-See, the *Baltick* Sea.

Onspach, *Onoldum*, a Town and Castle in *Franconia*, upon a River of the same Name in *Franconia*, six German miles from *Norimburg* to the East, and ten from *Quimberg*. This is the Capital of a Marquisate, belonging to a Prince of the Family of *Brandenburg*, and lies between the Bishopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurzburg* to the North, and that of *Eichstad* to the South.

Oppelen, *Oppolia*, a City of *Bohemia* in *Silesia*, upon the River *Oder*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom. It has an ancient Castle which together with the Dukedom was mortgaged to *J. Casimir* King of *Poland*, the City is well fortified, yet it was taken by the *Swedes*, and kept till the Peace of *Munster*. It stands seven German miles from *Ratisbon* to the North, nine from *Wratzlam*, and six from the Borders of *Poland*.

Oppenheim, *Oppenheimium*, a small German City in the Lower Palatinate of the *Rhine*, which was

heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but was granted to *Rupert* Prince Elector by *Lewis* the Emperor in 1402. under which House it now is with its Territory, but it is with its Castle almost ruined. It stands upon a Hill three German miles from *Menx* to the South. *Rupertus* King of the *Romans* died here in the year 1410.

Oppido, *Oppidum*, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Furth* *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reggio*, seated at the foot of the *Apennine* at the Rise of the River *Marna*, twelve miles from the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, thirty from *Messina* to the North East, and twenty from *Mileto* to the South. *Cluverius* believes it is the old *Mamertum*.

Oran, *Icosium*, *Oranum*, *Oran*, a small City in *Barbary*, called by the *Moors* *Gubaran*, which has a very strong Castle, and is seated upon the Shoars of the *Mediterranean* Sea, in the Kingdom of *Algier*, which was taken in the year 1509. by the Cardinal of *Ximenes* for the *Spaniards* in whose hands it still is, the *Spaniards* the year 1687. sent thither a greater Garrison than it formerly had. It has a safe and large Haven; seated over against *Cartagena* in *Spain*.

Orange, *Arausio*, *Colonia* *Sextundanorum*, a City of *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*, and a University, though it is of small extent, seated near the River *Ligne*, three miles from *S. Epsrit* to the South-East, four from *Avignon* to the North, and near ten from *Monclimart* to the South. The

City is the Capital of *Orange* (*Audrand*) under *Orange*, but it should have destroyed in the year 1609. it the Ruins of a Theatre. The *Orange* is a very fine exceeding six French miles, and is the County of *de* *Orange*, and contains fifteen Villages. It has belonged to the House of *Nassau* since 1559. The City belonging to the most illustrious Prince of *Orba*, *Urbs*, a small City rising from the flowing tower through the Territory falls into the River from *Alessandria* into the *Tenaro* with the same City. *Orbeo*, *Urbicus*, a small Kingdom of *Leon* in the Mountains flowing South. *Orbeo* near *Ast* into the *Estero* of *Leon* conveyed, between *Mora*, and *Samora* to the Banks of *Orbeo* of *Spain*, observed over the *Summenfis* relates. *Orbelle*, a Town of *Tuscany* in *Italy*, *Orbo*, *Hieru*, a

al and Free City is the Capital of the Principality of *Orange*, and is (saith *Audrand*) under the Prince of *Orange*, but the Castle which should have defended it, was destroyed in the year 1660. There is it the Ruins of a *Roman Amphitheatre*. The Principality of *Orange* is a very small Territory, not exceeding six *French Leagues* in circuit, and surrounded by the County of *de Venaschin* on all sides, and contains besides its Capital fifteen Villages. This Principality has belonged to the Illustrious House of *Nassaw*, ever since the year 1559. The Right and Title it belonging now to *William* the most Illustrious Prince of *Orange*. *Orba, Urbs*, a River of *Liguria*, which rising from the *Apennine*, and flowing towards the North, through the Territory of *Alessandria*, falls into the *Bormia*, four miles from *Alessandria*, and this falls into the *Tenaro*, two miles beneath the same City. *Orbeo, Urbicus*, a River of the Kingdom of *Leon*, which riseth in the Mountains of *Asturia*, flowing South, takes in the River *Asta* near *Astorga*, and then falls into the *Esla*, which by the River of *Leon* conveys it into the *Oro*, between *Miranda* to the West, and *Samora* to the East: upon the Banks of *Orbeo*, *Theodorick* King of *Spain*, obtained a signal Victory over the *Suabians*, as *Adomnensis* relates. *Orbelle*, a Town upon the Borders of *Tuscany* in *Italy*. *Orbo, Hieru*, a River in *Cor-*

The *Orcades*, now commonly called the *Illes of Orkney*, are a Knot of Islands about thirty in number, lying at the North Point of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. In *Solinus* his time, they were not inhabited, but were overgrown with Wood and Weeds, but now they are inhabited, they have no Wood, and bear no Corn but Oats and Barley. The *Romans* first discovered these Islands when *Agricola* Sailed about *Britain*, in the year of *Christ* 87. The *Romans* are thought to have possessed them first in the days of *Hadrian*, and to have lost them to the *Saxons* in the days of *Honorius*, from those words of *Claudian* the Poet,

— *Maduerunt Saxone fuso
Orcades.* —

From these they came into the hands of the *Norwegians*, by the Grant of *Donald ban*, one of the Kings of *Scotland*. In the year 1266. they were reconquered by *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, and this Title was confirmed by *Haquin* King of *Norway*, to *Robert Brus* King of *Scotland* in 1312. And in the year 1498. *Christian I.* King of *Norway*, matching his Daughter to *James VI.* of *Scotland*, renounced all his Right for ever to them, which was Confirmed by the Pope. The Inhabitants of these Islands being a Colony of *Norway*, speak the *Gothick Tongue*.

Orco, Morgus, a River in *Piedmont*, which falls into the *Po* at *Chivasso*, ten miles beneath *Turin*.

Orebro, Orebroa, a small City in the Province of *Nerke* in *Sweden*.

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 year of Christ
 its Name
 is a delicate
 Country, w

yields a generous sort of Wine, and
 planted with a Civil and Ingeni-
 ous People: Under the *Merovigni-*
 en Line, it was the Seat of a di-
 stinct Kingdom for some time.
 In 1428. this City being besieged
 by the *English*, and in great di-
 stress, was relieved by the Valor
 of *Joane de Arc*, that Female Ge-
 neral. In 1312. the Hall for
 Reading Law was opened here
 by *Philsp le Bel*, King of France.
 And in 1551. *Henry II.* opened
 here a small Court for the deter-
 mining small Cases. This City,
 especially the Cathedral, suffered
 very much in the Civil Wars of
 France. It stands thirty four
 leagues from *Paris* to the South.
Orleanois, Aurelianensis Ager,
 a part of the Praefecture of
Orleans, which is bounded on the
 North with *la Beaufe*, on the
 East by *Gassinis*, on the West
 by *Blaisois*, and on the South by
Logne, from which last it is di-
 stant by the *Loyre*, though some
 attribute several Villages to it,
 which lie beyond that River.
 The Cities of it are *Orleans*,
Amigny, and *Chartres*.
Ormus, Armuzia, a small Island
 on the Coast of *Persia*, known to
 the *Greeks* and *Romans*; with a
 City of the same Name. This
 Island is seated at the Mouth of
 the *Persian* Gulph, upon the Pro-
 vince of *Schiras*, over against the
 Mouth of the *Drus*; it is nine
 hundred Miles in compass, and
 twelve from the nearest Shoars
 of *Persia*. The City which was
 so potent and rich, fell into
 the Hands of the *Portuguese* in
 157. and was reconquered by

the *Persians*, assisted by the *Eng-*
lish, April 25. 1622. Whereupon
 this so famous Mart, presently be-
 came desolate and forsaken, so that
 there is now little of it left but
 the Castle, which has deluded the
 Forces of the *Turks* and *Arabians*,
 and out of the ruins of it is
 sprung up *Gambron*, on the Con-
 tinent. Long. 91. 20. Lat. 27.
 30.

Diamond, Ormondia. The
 North part of the County of *Tip-*
perary, in the Province of *Mun-*
ster, called by the *Irish*, *Dymon-*
won, that is the front of *Mun-*
ster, a lean Mountainous barren
 Country, remarkable for nothing,
 but because it gives the Title of
 a Duke to one of the best and
 most Loyal Families in that King-
 dom, the first of which was
James Butler, Created Earl of
Ormond by *Edward III.* *James*
 the last Earl, and still living, was
 for his signal services in the last
 Rebellion in *Ireland*, in the year
 1643. Created Marquess of *Or-*
mond. And in 1660. he was by
Charles II. made Duke of *Or-*
mond in *Ireland*, and in 1661. in
 England.

Ornano, a Signory in the Isle
 of *Corfica*.

Orne, Orna, Olina, a River in
Normandy which watereth *Ar-*
gentan, *Caen*, and at *Estreban*
 falls into the *British* Sea.

Orne, Odorna, a River of *Lo-*
rain, which falls into the *Moselle*,
 between *Mets* and *Thionville*; it
 has a Town of the same Name
 upon it, between the *Moselle* and
 the *Maes*, but nearest to the last.
Hofman.

Orontes,

O O S
Orontes, Orontz, a great River of Syria, now called *Far* or *Farfar*. See *Farfar*.

Orta or *Orti Hortanum*, a small City in the Ecclesiastical State, upon the *Tiber*, thirty four Miles from *Rome* to the North.

Ortona, a City of the Hither *Abruzzo*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Trivento*, which has a safe Port on the *Adriatick* Sea, twelve Miles from *Trivento* North-East, eight from *Lanciano* to the same, and eleven from *Pescara* to the South-East. It is now called *Ortona à Mare*, to distinguish it from *Ortona di Marji*, in the same Province, and was made a Bishops See by Pope *Pius V.* in 1570. The Revenue of this Town belongs to the *Papacy*.

Orvieto, Oropisum, a City of *Italy*, of great antiquity, and called in several Ages by various Names. It is now in *St. Peters* Patrimony, and the Capital of a Territory denominated from it, and a Bishops See, seated upon the River *Pelia*, which a little higher takes in the *Chiana*, and three Miles lower falls into the *Tiber*, twenty Miles from *Viterbo* to the North, sixty from *Rome*, and thirty from *Perugia*. It is very strong by its situation, being fenced on all sides by Rocks, and steep Valleys or Precipices.

Osaro. See *Serchio*, a River of *Italy*.

Osenburgh, Osnaburgum, a City of *Westphalia* in *Germany*. which is a *Hanse* Town, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cölogne*, Instituted by *Charles* the

O O S
Great in the year 776. It is seated upon the River *Hase*, eight German Miles from *Munster* to the South-East, and fifteen from *Odenburgh* to the South, and is famous for a Peace concluded between the Emperor and Crown of *Sweden* in the year 1648. This City is under Dominion of its own Bishops and is called sometimes *Osenbrück*.

The Bishoprick of *Osenburgh* is a Tract of *Germany*, under Bishop of this Diocese, by the order of *Charles* the Great. It is bounded on the West and South with the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the East by the Principality of *Minden*, and the County of *Wenstperg*, and it is from *North* South forty Miles, from *East* West twenty five. The Bishop of this Diocese is to be a *Roman Catholic* and a *Lutheran* by the according to the Treaty made in this City.

Osimo, Auximum, a City in *Marchia Anconitana* in *Italy*, on the River *Muzo*, ten Miles from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, under no Metropolis but the Pope, in whose Dominion it is, and in a Consumptive condition.

Osma, Oxama, a ruined City of *Old Castile*, upon the River *Douro*, which is yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toledo*, it stands eighteen Leagues from *Segovia* to the South. This City was ruined by the *Moors*. The *Castles* and *Oxero*, fall both near the City into the *Douro*. In the year 1550. here was a small University opened here.

Osmavili, B
the Lesser *A*
Osnaburgh.
Ossona, Ans
City in *Cataloni*
yet a Bishops
Archbishop of
ated in Plain
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d is Inhabited
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m and a Bishops
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the Duke of *C*
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ount.
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n in *Flanders*
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July 5. 1601.
1604. by the *S*
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a good Articles.
Sterich, Austria
many.
Berlandt, Ostria

Osmanili, Bithynia, a Province the Lesser Asia.
Osnaburg. See *Osenburgh*.
Ossona, Ansa, a small ruined City in Catalonia in Spain, which yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Tarragona. It is situated in Plain not far from the River Tera, eight Leagues from Tione to the West, and seven from Barcinona to the North, and is Inhabited by a few.

Oseau, Ossavus, a small River Bears.

Ossery, Offeria, a Tract in the Province of Leinster, in Queens-County, which is both an Earl-ship and a Bishoprick, the Bishop residing at Kilkenny, and being Suffragan to the Archbishop of Dublin. This Earldom belongs to the Duke of Ormond, and deserves a particular regard on that point.

Ossuna, Orsona, a small City in Calabria, thirteen Leagues from Mileto to the East, which is a Duke-ship.

Ostende, Ostenda, a Sea-Port Town in Flanders, seated in a Bay at the Mouth of the River Scheldt, and well Fortified, and still in the Hands of the King of Spain. It stands five Leagues from Newport to the South-East, and four from Bruges. This Town was besieged on July 3. 1601, to September 1604, by the Spaniards, but then in the Hands of the Hol-landers. And at last was taken without of Ground to defend it, a good Articles.

Ostereich, Austria, a Province of Germany.

Osterlandt, Ostria, a Tract in

Misnia, between Thuringia to the West, Voigland to the South, Leipzick to the North, and Erzgebirgsche to the East. The greatest part of it is under the Duke of Saxony Weimar, and the chief Town is Altenburgh.

Ostrog, a City and Province on the East of Russia. The City stands upon the River Suchana, where it receives the Jug, an hundred and eighty Miles from Wolgda to the East, and fifty from the Dwina.

Ostrogotbia, Ostrogotland, a Province in the Kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the North by Sueonia, on the West by Westrogotbia, on the South by Smaland, and on the East by the Baltic Sea. The principal Cities are Norkoping, Soderkoping, and Siegeborg.

Ostuni, Ostunum, a City of the Province of Otranto, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Brindisi, towards the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea, sixteen Miles from Brindisi to the West, and twenty two from Taranto to the South-East.

Otranto, Hydruntum, a City in the Kingdom of Naples, which is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of a Province of the same Name, on the Shoars of the Adriatick Sea, forty five Miles from Brindisi to the South, and twenty four from Gallipoli to the East. This City was taken and miserably ruined by Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks, in the year 1480: but he dying soon after, Alphonfus Duke of Calabria, fate down before it, and took it before the

Turky were in a condition to relieve their Garrison.

La Terra d'Orranto, the Province which takes its Name from the City last mentioned, is bounded on the East, South and West, with the Mediterranean Sea, and on the North by *Bari*, and the *Basilicate*. This was a part of the ancient *Calabria*, and has many *Greeks* living on the South side. The principal places next *Orranto*, are *Brindisi*, *Gallipoli*, *Matera*, and *Taranto*.

Ossenwald, *Ostthonia Sylva*, a Forest in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the *Maine* and the *Neckar*, which has been under that Elector ever since the year 1465. It lies in the Confines of *Franconia*, towards *Geratzen*, and the Earldom of *Bypach*.

Ostben, *Ostmannum*, a City of Denmark in *Fionia*. See *Oduffer*.

L' Oucle, *Oscarus*, a River in Burgundy, which washeth *Dijon*, and then falls into the *Saône*.

Oudenarde, *Aldenardum*, a Town in Flanders of great strength, divided by the *Scheld* into two parts, and strengthened by a Castle called *Pamela*, which is joyned to the Town by a fair Bridge over the *Scheld*. It lies five Leagues from *Gant*, and six from *Tournay*; and was taken by the French in 1658. and 1667. And besieged without success by the Spaniards in 1674, but was by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* restored to them in 1679.

Oudon, *Olda*, a River in France, in the Province of *Anjou*. Another in *Aquitain*, called *le Lot* more commonly; and a third in *Brayulois*.

Oost-Vlssel, *Over-Issel*, *Trans-Issalana*, a Province of great extent in the United *Netherland*: towards *Germany*, which was a part of the Bishoprick of *Utrecht*, and called so because it lay beyond the *Issel*. It is divided into three parts, the *Drente*, the *Salland*, and the *Twente*; and is bounded on the East by the Bishoprick of *Munster*, on the North by *Friesland* and *Groningen*, and on the W. and South by the *Zuyder Sea*, and *Guelderland*. It was granted from the Bishoprick to *Charles V.* in the year 1527. And in 1582. revolted from Spain, and united with the *Hollanders*. In 1672. it was overrun by the French, who were forced two years after to draw off, and it returned to its former liberty. The principal places are *Deventer*, *Campen*, *Zwol*, and *Coevorden*.

Ouessant, *Uxanti Insula*, an Island on the West of *Britany* in France.

Oviedo, *Ovedum*, *Ovetum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon* in Spain, the Capital of a Territory and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, between the *Nora* and the *Nalons*, and which was once the Capital of the Kingdom. This City stands five Spanish Leagues from the Shore of the Ocean to the South, eighteen from *Asturia*, and sixteen from *Leon*. There was a small University opened here in 1580. which never much improved.

Ouse, *Isis*, a River in *Gloucestershire*, which ariseth in the South Border of that Shire

near *Toorleat* takes in the *Lea*, the *Colne*, and This is proper *Thames*, though Name, till its the *Thame* in

Ouse, *Garr*, led *Ure*, and the West, from of *Yorkshire*, w *Tork*, and the *Wherfe* at *Caw*

Ouse the *Ex* County of *Hert* called *Daw* *Ena* and running *Ne* *tereth Bedfordsh* the principal *To* thence it passeth *Ely*, above which the River *Granta* and beneath *Litt* in the *Little Dun* at *Loppam Ford* of *Suffolk*, and from *Norfolk*, pa

ford, into the *Gre* by *Downham* and falls into the *G* This is one of the *England*.

On ju, a Town made famous by *med by Alfonso* *slays of the Moor* 1516.

Worship, *Ox* *um*, is bounded *Warwick* and in the East by *Bu* the South by *Bark* the West by *Glouce* of it is mild, fr

the Earth fr

near *Toorleton*; at *Creskeld*, it takes in the *Gurne*; at *Leesblade*, the *Colne*, and beneath it the *Leche*. This is properly the Head of the *Thames*, though it has not that Name, till its conjunction with the *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*.

Ouse, *Garryenn*, a River called *Ore*, and *Tours*, which parteth the West, from the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, watereth the City of *York*, and then falls into the *Wherefe* at *Cawood Castle*.

Ouse the Great, ariseth in the County of *Hertford*, in a place called *Daw Ende* above *Luton*, and running North-West, it entereth *Bedfordshire*, and watereth the principal Town of it, from thence it passeth to *Huntington* by *Ely*, above which joyning with the River *Granta* from *Cambridge*, and beneath *Little Port*, taking in the *Little Ouse*, which ariseth at *Loppham Ford*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and dividing *Suffolk* from *Norfolk*, passeth by *Thetford*, into the Great *Ouse*, which falls into the *German Ocean*. This is one of the greatest Rivers of *England*.

Oporto, a Town in *Portugal*, made famous by a Victory obtained by *Alfonso*, against five Kings of the *Moors*, in the year 1146.

Oxonford, *Oxonensis Comitatus*, is bounded on the North by *Warwick* and *Northampton*, on the East by *Buckingham*, on the South by *Barkshire*, and on the West by *Gloucestershire*. The Air of it is mild, sweet and pleasant, the Earth fruitful both in

Corn and Grass, by reason of the great abundance of Rivers and Fresh Springs. It is of a Triangular form, forty Miles from North-West to South-East in length, but scarce twenty Miles in breadth, and in circumference an hundred and thirty Miles. The *Dobani* were the old Inhabitants of this County, during the times of the *Romans*. This County takes its Name from its principal City.

Oxford, *Oxonium*, is seated in the Southern border of the County of *Oxford*, towards *Barkshire*, having the *Cherwel* on the East, and the *Isis* or *Ouse* on the South. It is a fair and a goodly City, seated in an excellent Air, and enjoying a delightful Prospect. This is one of the noblest Universities also, begun by King *Alfred*, a *Saxon*, Anno Christi 806. the great Civilizer of the *English* Nation. In the time of *William* the Conqueror, it was a considerable City, having then seven hundred seventy and four Houses, five hundred of which paid yearly Customs to the King. In this Prince's times *Robert d'Osly*, a *Norman*, built the Castle on the West side of the Town. In 1074. King *Stephen* closely besieged *Maude* the Empress, Daughter of *Henry I.* and Mother of *Henry II.* in this Castle. There have in process of time by several Princes, and Noble Benefactors, been founded here 16 Colleges, and eight Halls, and of Latter times by *Sheldan* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, a Noble Theatre. *Henry VIII.* added in the year 1541. the Honor of a Bi-

shops See, which is now enjoyed by Dr. Samuel Parker, the fourteenth Bishop of this Diocess. *Aubrey de Vere*, the present Earl of *Oxford*, is the twentieth of this Family, which has been honoured with this Title ever since the year 1135. or as others say in 1137. however it is certain he is the first Earl in *England*. Long. 19. 20. Lat. 52. 01. This City having suffered very much with, and for *Charles* the Martyr, after a Siege from May 2. to June 24. 1646. was surrendered to the Parliamentarians.

Oyse, Aisia, a River of *France*, which ariseth in *Picardy*, and running Southward by *Guise*, and *la Fere*, takes in there the *Serre*, then entering the Isle of *France* at *Compeigne*, it takes in the *Aysne*, and between *Clermont*, and *Senlis* passeth to *Pont-Oyse*, beneath which it falls into the *Seyne*, eight Leagues below *Paris*.

Ozaca, a great City of the Kingdom of *Japan*, in the Island of *Nipponia*, with a splendid Castle belonging to the King, and built some few years since. The Island is in a very large Bay of the Province of *Fetjesena*, and the City stands in the middle of the Island, fifty Leagues from *Meaco* to the North-East.

Ozviecinum, Ozviecinum, a Town in the Lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the *Vistula*, where it takes in the *Sala*, scarce three Polish Miles from *Silesia*, and about seven from *Cracovia* to the West. It has a Timber Castle, seated in a Morass, and is Honored with the Title of a Dukedom. In the year 1634.

it returned to the Crown of *Poland*, after it had for many years been annexed to *Silesia*. This Town is called by the *German*, *Zusch-Udits*.

Ofzurgheri, Ozurietum, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Guriel*, in *Georgia*, where the King of *Guriel* Resides.

Pacamores, a People of *Peru* near the Confluence of the *Maranio*, and the River of *Amazons*.

Pacca, the Moorish Name of *Beja*, a City of *Portugal*.

Padeborn, Paderborn, *Paderborna*, a City of *Westphalia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, by the Institution of *Charles* the Great, and was of old an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempt, and has been in the Hands of its own Bishop ever since the year 1604. It is seated near the rise of the River *Lippe*, twelve Miles from *Munster* to the North-East, and ten from *Cassel* to the South-West, about two Miles from it lies the Castle of *Neubaus*, built by *Theodor Furstemberg*, Bishop of the See, in the year 1590. for the Residence of the Bishop. Long. 30. Lat. 51. 45.

The Bishoprick of *Paderborn* is a Tract in the Circle of *Westphalia*, bounded on the North by the County of *Lippe*, on the East by *Munster*, on the South by *Hildesheim*, and on the West by the *Duchy*

dom of *North* to *Silesia*, principal place *Brackel* and *Furth* Diocess, has

Padoua, in the *Italy*, on the River *Adriatic*, twenty miles to the

Vicenza, and *Ferrara* to the ancient *Wittenberg*

built by *Anselm* after the ruin of the City was brought

Lion, the great About the year 1000 was ruined by

Huns, and rebuilt of *Ravenna*. 100 years after the

and the *Children* Great re-founded

came into the *Sarrasin*. In 1200 Emperor, opened

here. In 1403 Duke of *Milan*

his Family, and the *Venetians* took

in 1509. it was Maximilian

Germany, but before, has ever

under that State. Long, but not

is a Bishops Archbishop of *Ag*

Lat. 44. 54. *Paulon* which wafeth the *Adriatic* Sea

dom of *Westphalia*. It is from North to South forty Miles. The principal places in it are *Paderborn*, *Brackel* and *Warburgh*. *Ferdinand Furstenberg*, Bishop of this Diocese, has written a History of it.

Padoua, *Patavium*, a City of Italy, in the States of *Venice*, upon the River *Brenta*, and *Bachiglione*, twenty four Miles from *Venice* to the West, eighteen from *Vicenza*, and forty eight from *Ferrara* to the North. All the ancient Writers agree this City was built by *Antenor* a *Trojan*, soon after the ruin of *Troy*. In this City was brought into the World *Liuy*, the great *Roman* Historian. About the year of Christ 452. it was ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*, and rebuilt by the Inhabitants of *Ravenna*. About an hundred years after the *Lombards* destroyed it, and the Children of *Charles* the Great refounded it. In 1140. it came into the Possession of the *Garrari*. In 1221. *Frederick II.* Emperor, opened the University here. In 1403. *John Galeatius*, Duke of *Milan*, put an end to this Family, and three years after the *Venetians* took it from him. In 1509. it was taken from them by *Maximilian I.* Emperor of *Germany*, but being soon after recovered, has ever since continued under that State. It is great and long, but not very populous, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Aquileja*. Long 33. Lat. 44. 54.

Paglion, *Paulon*, a small River which washeth the City of *Nice* in *France*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea.

The Palatinate of *Bavaria*. See *Bavaria*.

The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, *Palatinatus Rheni*, *Palatinatus Inferior*, is a Province of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Rhine*, called by the *Germans*, *Rheinische Landt*, which is under the Electoral Prince, who has his Title from it. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal parts; on the North it is bounded by the Bishoprick of *Menz*, and in part on the East, and the rest of that side is inclosed by *Gerawer*, on the South it has the *Lower Alsacia*, and on the West the Bishoprick of *Trier*, and the Dukedom of *Bi-pont*. This Country is now divided into thirteen Bailiwicks, and the chief Towns of it are *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Frankensthal*, *Oppenheim*, *Kaisers-Lautern*, and *Creutznach*. These Countries, or at least a part of them, have been enjoyed by the Family which now has them ever since the year 1195.

Palamos, a Sea-Port Town in *Catalonia*.

Palazzulo, *Herbessus*, a City of *Sicily*, twenty Miles from *Syracuse* to the West, and sixteen from *Lentini* to the South.

Palermo, *Panormus*, a City in the Island of *Sicily*, which is an Archbishops See, and the present Metropolis of that Kingdom. It is Great, Populous, and Rich, and was built by the *Phenicians* before the *Greeks* entered this Island. Under *Roger* Earl of *Sicily* it became the Capital of the Island. It is pleasantly seated on the North-West Shoar, at the mouth of the

River *Olefin*, four Miles from *Montreal* to the North, and fourteen from *Messina* to the South-West. *Baudrand* saith the French beat the Dutch and Spaniards, near this City, June 2. 1676.

Palestina, *Palestina*, a small but Celebrated, and Noble Country in *Asia*, extended from North to South, between *Syria* to the North, the Desarts of *Arabia* to the East, the Stony *Arabia* to the South, and the *Mediterranean* Sea to the West. This was that Spot of Ground, allotted by God to his own People the Children of *Israel*, and was divided at first into twelve Tribes. About the time of our Saviours Birth, it was divided into six Provinces. It is now commonly called the Holy Land, and has been in the Hands of the Turks ever since the year 1517. See *Jerusalem*.

Palestrina, *Prænestæ*, a City of *Lazio* in *Italy*, of great Antiquity, of a Colony made a Municipium by *Augustus*. It is in *Campagna di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope, twenty two Miles from *Rome* to the South-East, of old it stood upon a high Hill, where the Castle now stands, but then it was also built down as far as the Plains. This ancient City was pulled down by Pope *Boniface VIII.* and rebuilt in the Plain, upon the River *Veresii*, and it is also a Bishops See, which belongs to one of the six Senior Cardinals, and a Dukedom born by the Family of *Barberini*. *Suarezus*, a French Man, has published a particular account of this City.

Palimban, a City in the Island

of *Sumatra*, in the *East-Indies*. *Palmela*, a Town near *Setúbal* in *Portugal*.

Palma la Nova, a strong and fortified City in *Frinds* in *Italy*, under the Dominion of the States of *Venice*, built by them in the year 1593. in the Confines of their Territories, and those of *Austria*, eleven Miles from the Shoars of the *Venetian* Gulph, and fifteen from *Gorizia* to the North-West. Dr. *Brown*, who saw this place, saith, It is the largest Regular Fortification I have seen, having nine Bastions, bearing the Names of so many Noble Venetians. The Ditch is thirty paces broad, and twelve deep, and is kept dry, in order to make the place the more healthful, but it may be filled upon occasion. It has three Gates, and about an hundred Cannon, always mounted, and there are many more upon occasion. In the Centre of the Town there is a Well, and over it is fixed a Standard. The Venetians believe this the strongest Fortification in the World, but the Doctor wiseth they may never know a Compleat Turkish Army before it, when they are in no good condition to relieve it. Travels. pag. 84, 85.

Palma, one of the *Canary* Islands, twenty six Leagues in compass, Conquered by the Spaniards in 1491. and now well inhabited. The principal Town of which, is *Santa Cruz de la Palma*.

Palma, a River of *Portugal*, the same with *Zadaon*, *Calipus*.

La Ciudad de las Palmas, *Palmorum Civitas*, the principal City of the Island of *Canaria*, which

has an Harb Ocean, and a side of the sometime call mas is its T under the Sp *Palipoli*, *Calicia*, in the I a Bishops See bishop of *Selen* ble Haven.

Palos de M Town in *Andal* of the River *Tinto* (as *Bau* Latin Name in the Bay of *Ca* from *Sevil* to from the mou to the East, wh ing State. Fro *lumbus* set Sail when he went rica.

Palotta, *Palot* Lower *Hungary*, of *Austria*, and from *Alba Reg* which was in th *Turke* till the then was taken Forces, after th batz.

Pamiers, *Pam* *panum*, a City *Faix*, which is a der the Archbisho Institution of Po having been befo Diocels of *Tolous* *Ariege*, three Lea to the North, *Tolouse*. A late Diocels has made notice of, by his

has an Harbour on the *Atlantick* Ocean, and is placed on the East side of the Island. This City is sometime called *Canaria*, but *Palmas* is its True Name, and it is under the *Spaniards*.

Palipoli, Celendris, a City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Seleucia*, and has a tolerable Haven.

Palos de Moguer, Palus, a small Town in *Andaluzia*, at the mouth of the River *Odiel*, (*Luxia*) or *Tinro* (as *Baudrand* explains the Latin Name in another place) upon the Bay of *Cadiz*, fifteen Leagues from *Sevil* to the West, and nine from the mouth of the *Gudiana* to the East, which is in a declining State. From this Town *Columbus* set Sail in the year 1492. when he went to Discover *America*.

Palotta, Paloda, a Town in the Lower *Hungary*, near the Confines of *Austria*, and about three Miles from *Alba Regalis* to the North, which was in the Hands of the *Turks* till the year 1687. And then was taken by the Imperial Forces, after the Battel of *Mohatz*.

Pamiers, Pamie, Apamia, Epauzum, a City in the County de *Foix*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse* by the Institution of Pope *Boniface VIII.* having been before a part of the Diocels of *Toulouse*. It stands near *Ariege*, three Leagues from *Foix* to the North, and nine from *Toulouse*. A late Bishop of this Diocels has made it much taken notice of, by his opposing the pre-

sent King of *France* in the business of the *Regalia*.

Pampelune, or Pamplona, Pampeln, the Capital of the Kingdom of *Navarr*, which is supposed to be built by *Pompey* the Great, or rather perhaps rebuilt, and from him called *Pompejopolin*. It stands upon the River *Arga*, and is called by the Natives in their proper Tongue *Truna*, that is the Good Town, in a fruitful Valley, surrounded on all sides with aspiring Hills and Mountains, twenty French Leagues from *Bayonne* to the South, and forty from *Saragosa* to the North. This was the Seat of the Kings of *Navarr*, till in the year 1512. it fell into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and *Philip II.* built a Citadel in it, to secure his Possession. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Burgos*, having been heretofore under the Archbishop of *Saragosa*. Long. 19. 50. Lat. 43. 58.

Panama, a City, and Sea-Port in South *America*, of great fame and resort, in the Province called *Terra Firma*, on the Shoars of the South Sea, seated in an unhealthy Air. It was built by *Petrus Arrio*, in the year 1515. for the reception of the Effects brought from *Peru*, as *Nombre de Dios*, was on the opposite side of the Isthmus, for those brought from *Spain*: and soon after was Honored with the birth of a modern Saint, *Rose* of *Panama*, whose sanctity was so conspicuous, that the Gnats and Flies in her Cell observed, and revered it, as Father *Oliva*, the late General of the *Jesuits* informs us in her

Life. But alas! this Saint has not been able to Protect the Town from another sort of Flies, for *January 25, 1671.* it was taken and Plundered by the *French*, and in 1686. by Captain *Laurence* a *Buccancer*. The City though small, and built of Wood only, is a *Bishops See*, under the *Archbishop of Lima*, and stands eighteen Leagues from the North Sea. Long. 294. 30. Lat. 8. 30.

The *Isthmus*, or Streight of *Panama*, is a Neck of Land eighteen Leagues over from East to West; by which the Northern and the Southern *America* are tacked together.

Panaro, *Scultenna*, a River of *Italy*, which arising from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Frignana*, in the Dukedom of *Modena*, and being called at first *Scultenna*, after it has taken in the *Dardagna*, and some others, takes the Name of *Panaro*, and dividing *Modena* from *Bononia*, twelve miles above *Ferrara*, it falls into the *Po*.

Panarucan, a City in the Isle of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, by the Streights of *Balambuan*, thirty miles from *Passarvan* to the East, and forty five from *Balambuan* to the North, on the East side of the Island.

Pancalieri, *Pancalerium*, a small City in *Piedmont* in *Italy*, upon the *Po*, nine miles from *Turin* to the South.

Paniza, a River in *Bulgaria*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*, four German miles North of *Mesember*, and about five from the Borders of *Thrace*. *Panyasin*.

Panormo, *Panormus*, a Sea-Port in *Spirus*.

Pantiro, the same with *Heraclia*, a City of *Thrace*.

Panuco, a City and Province of *New Spain* in *America*.

Paoking or *Pooking*, a City in the Province of *Huquam*, in the Kingdom of *China*, at the foot of Mount *Lungus*.

Paoning, *Paonium*, a great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Ksaling*.

Paoring, *Paoringa*, another great City in the Province of *Suchem*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Ksaling*.

Papa, a small, but very strong City of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the River *Marchaltz*, in the County of *Vesprin*, in the middle between *Favarin* to the North, and *Vesprin* to the South, and scarce three *Hungarian* miles from the *Turkish* Conquests. This Town in the year 1683. with *Doris*, *Vesprim*, and *Leewentz*, yielded to Count *Tekely*, but after the raising the Siege of *Vienna*, they returned under the Obedience of the Emperor.

Papaopam, a River in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Guaxaca*, which is called also the River of *Alvarad*, and is the biggest in that Province. It ariseth from the Mountains of *Zoncholuchan*, and receiving *Quiyorepec*, *Huixtilan*, *chinantha*, *Quaubquet-Zpaltepec*, *Tuxlan*, and *Teyucuyucan*, falls into the North Sea.

Para, a City in the North part of *Brasil*, upon the River of *Amazon*, under the Dominion of the *Portuguese*.

Paraje, forty miles from that River. Long. There belongs the Province of the same. *Paragoja*, an *Indies*, between South-West, and North-East, where miles in length. *Philippine* has never Conquered.

Paraguay, a Country in South America, the greatest part of which is Spanish. It is East by *Brasilia*, *Magellanica*, and the Kingdom, and it is divided into three, which yet have Colonies settled. One Bishop. It takes its Name from the river, which signifies *Feathers*; it is a River of *Xaraias*, and it last receives the many other, and its Mouth falls into the Sea. This is one of the Rivers of *America*.

Paraiba, a strong River, which has a large Harbour, and is one to a Province. It is not above eight miles from the North Sea, upon the same Name. It is inhabited by five hundred, besides Slaves, and being unvalled, was the Port of the French, Portuguese, in the year 1683.

Sea-Port
Heracleia,
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 ver in New
 of *Guaxaca*,
 River of *Al-*
 ggeit in that
 from the
 liuchan, and
 Huitzilan,
 et-*Zpalsepec*,
 can, falls into
 North part of
 of *Amazon*,
 of the *Portu-*
 guese,

quefe, forty miles above the fall of
 that River. Long. 328. Lat. 01. 30.
 There belongs to this City a Pro-
 vince of the same Name.

Paragoja, an Island of the *East-*
Indies, between *Borneo* to the
 South-West, and *Manilla* to the
 North-East, which lies an hundred
 miles in length. It is one of
 the *Philippine* Islands, which
 was never Conquered by the *Euro-*
peans.

Paraguay, *Paraguaia*, a vast
 country in South *America*, the
 greatest part of which is subject to
 the *Spaniards*. It is bounded on
 the East by *Brasil*, on the South
 by *Magellanska*, on the West by
 Peru, and the Kingdom of *Chili*,
 and it is divided into seven Coun-
 ties, which yet has not many *Spa-*
nish Colonies settled in it; yet it
 has one Bishop. This Province
 takes its Name from the River *Pa-*
raguay, which signifies the *River*
Feathers; it ariseth from the
 Lake of *Xaraies*, and going South
 at last receives the River of *Plata*,
 many other, and at last by a
 Mouth falls into the Sea of *Ma-*
dan. This is one of the greatest
 Rivers of *America*.

Paraiba, a strong City in *Brasil*,
 which has a large Haven, and gives
 Name to a Province. This City
 lies not above eight miles from
 the North Sea, upon a River of
 the same Name. It was long since
 inhabited by five hundred *Portu-*
guese, besides Slaves and Negroes,
 being unwall'd, its best securi-
 ty was the Port of St. Francis
 by the *French*, and taken by
 the *Portuguese*, in the year 1585.
 In the year 1634. this City

and Fort were forced to submit
 to the *Dutch* Valour; but the *Por-*
tuguese have at last recovered the
 Possession of it.

Parana, a River and Province of
Paraguay.

Paranaiba, *Paranayba*, a River
 and a Province on the Confines of
Brasil, the River falls in the River
 of the *Amazons*, on the South
 side of which this Province lies.

Pardiac, *Pardiniacum*, a Coun-
 ty in *Aquitain* in *France*.

Parenzo, *Parentum*, a small City
 in *Histria*, under the *Venetians*,
 which is a Bishops See, under the
 Patriarch of *Aquileja*. It stands
 seven miles from *Citta Nuova*, to
 the South, twenty eight from *Ca-*
po di Istria, and three from the *Ri-*
ver Quieto [*Nauportus*] eighty
 from *Venice* to the East, upon a
 Peninsula, well fortified, and ha-
 ving a convenient Haven, but not
 much inhabited by reason of the
 unhealthfulness of the Air.

Paria, a Province in the *Terra*
Firma, in South *America*, near
 the Shoars of the North Sea, and
 under the Dominion of the *Spani-*
ards, between the River *Orinoque*
 to the East, and the *Venetola* to the
 West. This is a principal Member
 of New *Andaluzia*, which from
 hence is often called *Paria*; there
 are some few Colonies of *Spaniards*
 in it.

Parinacocha, a Province of *Pe-*
ru, towards the *Andes*, which is un-
 der the *Spaniards*.

Pario, *Parium*, a City of the
Lesser Asia, upon the *Propontis*,
 twenty miles from *Lampsaco* to
 the East, and thirty from *Cyzicus*,
 now *Spinga*. It has a large Haven,
 and

and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Spinga.

Paris, Lutetia, Luototia, Parisii, the Capital City of the Kingdom of France; boasted by *Baudrand*, to be the greatest City of Europe, with a *Nemine reclamante, no body denying it to be so*. This was a Celebrated City in the times of the Roman Empire, and *Julian the Apostate* whilst he was *Cesar* only, resided here in the Reign of *Constantius*, and he adorned it with *Baths* and a *Palace*. But its greatest Rise was from the *Franks*, *Clodoveus* setting the Royal Throne in this City, about the year 458. *Julius Cesar* is the first that mentions this City, but it was then very small, being wholly contained in an Island in the *Seyne*, which exceeds not forty Acres, which had then a Wooden Bridge over the River, in which Isle the Cathedral Church now is, and the Palace of the first French Kings. From the times of *Clodoveus* the first Christian King, as long as that Race lasted, it grew mightily, and became very considerable; but under the *Caroline* Line it was very little improved, those Princes not fixing here, or in any other place. In the year 896. it was very hardly preserved out of the Hands of the *Normans*, as to the Island, and what stood out of the Island, was redeemed from Ruin by Money. The Posterity of *Hugh Capet* on the other side fixed here, and bestowed great sums of Money in enlarging, and adorning this City. *Charles the Great* also, about the year 796. at the Request of *Alcuinus* a Saxon, opened an Uni-

versity here. In the year 1422 *Henry V. of England*, Possessor himself of this City, by Marriage *Catherine* the Daughter of *Charles VI. of France*. In the year 1422 *Henry VI.* Son of this *Victor* but short lived Prince, was Crowned King of France in *Paris*. Again in 1431. after this it remained in the Hands of the *English* till the year 1435. The Division of *England* under *Henry VI.* made way for the loss of France. The year 1572. brought great and unparalleled Infamy and Calamity upon this great City, ten thousand Gentlemen being Assassinated within her Walls who came thither upon the Public Faith to the Celebration of a Marriage, in cold Blood, and in a time of Peace. In 1588. the Insurgents of this City became almost infamous by the *Baracades* against *Henry IV.* whereby the Life of that Prince was endangered, and driven out of his Royal Palace, by a Seditious Subject, who had made himself the Head of a Faction, under the Pretence of Preserving the Religion of his Country. In the year 1590. *Henry III.* was stabbed by *James Clement* a Dominican Monk, under the Walls of *Paris* just as he was upon the point of Revenging the Insolence of *Baracades*. The year 1590. no less miserable, this City being a Siege reduced by *Henry IV.* to a dreadful a Famine, as is scarce to be read of elsewhere. Escaped with this Chastisement both for the Massacre and the rebellion, and Murder of a Prince the year 1610. the same Streets were stained with the Blood

Paris IV. slain by an Enthusiastick Pretence that the Queen Mother had the Famine. In the year 1675. *Gregory XV.* Pope of *Paris* to the Archbishop. This was the beginning of the *Seyne* 23. 20. Lat. *Parisa*, a Town with an Harbour on the Province of *Venice* Name to the *B* *Parma*, a River of *Italy*, which springeth from the *Apennine*, in the *B* *Genova*, towards the *Dukedom of Parma* the Capital City of the lower falls into the *Parma*, a City and *Italy*, as it is called by *Italy*, is now a Bishopric, Archbishop of *Bologna* under the *Archbishop* *Parma*. It stands upon a low watered Country on the *Po* to the South from *Modena* to the *Piacenza* to the *Parma* a great, rich, populous City, with a strong Castle Palace, in which *Parma* resides. In the year 1688. there was an University in the *Dukedom of Parma*.

year 1422, Possessor of the Dukedom of Parma, slain by Ravillac another Enthusiastick Monk, on the Pretence that his Predecessor had murdered the Queen Mother of France. And in the year 1649. they suffered the Calamities of another Siege, and were forced to comply with the Queen Mother of France. In the year 1632. Pope Gregory XV. raised the Bishop of Paris to the honour of an Archbishop. This great City is situated on the Seyne, forty five leagues from the British Sea. Long 23. 20. Lat. 48. 38.

Parisa, a Town of New Spain, with a Harbour on the South Sea, in the Province of *Veragua*, which gives Name to the Bay on which it stands.

Parma, a River of Lombardy in Italy, which springeth out of the Apennine, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, towards *Pontremoli*, and running North through the Dukedom of *Parma*, it watereth the Capital City of it, and then lower falls into the *Po*.

Parma, a City and Colony of the Dukedom, as it is called by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, is now a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bologna*, having been under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, in a fruitful and watered Country, ten miles from the *Po* to the South, thirty from *Modena* to the East, and thirty from *Piacenza* to the West, and it is now a great, rich, populous City, fortified with a strong Castle, and a noble Palace, in which the Duke of *Parma* resides. In the year 1527. there was an University opened.

The Dukedom of *Parma*, *Par-*

mensis Dux, Lo *Stato del Duca di Parma*, is a part of *Lombardy*, bounded on the North and West, by the Dukedom of *Milan*, on the East by that of *Modena*, and on the South by the States of *Genova*. The principal Cities in it are *Parma*, *Borgo St. Donino*, *Fiorenzuola*, *Piacenza*, and *Briscello*. This Dukedom was Erected by Pope *Paul III.* in the year 1545.

Parnassius, a Celebrated Mountain in *Phocis* in *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, which was consecrated to *Apollo*, and the *Muses*, and was near to *Citheron*, and *Helicon*. It is now called by the Inhabitants *Liacoura*; and lies about twelve English miles from the Gulph of *Lepanto* to the North, between *Leucadia* to the East, and *Delfhi* to the West, fifty miles from *Corinth* to the North-West.

Parnaw, *Parnavia*, a City in *Livonia*, subject to the Crown of *Sweden*, in the Province of *Esthonia*, seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, upon the Bay of *Riga*, fifty five miles from *Revel* to the South, and from *Riga* to the North. The Maps place it twenty German miles from each of them. It is little, but well fortified, and has a Cattle, and an Haven; it belonged at first to the *Poles*, but in the last Century was often taken, and retaken, till in the year 1617. the *Swedes* finally possessed themselves of it, and have kept it ever since. Long. 46. 00. Lat. 57. 20. There belongs to it a small Territory, or District, called by the *Poles* *Wojewodztwo Parnawskie*; which together with the Town, is now in the Hands of the *Swedes*.

Par-

Parthenai, Partheniacum, a City in *Poitou* in France, upon the River *Toue*, in the middle between *Touars* to the North, and *S. Maxence* to the South, six Leagues from each, twelve from *Salmar* to the South, and ten from *Poitiers* to the West.

Parthen, Alifus, a City of *Pomerania*, towards the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, under the Dominion of the *Swedes*, near the River *Bart*, two German miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Magdeburg* to the East, and four from *Gripshwald*.

Partherberg, the German Name of the *Apennine Hills* in *Italy*.

Le Partois, Pagus Pertensis, a Tract in the Province of *Champagne* in France, between *Champagne* to the West, and the Dukedom de *Bar* to the East, towards the River *Marne*, the principal Town of which is *Vitri le François*.

Pas de Calais, Fretum Britannicum, the Streight between *Calais* and *Dover*.

Passage, a Port Town in *Biscay*.

Passau, Patavia, a City of the Lower *Bavaria* in Germany, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, and was of old called *Batava Castra*. It stands at the Confluence of the *Inn*, and the *Danube*, by which it is divided into three parts. It is an Imperial and Free City, but under the Protection of its own Bishop, with the Territory about it, which lies between the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to the West, and the Upper *Austria* to the East. This City suffered very

much by a Fire of late. Over against it lies *Oberhuis*, the residence of the Bishop. But that which makes this City most remarkable, is the Peace of Religion, here Established by *Ferdinand I.* Emperor of Germany, in the year 1552.

Passo di Cane, Climax, a Mountain of *Phenicia*, twenty miles from *Tripoli* to the South.

Pastrana, a Town in Old *Cassia* upon the River *Tasio*, thirteen miles from *Madrid* to the East, and sixteen from *Toledo*, which is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Les Patagons, Patagones, a People of *Magellanica*, near the Shoars of the North Sea, towards *Brazil*; this Country was first Discovered by *F. Magellane*, and is as yet but little known.

Patane, Patana, a City and Kingdom in the Further Indies, upon the Bay of *Siam*, and under the Dominion of *Siam*.

Patayen Beausse, Patavinum, a Town in *Beausse* in France, distant five Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, towards *Chartres*, and ten to the South. Near this Place the French under the Command of *John Duke of Alançon*, got a Victory over the English under *John Duke of Bedford*, the Terror of the French Nation.

Patera, Patara, a City of *Lycaonia* in the Lesser Asia, which was formerly called *Arfinoe*, as *Strabo* saith. It stands upon an Hill, at the Mouth of the River *Xanthus*, (now called *Il Scamandro*) eighty miles from *Rhodes* to the East: and was formerly a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Myra*.

Patras, Patrae, a City of *Laconia*, of great Antiquity, the *Turky* Basha of *Patras*; that is, *Leucocivius*; it is an ancient City, and is now in a flourish, being seated upon the Gulph of *Lepanto*, about seven hundred miles from the Shoars of the *Gulph* to the East, and ninety miles to the West. It was taken by *Augustus*, and is famous for his Fleets, and is much honoured by the latter *Greeks*. The *Dukes* of its own House, when the last Duke of it to the *Venice*, was able to defend it: when it came into the hands of the *Turky*, *James III.* received it, and placed it near this Place. *And Doria*, a Venetian Admiral took it from the *Turks*. But they threatened it; but in the end it fell again into their hands. The *Dardanelles* of the *Dardanelles* State of *Venice* see the condition to defend it. *Peters Patrimonium*, the *Sancti Petri*; it is a considerable *Episcopal State* in the *Papacy*, which was formerly the *Old Etruria*. It is situated North by *Ombria*, by *Sabina*, on the State of *Siena*, and is the *Tyrrhenian Sea*. This Province is

ate. Over again the residence at which may be regarded, is where Establishment of Emperor of 552.

limasia, a Mountain, twenty miles from the Gulf of Lepanto. It stands about seven hundred Paces from the Shoars of the Gulph of *Patras* to the East, and ninety from *Corinth* to the West. This City was taken by *Augustus* for a Station of his Fleets, and on that account much honoured by him. Under the latter Greek Emperors it was the Dukes of its own, till the year 1188. when the last of them *Robert* gave it to the *Venetians*, not being able to defend it against the *Turks*: when it came first into the hands of the *Turks* I do not find; but *Comet* III. received a great defeat near this Place, in the year 1204. And *Doria* the Christian Admiral took it from the *Turks* in 1570. But they then soon after recovered it; but in the year 1687. it fell again into their Hands, after the Battle of the *Dardanells*. And the State of *Venice* seems at present in no condition to defend it.

Patragones, a Mountain, near the Shoar of the Gulf of *Patras*, towards the East, and is as yet

a City and Kingdom of the *Indies*, under the

Patavium, a City in *France*, near the *Orleans*, near the *Chartres*, near this Place. The Commandant of the *English* under the *French*

a City of *Lyons*, which was the *Serabo* faith, at the *Montebus*, (now called *Montebus*), eighty miles from the *Archbishop*

the other Cities are *Aquapendente*, *Civita Vecchia*, *Civita Castellana*, *Cornetto*, *Toscanella*, and *Orvieto*. *Patresi*, *Paisi*, *Timothus*, a River on the North side of *Sicily*.

Patti, *Patie*, *Patia*, a City on the North Shoar of *Sicily*, at the fall of the River *Patresi* into the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, forty eight miles from *Messina* to the West, eighty from *Palermo* to the North-East, and fifty from *Catania* to the North. This City was built by *Roger* Earl of *Sicily*, after the Expulsion of the *Moors*, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Messina*, by Pope *Eugenius* III. and is now in a good Estate.

Pau, *Epaunum*, *Palum*, a City, the Capital of the Province of *Bearn*, in *Aquitain* in *France*, seated upon the River *Gave*, four Leagues from *Oleron* to the East, nine from the Borders of *Aragon* to the North, and eighteen from *Dax* to the South-East. *Henry* IV. King of *Navarr*, was born in the Castle belonging to this City, December 13. 1557.

Pavia, *Ticinum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, in *Italy*, of great Antiquity, called in latter times *Papia*, and now *Pavia*; it stands upon the River *Tesino*, *Ticinum*, twenty Leagues from *Milan* to the South, three from the *Po*, fifty from *Genova*, and thirty four from *Piacenza* to the West. This City was built by the *Ligurians*, and is thought more Ancient than *Milan*; however *Attila* ruined it, and *Odoacer* besieged *Orestes* in it. The *Lombards* took it not with-

P E

out great difficulty, under *Alboinus* their first King, in the year 569. After this it became the Capital of the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and continued such, till in the year 773. *Charles the Great* took this City, and *Desiderius* their last King, in it. Afterwards it became the Seat of the Kingdom of *Italy*, to which *Otto I.* put an end in the year 951. by the Expulsion of *Berengarius* and his Son. About the year 1059. this City had a sharp War with the City of *Milan*. In the year 1361. here was an University opened by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, under *Galeatus Duke of Milan*, under whom this City then was. *François I.* of *France*, in the year 1525. attempting to take this City, was defeated by the *Spaniards*, and himself taken Prisoner; yet in the year 1527. it was taken by the *French* under *Lautrec*, but soon after returned under the King of *Spain*, as Duke of *Milan*; and being again attempted by the *French* in 1655. they were the second time defeated by the *Spaniards*; and the City continues under *Spain* to this day. It is next *Milan*, the best City in that Dukedom; a Principality, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, but exempt from the Jurisdiction of that Metropolitan; it has one of the greatest and fairest Stone Bridges in *Italy*, and many pieces of Antiquity, and the Castle amongst them, which was the Royal Palace of the Kings of *Lombardy*.

Pavofan, Pavoasanum, a City in the Island of *S. Thomas*.

P E

Pantzkerwick, the German Name of the Bay of *Dantzick*.

La Paz, Paz, a City of *Peru* between the Mountains to the East and the *Titiaca* to the West, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*.

Pazzi, Pachya, a City of *Torona* which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclia*.

Pedena, Petina, a small City of *Hybria* in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and the Head of a Territory of the same Name, under the Dominion of the Emperor. It stands twenty two miles from *Verona* to the North, and sixty from *Laubach* to the South, near the Head of the River *Arfa*, which divides *Italy* from *Illyrium*.

Pedeo, Pedem, a River on the East of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Pedir, Pedira, a City in the North of the Island of *Sumatra*, which has a Haven, and is under the King of *Aceni*.

Pestaudt, a Tract in *Brabant*.

Pegian, the Lesser *Armenia*.

Pegu, Peguon, one of the principal Cities in the Further *Indies*, which is called by the *Indians Bayon*; and by the *Europeans Pegu*; it has a Noble Palace belonging to the King of *Pegu*, stands upon a River of the same Name, which falls a little into the Bay of *Bongala*. Lat. 126. 05. Lat. 19. 55.

The Kingdom of *Pegu*, was a most Potent Empire, but is much diminished; it lies between the Kingdom of *Tungking* to the East, and that of *Arracan* to the West.

P E

Pein, Peina, a Town famous for *Albert Duke of Brunswick* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1553. in which the Victory, but of the Wound, and *Albert* being in *Germany*, died in the XXXV. year of his age lived much longer than he is consistent with his health, faith *Brierley* seated upon the *W. Peiseda reca*, *Peisid* *Asian Tartary*, *Ob*, whose Foundation, as arising in frequent Counters into the Frozen *Zembla*. *Peking, Pechinum*, a Province in the *China*, is bounded on the North by *Seimurum*, and *Xantun*; on the East by *Tartary*, and the West by *Kanfi* and *Honan*. The *King, Pechinum*, a famous City, which became the Royal, instead of *Nan*, inhabitants of this City, though it has been and Phundred in the War. It is now in losses and ruins under *Arriary*, who is become of it.

The Province of *Peking* has thirty five lesser Cities and eighteen hundred eighty nine

P E

Pein, Peina, a Town in *Lunen-*
burg, famous for a Fight between
Albert Duke of Brandenburg, and
Mauricium Duke of Saxony, July
1553. in which *Maurice* got
the Victory, but died within two
days of the Wounds he had receiv-
ing, and *Albert* being driven out of
Germany, died in 1557. in *France*,
the XXXV. year of his Age, ha-
ving lived much longer than was
consistent with his Inconstancy and
Fidelity, saith *Brierius*. This Town
is situated upon the *Weser*.

Peisfeda reca, Peisida, a River in
Asian Tartary, East of the *Ri-*
Ob, whose Fountains are not
known, as arising in desolate and
frequented Countries, but then
falls into the Frozen Sea above
Szembla.

Peking, Pechinum, the princi-
pal Province in the Kingdom of
China, is bounded on the East by
Shantung, and *Xantum*; on the North
by *Tartary*, and the great Wall;
on the West by *Xanfi*, and on the
South by *Honan*. The principal
City is

Peking, Pechinum, a vast and
ancient City, which in the year
1644. became the Royal City of
China, instead of *Nanquin*. The
Inhabitants of this City are innu-
merable, though it has been often
sacked and Plundered in the late *Tar-*
tan War. It is now recovering
from its losses and ruins under the King
Shi-tan, who is become the Ma-
jesty of it.

The Province of *Pekin*, contains
several Capital Cities, one hundred
thirty five lesser Cities, and four
hundred and eighteen thousand
hundred eighty nine Families.

P E

Pelecas, Aliacmon, Haliacmon,
a River in *Macedonia*, which falls
into the Bay of *Thessalonica*, over
against *Thessalonica* to the South-
West thirty three English miles;
it is called *Platamona*, *Bistrisa*,
and *Aliagmo* from *Aliagmon*, the
Name it bears in *Claudian*.

Pelys, Pelysia, a Town in the
Lower Hungary, which is the Ca-
pital of a County of the same
Name. It lies fifteen miles from
Vaccia to the South-West, twenty
six from *Alba Regalis*, and twenty
from *Buda* to the North-East.

Pembrokeshire, Penbrochium,
one of the Shires in *Wales*, is bound-
ed on the North by *Cardigan*, sepa-
rated by the Rivers *Tyny*, and
Keach, on the East by *Caremar-*
denshire, and on the South and West
by the *Irish Sea*; from North to
South it is twenty six miles; from
East to West twenty; in Circuit
ninety five. This County affords
Corn and Cattle in great plenty,
and has a mild and pleasant Air.

Pembroke, the Town which
gives Name to this Shire, is one
direct Street, upon a long narrow
Point of a Rock in *Milford Ha-*
ven, the Sea every Tide flowing
up to the Town Walls, and it has
a Castle, though now ruined, and
two Parish Churches within the
Walls, and is a Corporation, repre-
sented in Parliament by one Burgefs.
The first Earl of *Pembroke*, was
Gilbert de Clare, Created in 1128.
In 1201. it came into the Family
of *Martial* by Marriage; this Fa-
mily enjoyed it six Descents, and
by Females it continued till the
year 1390. After which it became
very unsteady till *Edward VI.* in
the

the year 1551. Created *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Earl of *Pembroke*, whose Posterity still enjoy that Honour in the seventh Descent.

Pendennis, a strong Castle in *Cornwall*.

Pene, Suevii, one of the Branches of the *Oder* in *Pomerania*.

Pengat, the same with *Labor*, a City in the *East-Indies*.

Pengick, Penica, a City in *Misnia*, upon the River *Muldaw*, between *Altemburg* to the West, and *Chemnitz* to the East, seven German miles, and the same distance from *Leipsick* to the South.

Penna, or *Civita di Penna*, a City in *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, over which there is no Archbishop who has any Jurisdiction. This is very frequent in Italy.

Pennon de Velez, a Fortrefs of the King of *Spain* upon the Coast of *Barbary*, between *Tecuan* to the North-West, and *Alcudia* to the North-East, sixty two *English* miles from either, over against *Malaga* in *Spain*.

Pera, Perea, a City of *Thrace*, or rather a Suburb of *Constantinople*, from which it is parted only by a narrow Channel, but by reason of the frequent and easie passage between these two places by Boats, it may well seem a part of that City. The Ambassadors of the Christian Princes, and the *Latin* Christians for the most part reside in it. This is the same with *Galata*, and is there more at large described.

Le Perche, Comitatus Perticus, a County in *France*, between *la Beausse* to the East and South,

Normandy to the North, and *Maine* to the West. The Capital of it is *Nogent le Resrou*, and it besides *Mortagne*, *Bellefine* and *Montmirail*, which are considerable places.

Pereaslav, Pereaslavia, a Town in the *Ukraine*, in the Palatinate of *Kiovia*, beyond the *Nieper*, upon the River *Trubicz*, which two miles lower falls into the *Nieper*, ten miles from *Kiovia* to the North-East, which is a populous, strong, and fortified Town.

Pereczaz, Peregia, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It lies five miles from *Tibiscus* to the North, forty miles from *Cassovia* to the East, and many from *Tokay*. This Town and County, has all along been in the hands of the Emperor, and never under the Turks.

Pergamo, Pergamus, a City of *Mysia* in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the River *Caicus*, now called *Pamphilius* and *Bargamo*, which was first a Bishops See, under the Bishop of *Ephesus*, but that being ruined by the Turks, it came the Metropolis, and is now self almost ruined. This was the Royal City of the *Attalick* Kings, and the Country of *Galen*, the celebrated Physician. It lies five miles from *Smyrna*, sixty miles from *Sardus*, and fifty five miles from *Adramyttium* to the South. This is one of the Seven Churches mentioned in the *Apocalypse*. The River divides this City, it being built in a Plain, at the Foot of a Mountain; in this City *Parchment* was first invented. Long 55.30.

Perigord, Perigordensis, a Province in *France*, of great extent between *Limousin* and *Angoumois*, and *Genois* to the South, and *Normandy* to the West.

City is *Perigueux*, and *Bergerac*.

Perigueux, Perigordensis, the Capital of *Perigord*, under the River *Lille*, ten miles from *Bordeaux*, and thirteen from *Angoulesme*.

Peristasi, Peristasi, a City of *Thrace* upon the River *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, and the Archbishop of *Heraclea* from *Heximili* to the latter Maps it is called *Peristasi*.

Pernawelisky, Pernawelisk, a City in the Province of *Russia*, between the *Volga* and the *Ob*, situated upon the River *Pernambuco*, *Pernambuco*, a Province of *Brazil*, which is a Province of *Portugal*, upon the North, and *Bibiribe*, which is a Haven. Long 35. This was made a City in 1676, after it was taken from the Hands of the *Portuguese*, who in the year 1600 took it from the *Portuguese*. *Pernavia*, a City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Esthonia*.

Perigord, *Petrocoriensis Provincia*, a Province in *Aquitain France*, of great extent, between *Limysin* and *Quercy* to the East, *Angoumois* to the North, *Agénois* to the South, and *Sainonge* to the West. The principal City is *Perigueux*, the rest are *Sarlat* and *Bergerac*.

Perigueux, *Petrocorium*, the Capital of *Perigord*, is a Bishops See; under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, and is seated upon the River *Lille*, twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North-East, thirteen from *Tulle*, and ten from *Angoulesme*.

Peristasi, *Peristacium*, a City in *Thrace* upon the *Propontis*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*, sixteen Miles from *Hexamilis* to the North.

In the latter Maps it is called *Peristasi*.

Permatweliky, *Permia Magna*, a City in the Province of *Permisky Russia*, between the *Dwina* to the West, and the *Obb* to the East, seated upon the River *Kama*.

Pernambuco, *Pernambucum*, a City in *Brasil*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name, upon the North Sea, and a Bishops See. It is seated upon the River *Bibiribe*, which makes a Haven. Long. 346. 00. Lat. 5. This was made a Bishops See in 1676, after it was recovered of the Hands of the *Hollanders*, who in the year 1629. took it from the *Portuguese*.

Pernaw, *Pernavia*, a small but strong City of *Livonia*, in the Province of *Esthonia*. See *Par*

Perone, *Perona*, a strong City upon the River *Somme* in *Picardy*, eight Leagues from *Amiens* to the East, seven from *Cambrai* to the South, and twenty five from *Paris* to the North. This City has been often attempted by the *Spaniards* without any success. *Charles* the Simple, King of *France* died here in the year 926.

Perpignan, *Perpignano*, *Perpinianum*, a City which is the Capital of *Roussillon*, a Province of *Spain*, but Conquered by the *French*. It was built in the year 1068. by *Isnard* Count of *Roussillon*; and in the year 1642. was taken by the *French*. In the year 1285. *Charles* the Bold, King of *France*, died in this Town. In the year 1604. the Bishop of *Elina*, settled his See here. It stands not above three Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea, and ten from *Narbon* to the South. *Peter* King of *Arragon*, opened here an University.

PERSIA, one of the most Ancient, Great and Celebrated Kingdoms of *Asia*, called by the Inhabitants, *Farsistan*. At this day it is bounded on the North by the *Caspian* Sea, and by *Mauranahabria*, or *Trans-Oxiana*, on the East by *India Propria*, or the Empire of the Great Mogul, on the South by the *Indian* Ocean, and the *Persian* Gulph, and on the West by *Arabia Deserta*, the *Turkish* Empire, and *Georgia*, so that it extends from the River *Indus* in the East, to the *Tygris* in the West, that is from 82. deg. of Long. to 120. which is 38. deg. and from 23. to 43. deg. Lat. The Earth in

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so vast an extent being very different, but the Air pure and healthful throughout. This vast Kingdom is divided into these Provinces, *Fars* or *Persia*, properly so called, *Kirman*, *Makran*, *Sind*, *Chustusan*, *Sisistan*, *Sabistan*, *Chorasán*, *Erak*, *Atzem*, or *Ferack*, *Agem*, *Kylan* or *Gilan*, *Candabar*, *Schirvan*, and *Aderbeizjan*. The Cities are *Ardevil*, *Caspin*, *Cassan*, *Cam*, *Eriuan*, *Herat*, *Hispaham*, *Lar*, *Mexat*, *Schirás*, *Sisistan*, *Schamackie*, *Sauster*, and *Tauris*. This People were at first subject to the *Assyrians* and *Medes*. But in the year of the World 3406. *Cyrus* Vanquishing *Astazes* King of the *Medes*, made *Persia* the Seat of the General Empire, which continued in this Nation, till it was transferred to the *Greeks* by *Alexander* the Great, in the year 3635. In the year of the World 3718. *Arjaces*, the Founder of the *Parthian* Family, assumed the Royal Diadem, which in time expelled the *Greeks*, and obtained the Kingdom of *Persia*. This Family continued four hundred and seventy years, and was succeeded by *Artaxerxes* a *Persian*, which Line after twenty eight Descents ended in *Hormisdas*, who was Vanquished by *Haumar* the *Saracen*, in the year 634. It continued under the *Saracen* Calyphs, till the year 1030. when *Tangrolipix*, a *Turk*, invaded this Kingdom, this lasted but three Reigns, *Cassanes* the last of them, in the year 1202. being slain, and *Haloon* made King of *Persia*, by *Occata* the Great Cham of *Tar-*

tary. This Prince exterminated the whole Race of the *Caliphs* of *Bagdat*, and his Posterity Reigned till 1337. and then it also fell under the *Tartarian* fury, to which it owed its Rise. In 1405. after almost an hundred years of confusion, *Mirza Charock* IV. Son of *Tamerlane*, ascended the Throne of *Persia*, and this Family lasted but till the year 1472. When *Usan Cassanes*, began another Line, which ended in the year 1505. when *Hyfmael*, the Founder of the present Line of *Persia*, began his Reign. *Solyman* the present King of *Persia*, is the tenth of this Line, and succeeded in the year 1666.

The *Persian* Sea or Gulph *Persicus Sinus*, commonly called *Mar de Elcatif*, or *de Bassora*, is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Etio-*
pick Ocean, beginning at *Cape Raz*, the most Eastern Cape of *Arabia*, in Long. 96. 45. and running into the Land to the North, having *Persia* to the North and East, and *Arabia* to the South and West; in the most North West Point, the *Euphrates* and *Tygris*, fall into it with a strong Current, and it receives also the Rivers of *Arabia* and *Persia*, which lye near it, but then it is not of any great consideration, being neither many nor great, some others have counted the beginning of this Gulph, at the Mouth of *Ormus*, and the Strait of *Bassora*, which will make it much shorter than the length I have given it.

Pertois, *Pertensis* Agr. Tract in *Champagne* in *France*, between *Champagne*, properly

called, to the *dom de Bassora*, *River Marn*, *Berthe*, *Scotland*, with *North*, and *West*, *Fife* to *German Ocean*, which is divided into the *Firth* of *County*, and the *Persh*, or *Stirling*, Capital of this of the prince of *North of Scotland*, in which the have commonly lyes thirty Miles to the North, and the *held*. This *Town* ruined by an *In* the year 1029. and *William* King of *Scotland* it now stands at 58. 00.

P E R U, *Peruvia*, a large Country in the *South*, bordering great *Silver* Mines, and the *Discovery* of the *World*, the most famous in *South America*, from *North* to *South*, *Spanish* *Leagues* in breadth in some places, and others less. It is bounded to the North by the *Presidents* of the *South*, by the *Andes*, on the *West*, *Ocean*, or *South*, it has undoubted *ies*; and is at the present divided into three Provinces, *Peru*, *Characas*, or *old Capital* of

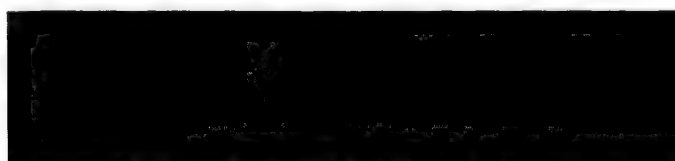
called, to the West, and the Dukedom de Bar to the East, and the River Marne.

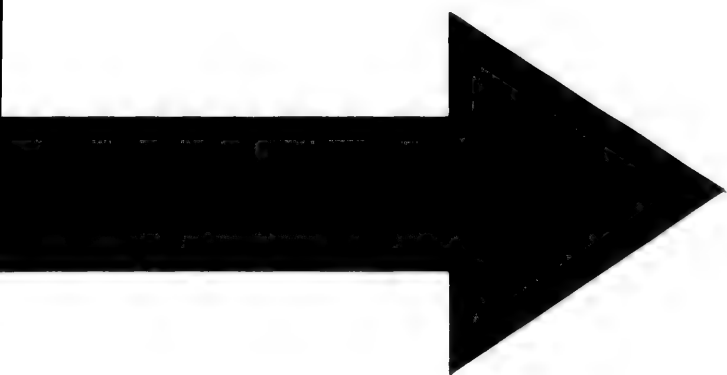
Perthe, *Pertbia*, a County in Scotland, which has *Angus* to the North, and *Srathorne* to the West, *Fife* to the South, and the German Ocean to the East, and which is divided into two parts by the *Fyrth* of *Tay*. It is a small County, and takes its Name from *Perth*, or *St. Johns-Town*, the Capital of this County; and one of the principal Cities in the North of Scotland, upon the *Tay*, in which the Kings of Scotland have commonly been Crowned. It lies thirty Miles from *Edinburg* to the North, and twelve from *Dun-keeld*. This Town was totally ruined by an Inundation in the year 1029, and was rebuilt by *William* King of Scotland, where it now stands. Long. 16. 8. Lat. 58. 00.

PERU, *Peruvia*, *Perua*, a large Country in South America, abounding great plenty of Gold and Silver Mines, and which was the Discovery of the New World, the most Potent Kingdom in South America. Its length from North to South is six hundred Spanish Leagues, and its breadth in some places ninety, in others less. It is bounded on the North by the Prefecture of *Popian*, on the South by the Kingdom of *Chili*, on the West by the *Pacific* Ocean, or South Sea, and on the South it has undiscovered Countries; and is at this day divided into three Provinces, *Reyes*, *Quito*, and *Characas*, or *de la Plata*. The old Capital of it was *Cusco*,

the present is *Lima*. This Kingdom was discovered by the *Spaniards* in the year 1529. by *Francis Pizarro*, a *Spaniard*. This General finding two Brothers of the Royal Family in disagreement, made use of their divisions to both their ruins, and taking *Atabalipa*, the last King of *Peru* Prisoner, after he had extorted a vast Ransom in Wedges of Gold, the perfidious base-born Villain hanged him. What the *Spaniards* report of the Fertility, Wealth, and Government of this Kingdom, is scarce credible; yet all fell into the Power of *Pizarro*, who was an exposed Bastard, and a Hog-driver, and fled from *Spain* because he had lost a Hog out of his Herd, and durst not return home without it.

Perugia, *Perusia*, a City of *Hebruria*, now in *Ombria*, in the States of the Church, a Bishops See, and an University, and the Capital of a Tract of the same Name, seated upon a Hill near the *Tiber*, forty Miles from *Urbino* to the South, sixty one from *Rome* to the North-East, and thirty from *Nocera* to the West. This is one of the most ancient Cities of *Hebruria*, and was made famous by the besieging *L. Antonius*, the Brother of the Great *Antonius*, by *Augustus*, till he was forced to yield by Hunger; so that *Perusia* fames, became a Proverbial expression. *Topila*, a King of the *Goths*, besieged this City seven years before he took it, *Narsetes* retook and repaired it: The *Lombards* were the next Masters of it, and *Charles* the Great gave it to





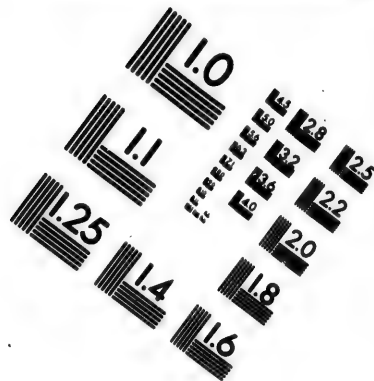
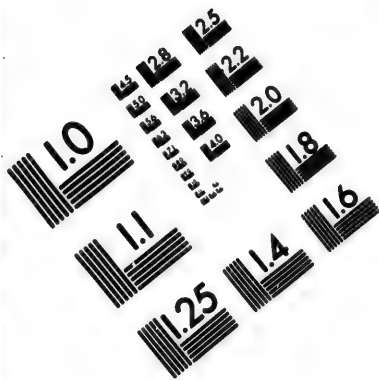
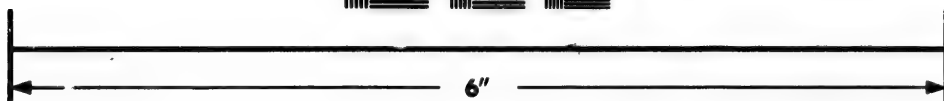
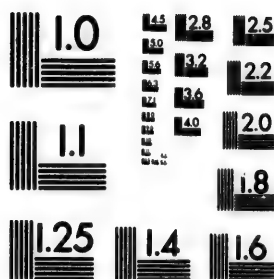


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the See of *Rome*. *Paul III.* built in it a Castle, which added to the Natural strength of the place; its pleasant Situation, magnificent and spruce Buildings, and the great plenty of all things, have made it one of the most considerable Cities in the Popes Dominions.

Pesaro, Pisaurum, a City, and Roman Colony in *Umbria*, of great antiquity, now a part of the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*, built near the mouth of the River *Foglia*, (*Pisaurum*) upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, forty five Miles from *Ancona* to the West. It is now a fine, great, and populous City, as the Seat of the Popes Legat, and was of old the Residence of the Dukes of *Urbino*.

Pescara, Aternum, a City in the Hither *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which of old was a Bishops See, seated at the mouth of a River of the same Name, forty five Miles from *Termoli* to the North-West, and near an hundred from *Ancona* to the South. The River upon which it stands, ariseth out of the *Appennine* in the same Province, and watereth *Aquila*, *Tocco*, and *Perugia*, and then falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Pescha, Argiruntum, a City of *Liburnia* in *Dalmatia*, now a Village over against the Island of *Pago*, in the Borders of *Croatia*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea.

Peschiera, Piscaria, a small but strong City in the States of *Ve-*

nice, in the Territory of *Verona*, upon the Lake *di Garda*, where the River *Menzo* flows out of it, fifteen Miles from *Verona* to the West, and twenty five from *Brescia* to the East.

Pescia, Arnine, a River of *Emilia*, which has a great and a populous Town upon it of the same Name, in the Territory of *Pisa*, twelve Miles from *Luca* to the East. The River falls a little lower into the River *Arno*.

Pest, Pestum, a great Town in the Upper *Hungary*, seated upon the *Danube*, over against the Lower *Buda*. It is a square Town, seated in a pleasant Plain, and gives the beholder from *Buda* a very delightful prospect; by reason of its Walls, Towers, and Mosques. The Country about it is called the County of *Pest*, from this Town. Between it and *Buda* there is a fine Bridge of Boats, almost a quarter of a League long, or half an English Mile. In the year 1541 *Solyman* the Magnificent, took it without resistance; and though the next year after it was attempted by a Potent Army, under the Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, and a breach made, and a brave Assault given by *Virellius*, an Italian, yet the Germans Cowardly left the Siege. But in the year 1602 whilst the Turks were busie in the Siege of *Alba Regalis*, the Germans took *Pest* and the Lower *Buda*; after which many sharp Rencontres passed between the two Garrisons, especially when the River was frozen. But in the year 1604 *Jagenreuter*, a base Coward

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After this it continued in the
Hands of the Turks till the year
1684. when it was taken by the
Duke of Lorrain, and kept all
that Summer, but deserted when
he drew off from the Siege of
Buda. But in 1686. it was re-
taken, and by the acquisition of
Buda, assured to the Imperialists.

Pesto, Pesti, Pestum, Pofidonia,
a City and Colony of *Lucania*,
and a Bishops See in the Hither
Principate, in the Kingdom of
Naples, upon a Bay of the same
Name, twenty two Miles from *Sal-
erno* to the South, and three from
Capaccio. This City in the year
930. was taken by the *Saracens*,
and intirely ruined, and all its In-
habitants slain, or carried into
Captivity, and never recovered this
blow, but the Bishops See was
thereupon removed to *Capaccio*.

Petacal, Patala, a City of the
Hither *Indies*, at the mouth of the
River *Indus*, which is of great
antiquity.

Peterborough, Petroburgum,
Petruaria, a City in the County of
Northampton, seated on the River
Auson or *Nen*, in the Borders of
Huntington, Cambridge and *Lin-
colnshire*, five Miles from *Crow-
land* to the West. This place
sprung up out of a Monastery
here built, and dedicated to St. *Pe-
ter*, by *Penda* the first Christian
King of the *Mercians*, about the
year 546. *Wolpher* his Successor,

finished it in the year 833. In the
year 867. it was destroyed by the
Danes. And in the year 960.
Ethelwold, Bishop of *Winchester*, be-
gan to rebuild it, with the assistance
of King *Edgar*, and *Adulph* the
Chancellor. In the Reign of *Wili-
am* the Conqueror it was Plun-
dered by *Herward* a Saxon, but it
recovered in after-times. And
when *Henry VIII.* dissolved this
House, there belonged to it a
Revenue of one thousand nine
hundred seventy and two pounds
the year. This Prince in the year
1541. Founded a Bishoprick in
this Monastery, and annexed to it
a Dean, and six Prebends; *John
Chambers*, the last Abbot, be-
coming the first Bishop, from
whom the present Dr. *Whice* is
the thirteenth. *Charles I.* of Blef-
sed Memory, added another Honor
to this place, when in the year
1627. he Created *John* Lord *Mor-
dant*, Baron of *Turvy*, Earl of
Peterborough. In which Family
that Honor now is.

Peteril, Petriana, a River in
Cumberland, which riseth five
Miles from *Keswick* to the North-
East, and by *Penrith*, and *Hes-
ket* falls into the *Eden* above
Carlisle.

Peter Wardein. See *Petro
Waradin*, a Town in *Sclavo-
nia*.

Petigliano, Petilianum, a for-
tified strong Town, in the Borders
of the Ecclesiastical State, and the
Dukedom of *Florence*, five Miles
from *Savona* to the East, twelve
from *Acula* to the North-West,
and thirty from *Orbitella*. This
is the Capital of a Sovereign
County

County or Earldom, belonging heretofore to the Family of *Sforza*, but lately purchased by the Great Duke of *Tuscany* in whose Territories it lay.

Petra, or *Petra Deserti*, a City of the *Stony Arabia*, which was of old the Capital of the Kingdom of *Ammon*, and was called *Rabbah*, which was taken by King *David*, in revenge of the injuries offered to his Ambassadors. In the times of Christianity it became an Archbishops See, and is at this day called by the *Arabians*, *Krach*, and *Kelaggeber*. Long. 66. 45. Lat. 30. 20.

Petrus, *Pelius*, *Pelion*, a Mountain in *Thessalia*; *Dicearchus Siculus*, one of the Scholars of *Aristotle*, found this Mountain to be the highest in *Thessalia*, by one thousand two hundred and fifty Paces, as *Pliny* saith.

Petrina, a strong Castle in *Croatia*, seated upon a River of the same Name, which there falls into the *Kulp*, eight Miles from *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, a Town of *Sclavonia*. This was once in the Hands of the *Turks*, but was retaken by the *Germans*, and is now in the possession of the Emperor.

Petrkow, *Petricovia*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Sirackie*, in the Greater Poland, two German Miles from the River *Pilcza*, four from the Confines of the Lesser Poland, and twelve from *Sirackie* to the East. It is a neat populous Town, seated in a Morass, and is often Honored with the Diets of Poland, but in 1640. it was almost intirely burnt down by a Fire.

Petro-Waradin, *Acuminium*, *Petro Varadinum*, a Town in *Sclavonia*, called by the Inhabitants *Petro War*, by the *Germans*, *Peter Wardein*. It stands upon the *Danube*, between the *Save* and the *Drave*, six Hungarian Miles from *Belgrade* to the North-West, and about twelve from *Esseck* to the South. This place has been made very famous during the present War, the *Turks* having made it their common passage into the Upper Hungary, ever since *Buda* fell into the Hands of the Emperor, and to that end maintained a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*: but after the Battle of *Mohatz*, this place became more famous by a Revolt and Mutiny against the Prime Visier of the Turkish Army, whereby that General, in the year 1687. was forced to fly for his life to *Belgrade*, and afterwards to *Constantinople*, upon which followed the Desertion of *Esseck*, *Posséga*, and *Walcomar*, all which were taken and Garrisoned by General *Dunwals*, for the Emperor.

Petschen, the same with *Quinque Ecclesia*, a City in the Lower Hungary.

Pettaw, *Petavium*, *Petovio*, a City, and Roman Colony of *Pannonia*, mentioned by *Tacitus*, and many other ancient Historians, now called by the *Germans*, *Pettaw*, and made a part of *Stiria*, upon the *Drave*, in the Borders of *Sclavonia*, but under the Dominion of the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, whereas it was once a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lorch*. It stands nine Miles from

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from *Cilley* to the North, and as many from *Grazz* to the North-East, and *Canisca* to the West.

Petz, the same with *Vienna*, the Capital of *Austria*.

Petzorcke, *Petzora*, a Province in the North of *Moscovy*, towards the frozen Ocean. The principal Town and River is of the same Name. The River falls into the White Sea, by six great mouths, between *Pustejezero*, a Town and Castle, and *Ziemnoipoi* a ridge of Mountains, which Name signifies in the *Russ* Language, the Girdle of the World.

Pezin, *Peneus*, a River of *Thes-*
salia. See *Salampria*.

Pfalez, the German Name of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*.

Pfalszbourg, *Phalszburgum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Borders of the Lower *Alsasia*, at the foot of Mount *Vauge*, by the River *Zin-*
zel, which Name signifies the Pa-
latine Castle, having heretofore been under the Palatine Princes of *Vel-*
den, of whom it was purchased by the Dukes of *Lorain*, and it is now a Principality, and lately very well fortified by the King of *France*, in whose Hands it is. It stands seven Leagues from *Strasburgh*, and sixteen from *Nancy*.

Pfortzheim, *Phorcena*, *Phort-*
genum, a small City in the Mar-
quisate of *Baden*, upon the River
Enz, where it takes in the *Na-*
gold, two Miles from *Durlach*,
seven from *Heydelberg* to the
South, and six from *Spire*. This
belongs now to the Family of
Durlach, but was heretofore un-
der the Duke of *Wurtemberg*.

Phazzeith, *Phasis*, the Capital

of *Mengrelia*, a City of great anti-
quity, mentioned by *Pliny* and
Strabo. It stands upon the *Euxine*
Sea, at the mouth of a River of
the same Name, and was hereto-
fore a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of *Trebefonde*. Sir *John*
Chardin, who entered this River, and
took great pains to find this City,
could not find the least remainder
or token of it, he saith the Chan-
nel of this River is at its fall into
the Sea, a Mile and half broad, and
sixty Fathom deep, and that this
River is called by the *Turks*,
Fachs, and by the *Mengrelians*,
Blone, and that it ariseth out of
Mount *Caucasus*.

Phidiand, *Pidi*, the most an-
cient Inhabitants of *Scotland*, who
lived in that Kingdom when the
Romans Conquered *Britain*, and
by their inroads upon the *Bri-*
tans, after the *Romans* with-
drew, occasioned the calling in
the *Saxons*.

Phidari, *Euemus*, a River of
Ætolia, which riseth out of Mount
Callidromus, and pursues its Course
Southward to the *Ionian* Sea,
which it entereth not far from
the Gulph of *Corinth*, or *Le-*
panto.

Philadelphia, a City of *Lydia*,
in the Lesser *Asia*, built at the foot
of Mount *Imolus*, and very fre-
quently afflicted by Earthquakes,
which was heretofore a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Sar-*
dus, called by the *Turks*, *Fila-*
delphia, which the Reader may
consult in the proper place.

Philibe, *Philippopolis*, a City of
Thrace. See *Filippopoli*.

Philippstadt, Philippopolis, a City in Sweden, in *Vermelandia*, a County of *Gothland*, built in the Fens, twenty five Miles from the Lake of *Wener*, and the same distance from *Carlstad* to the South-East.

Philippeville, a Town in Hainault, of great strength, which was fortified by Mary Queen of Hungary, Governels of the Low Countries, in the year 1555. and which by the Pyrenean Treaty in 1660. was granted to the French. It stands thirteen Miles from Brussels, seven from Namur, and ten from Mons.

The *Philippine* Islands, *Philippine*, are a knot of Islands belonging to *Asia*, which took this Name from *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, in whose times, in the year 1549. they were viewed, and carefully observed by *Ruy Lupo* a *Spaniard*. And in the year 1564. *Michael Lupo*, another *Spaniard*, was sent to people and reduce them. They lie between *China*: to the North, and the *Molucco* Islands to the South, between 13. and 14. deg. of Northern Latitude; and the exact number of them is not known, but they are supposed to be above ten thousand; the greatest of them is *Manilia*, or *Luconia*. The *Spaniards* were once Masters of the greatest part of these Islands, and built some considerable Cities in them, but their affairs growing less prosperous in *Europe*, and the *Dutch East-Indy* Company having ruined their Trade here, many of them have deserted from the *Spaniards*, and they have been forced to leave others, so that they do

with some difficulty keep their possession in the Island of *Manila*, which is the greatest and most Northern of them. These Islands were at first subject to the King of *China*, who abandoned them, about 1320. They were first discovered by *Ferdinando Magellanes*, who perished in one of them. The Air of them is very mild and temperate, the Soil is very fruitful, and produceth whatever is needful to the life of Man. The Names of the principal of them are *Mindanao*, *Paragoja*, *Calamianes*, *Mindora*, *Tandaja*, *Cebu* (in which *Magellanes* was slain) *Pintrados*, *Parrao*, *Masbat*, *Sabunra*, *Matan*, *Luboa*, *Capul*, *Abiyo*, *Banton*, *Bobol*, *la Verde*, *dos Negous*, and *San Juan*.

Philipsbourg, *Philipp burgum*. a strong Fort, or Castle upon the *Rhine*, which before was called *Udenheim*, and was first Wall'd in the year 1343. by *Gebhard* Bishop of *Spire*. And afterwards took its present Name from *Philip Christopher de Soeteren*, Bishop of *Spire*, who in the year 1615. fortified this place for the defence of that Bishoprick. Before this *George* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, a former Bishop of *Spire*, had built in this place, in the year 1513. a noble Castle, or rather Palace which was again much improved in 1570. by *Marquardus ab Hasenstein*, another Bishop. This place being thus improved, and made very considerable, was first reduced by the *Suedes* in 1634. by Hungers Surprized by the *Spaniards* by stratagem in 1635. Taken by force by the *French* in 1644. The *French* bestowed very much during the

me they were adding to the but in the year certain retook the French came to rely on the Treaty of Nime as confirmed by the Empire. This German miles to the South, and one from Spire free from Durlach Pfortsheim. Piacenza, Lombardy, of given by the French Bishops See, the Bishop of Bologna, the Dukedom of which ever since has been in the House of Parma. It is a City, being said to have a hundred thousand Citizens, full of fine Buildings, with an ingenuous People, either for Arms or Trade; it stands one night's Journey from Milan, and five from the North-East, in a Country surrounded with Mountains, Meadows, and Pastures, many Channels cutting through their Ground, and full of Merchandizes. The Springs, Mines, Wine, Oyl, Coffee, and other Commodities, and the whole World is in a great plenty, nor does it want Forests for Hunting, and things considered the pleasantest for

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me they were possessed of it, in
adding to the fortifications of it,
ut in the year 1676. the Duke of
Lorain retook the Town, though
he *French* came up with a great
army to relieve it, and by the
Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1679. it
was consigned to the Bishop of
Spire. This Town stands three
German miles from *Heydelberg*
to the South, and from *Manheim*,
ne from *Spire* to the North, and
ree from *Durlach*.

Pfortsheim. See *Pfortsheim*.

Piacenza, *Placentia*; a City of
Lombardy, of great Antiquity, cal-
ed by the *French* *Plaisance*. It is
Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of *Bologna*, and the Capital of
Dukedom of the same Name,
which ever since the year 1557.
has been in the Hands of the Dukes
of *Parma*. It is a neat, populous
City, being said to have twenty five
thousand Citizens within its Walls,
all of fine Buildings, and blessed
with an ingenuous Race of men,
either for Arts or War. This
City stands one mile from the *Po*,
City from *Milan* to the East, and
City five from *Parma* to the
North-East, in a pleasant place,
surrounded with fruitful Fields,
 Meadows, and Pastures, and having
many Channels cut for the Water-
to their Ground, and the bringing
of Merchandizes. It has several
Hot Springs, Mines of Iron, plenty
of Wine, Oyl, Corn, and Fruits of
all sorts, and the best Cheese in the
whole World is made here in great
quantity, nor does it want Woods
or Forests for Hunting; so that
all things considered, it is one of
the pleasantest situated Cities in

the World, and is thought to have
taken its Name from thence. It
was one of the first Colonies the
Romans settled in *Gallia Cisalpina*
against the *Gauls*, and they fortified
it so well, that though the *Insu-
bres* and *Boii*, out of discontent Revol-
ted, and joined with *Hannibal*, and
he made the Siege of this place one
of his first Attempts, yet he was
not able to take it. Nor had
Asdrubal who followed him any
better success; so that *Livy* in-
forms us, this was one of the Twelve
Colonies which in the second *Punick*
War saved *Rome*. But in the year
of *Rome* 553. *Amilcar* a third *Pu-
nick* General, took this City with
the help of the *Gauls*, and in a great
degree ruined it by Fire and Sword.
Spurina, a Commander under *Vi-
telli*, defended this City with
great Gallantry against *Cecina*, one
of *Otho's* Generals, who, yet at last
took and burnt it, *Anno Christi*
69. In the year of *Christ* 269.
M. Aurelianus received a great over-
throw from the *Marcomanni* near
this City. In the year of *Christ*
542. *Totilas* King of the *Goths*,
took it by a siege, which reduced
them to the necessity of eating
Mans Flesh. About the year 1335.
it fell first into the Hands of the
Viscounts of *Milan*; about the
year 1447. they called in the *Vene-
tians*, and endeavoured to shake off
the Dominion of the *Milanese*,
which had like to have ended in
their Ruin, the City being taken
and Sacked, and most cruel Slaugh-
ter made of the Inhabitants. It
continued after this under the
Dukes of *Milan*, till together with
that City, it fell into the Hands of

Lewis XII. King of *France*, in the year 1499. Pope *Julius* in the year 1512. got the Possession of this City. In the year 1545. Pope *Paul III.* created *Lewis* his Natural Son, Duke of this City; who was slain for his Cruelty and wickedness, by some Gentlemen hereof, and the place put into the Hands of *Charles V.* in the year 1547. *Philip II.* his Son, ten years after this, Granted this City to the Duke of *Parma*, whose Posterity enjoy it now.

La Pieve, *Anassus*, *Plavis*, a River of the Marquisate of *di Treviso* in *Italy*, which springs out of the *Carnick Alpes*, in the Borders of *Germany*, and *Carinthia*, near the Fountains of the *Drave*, and flowing Southward through this Marquisate, and watering the Cities of *Cadorino*, *Belluno*, and *Feltria*, it takes in the *Boeto*, *Calore*, and the *Cordevolio*, and then falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, thirteen miles from *Venice* to the East.

Picardie, *Picardia*, a Province on the North of *France*, towards the *Low Countries*, between *Champagne* to the East, and *Hainault* and *Artois* to the North, the *British Sea*, and *Normandy* to the West, and the *Isle of France* to the South. This Province was heretofore much greater than it is now, part of it being now taken into the *Isle of France*; but then it has also had some additions made to it, by the Conquests in *Artois*. The Capital of this Province is *Amiens*, the other good Towns are *Abbeville*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Doullens*, *S. Quintin*, *La Fere*, *Guise*, *Hamm*, *Monstreuil*, *Perone* and *Reye*.

Pictland *Frith*, *Fretum Picticum*, the Streight between the *Norfolk* of *Scotland* and the *Isles of Orkney*.

Pico, or *Pica*, one of the Islands of the *Atlantick Ocean*, which is one of the *Azores*, extending twelve miles from East to West, and which is under the *Portuguese*.

Picolmaio, a River of *Paraguay* in South *America*, which ariseth in *Peru*, near the City of *La Plata*, and falls into the River of the same name, after a long Course, and the addition of many smaller Rivers.

The *Pious Wall*, *Vallum Hadriani*, *Murus Picticus*, was the most ancient Boundary between *England* and *Scotland*, which was begun by *Hadrian* the Emperor to separate the *Picts* or *Barbarous Northern Nations* from the *Civilized Roman Britons*, in the year of *Christ* 123. It reached from *Eden* in *Cumberland* to *Tine* in *Northumberland*; it was first made only of *Turf*, supported by *Stakes*, and strengthened with *Pallisadoes*; *Severus* the Emperor repaired this Wall, and made it much stronger than before it was, in the year of *Christ* 207. Before these times there had been a Wall made in the narrowest part of *Scotland*, first by *Agricola*, and after by *Lollius Urbicus*, under *Antonius Pius*, but these Countries being not thought worth the keeping, *Severus* fixed the Boundary where *Hadrian* had at first settled them, and erected this Wall of solid *Stone*, and Towers at the distance of a mile from each other from the *Irish* to the *German Sea*, eighty miles in length. This

was again repaired by *Dioclesian* the year 286. It was ruined by the *Picts* about the year 400, and repaired by the *Romans*, about the year 450, and then taken down by the *Roman General* *Brick*, in the time of *Brick*, and so left the *Picts* to possess it, which they did in the next year. It was never more used as a Boundary between the *Nations* by *Constantine* the North side of the *Irish*, two centuries ago, the tract of this Wall is now a day in many places, and *Northumbria*, and *Northumbria* hundred years now to deface intirely the Work. *Pidanemo*, *Apidanemo*, *Apidanemo*, it ariseth in the *Phosphor*, and watering in the *Enniskillen* and the *Phanix*, it runs above *Larissa* to the *Current*. *Piedmont*, *Piedmont*, the *Prince of Italy*, towards *Switzerland*, called *Piemont*; by the *Genoese*; by the *Genoese*; and by the *Genoese*; which signifies *Hills*. It has the name of a *Principality*, and was the Duke of *Savoy* of old called *Gallia*, a great, well watered

Fretum Picenum was again repaired by *Carausius*, un-
between the North and the East, about
of *Orkney*, the year 286. This Wall having
of the Islands, was ruined by the *Picts* in several
mean, which was about the year 388. was again
, extending repaired by the *Britans*, after the
East to West, at the behest of the *Picts*, by the assistance
the *Portuguese*, the *Romans*, about the year 404.
r of *Paraguay*, in the year 406. it was again
which ariseth, then down by the *Picts*. *Ætius*
of *La Plana*, a Roman General, rebuilt it the
River of the time of *Brick*, about the year
long Course, and so left the *British* to de-
many smaller, and it which the *Scots* ruined a-

1, *Vallum Hadrianum* was ever more regarded, but
Ætius, was the as a Boundary between the
ndary between Nations by Consent. It ran
and, which was the North side of the *Tyne*, and
the Emperor, tribing, two considerable Rivers.
Picts or *Barbarians*, the tract of this Wall appears at
Nations from day in many places in *Cumber-*
man *Britannia*, and *Northumberland*, toma-
Christ 123. and undred years not having been
in *Cumberland*, to deface intirely that great Ro-
berland; it was Work.

Turf, supports *Apidanemo*, *Apidanus*, a River
strengthened *Thessalia*, it ariseth from Mount
us the Emper *Pharos*, and watering *Pharsalus*,
d, and made taking in the *Enipeus*, the *Me-*
n before it and the *Phœnix*, falls into the
ist 207. Be *Phœnix* above *Larissa*, with a very
had been Current.

lowest part *Piedmont*, *Piedmontium*, is a
Agricola, and nce of *Italy*, towards *France*
Ætius, under *Switzerland*, called by the
these Count *Piemont*; by the *Spaniards*
worth the *Dauphiné*; by the *Germans* *Das*
the Bound *Land*; and by the *English*
ian had at *Piedmont*; which signifies the foot
ected this *Hills*. It has the honour to
ed Towers at a Principality, and is now
from each of the Duke of *Savoy*, having
the German of old called *Gallia Subalpina*.
gth. This great, well watered, fruitful,

and populous, and lies extended be-
between the Dukedoms of *Milan*
and *Monferrat* to the East, the
States of *Genova*, and the County
of *Nizza* to the South, the *Dau-*
phine and *Savoy* to the West, and
the Dukedom of *Augusta*, *Osta*,
and a small part of *Milan* to the
North. It contains the Marquisate
of *Saluzzo*, the County d' *Asti*,
and the Territories of *Verellese*,
Biellese, and *Albesano*, and *Pied-*
mont properly so called, together
with a part of the Dukedom of
Monferrat. The Capital of this
Province is *Turin*, *Torino*; the
other Cities are *Asti*, *Biela*, *Furea*,
Fossano, *Mondovì*, *Pignerol* (un-
der the French) *Saluzzo*, *Susa* and
Verelli. Under the *Lombards* this
was called the Dukedom of *Turin*.
The History of this Country belongs
properly to *Savoy*, of which this is
but a Province.

Pienza, *Pientia*, *Corfinianum*,
a City of *Hetruria*, now in the Ter-
ritory of *Siena*, and a Bishops See
(by the Institution of Pope *Pius II.*
in the year 1462.) under the Arch-
bishop of *Siena*. It is little, but
well Peopled, and stands six miles
from *Monte Pulciano* to the West,
ten from from the Popes Domini-
ons, and twenty five from *Siena* to
the North-East, and is under the
Duke of *Florence*. *Baudrand* in
another place states the distance thus,
three from *Monte Pulciano*, and
twenty two from *Siena*.

Pierga. See *Polina*, a River of
Albania.

Pisaf, *Phisernus*, *Tifernus*, the
same with *Biserno*, a River in the
Kingdom of *Naples*; it ariseth out
of the *Apennine* in the Province of
Molise.

Molise near *Boiano*, and flowing to the South-East, it watereth *Guardia Alferes*, and passeth by *Larina*, and at last by *Termini*, a City of the *Capitanata*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, between *il Fortore* and *Trigno*, two other Rivers of that Kingdom.

Pignerol, *Pinarolium*, a City of *Piedmont*, seated upon an Hill, which has a strong Castle, upon the River *Cluso*, at the foot of the *Alpes*, twelve miles from *Turin* to the North-West, nineteen from *Suse* to the South, and ten from *Saluzes*. This City belonged to the Dukedom of *Savoy*, but was ravished from that Prince by Cardinal *Richelieu* in the year 1630. and by *Lewis XIII.* United March 31. 1631. to the Crown of France forever.

Pilaca, *Ajax*, a River of *Calabria*, which falls into the *Ionian* Sea.

Pilau, *Pilaua*, a strong Fort or Castle, in the Ducal *Prussia*, at the Mouth of the Bay of *Koningsberg*, three German miles from that City to the West. It was taken by the *Swedes* in 1626. but is now under the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and has a very good Harbour belonging to it.

Pilsen, *Pilsenum*, a City of *Bohemia*, upon the River *Mies*, nine German miles from *Prague* to the West, six from the Borders of the Upper *Palatinate*, and eleven from *Eger* or *Heb.* This is a great and strong City.

Pisno, *Pisna*, a City of the Lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, near the *Vistula*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name.

Pinco, *Pincus*, a River in the Isle of *Candy*, or *Crete*.

Pindus, a vast Mountain, also bed by *Strabo* to *Macedonia*; by *Ptolemy* to *Epirus*, it passing between it and *Macedonia*; by others to *Thessalia*. It stretcheth from East to West, from the *Acroceraurion* Hills, now called *Capo della Cernaia* in *Albania*, to the *Thermopylae*, now *Bocca di Lupo*; in the midst of this Course it brancheth out to the South the *Parnassus*, *Helicon*, which has occasioned confounding these three Names. *Enacho* and *Eas*, two Rivers spring from this Mountain, which is called *Mezzovo*.

Pinbel, *Pinelum*, a small strong City in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, in the Confiners of Kingdom of *Leon*, upon a River the same Name, four Leagues from the *Duero* to the South, and from *Guarda*.

Pinsk, *Pinscum*, a Town in *Lithuania*, in the Palatinate of *Moscovia*, upon a River of the same Name, which was once a very considerable place, and is now the capital of a District called by the same Name; but being taken by the *Cossacks*, they burnt and plundered it, by which devastation it is reduced to a mean condition, and stands nineteen miles from *Brest* to the East.

Piomba, *Helvinum*, Matina, a River of *Abruzzo*, flowing between the Cities of *Adria* and *Adriana*, in the Further *Abruzzo*, to the *Adriatick* Sea.

Piombino, *Plumbinum*, a strong City in the Territory of *Siena* in *Italy*, on the Shoars of

Hyrrbenian Sea, under the Dominion of a Spaniard, but has a Spanish protection; it is between *Orbitello* and *Castell*, five miles from either. This City sprung from *Populonium*, a City from it.

Pir, *Orontes*, a River in *Asia*.

Pirgi, *Perga*, a City in *Asia*, upon the *Propontis* See, now *Amphylia*, in the Kingdom of *Pisa*, *Pise*, a City of great Antiquity, the people of *Peloponnesus*; it is now a strong City, upon the River *Arax*, it divides it, 'tis great and populous. It has a strong City, which was opened in 149. and a strong City, also once a strong City, and as such was out of the Kingdom, mastered *Calabria*, and gave ground to the Christians of the Kingdom, it fell first over *Armenians*, and remained Liberty by *Constantine*; it fell the same Power, and remained under the same Power, under whom it stands six miles from the Mouth of the *Arax*, forty five from *Lucia* to the *Adriatick*, and *Ligorn*, and *Genoa*. In a Council the year 1400. chosen Pope Sixtus was from it.

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River in the Tyrrhenian Sea, which is under the Dominion of a Prince of its own, but has a Spanish Garrison for its protection; it lies in the midit between Orbisello and Ligorn, fifty miles from either, and from Siena. This City sprung out of the Ruins of Populonium, which stood not far from it.

Capo della Chiavari, a River of Syria, Pir, Orontes, a River of Syria.

Pirgi, Perga, once an Archbishops See, now a small Village in Pamphylia, in the Lesser Asia.

Pisa, Pise, a City of Hetruria, of great Antiquity, built by the people of Peloponnesus, as Strabo writes; it is now an Archbishops

See, upon the River Arno which divides it, 'tis great, but not well peopled. It has an University, which was opened here in the year 1449. and a strong Cittadel. It was also once a Potent Commonwealth, and as such recovered Sar-

denia out of the hands of the Saracens, mastered Carthage and Macedonia, and gave great Assistance to the Christians of the East, but being itself first overpowered by the Saracenes, and restored to its former Liberty by Charles VIII of France; it fell the second time under their Power, and together with Florence under the House of Medici, under whom it now is. This City stands six miles from the Mouth of the Arno to the East, and forty five from Florence, ten from Luca to the South, fifteen from Ligorn, and fifty five from Pisa. In a Council here held the year 1400. Alexander V. was chosen Pope; the Archbishops See was settled here by

Pinum, Matrinum, flowing into the Adriatic Sea, and other Abruzzum, in the Territory of the Shores of the

Pope Urban II. Anno Christi 1092.

Pisano, Pisanus Tractus, is a part of Hetruria in Italy, between the States of Florence, and Siena to the East, the States of Luca to the North, the Tyrrhenian Sea to the West, and Tuscany to the South, which was once a Commonwealth, but is now under the Duke of Florence. The Capital is Pisa, and the other considerable places are Ligorn, and Volterra.

Pisatello, Rubicon, a River of Romandiola in Italy, which is small, but of great Fame, having been the ancient Boundary between Gallia Cispadana and Italy, and on that account mentioned by many of the ancient Historians, the Passing of which by Julius Cesar, was the first Act of Hostility against the Commonwealth of Roma. It is now called towards its Fall, il Pisatello, at its Rise Rico, and before it reacheth the Sea, il Fiumicello di Savignano. This River runs near Cesene and Savignano, and falls into the Adriatick Sea, ten miles from Rimini. four from Cervia towards the North-West. In this place there was a Marble Inscription erected in the year 1546. to perpetuate the Memory thereof; but yet some Learned men, have rather thought it to be Luso, a River in the Territory of Rimini, than this, which was the ancient Rubicon.

Pistoria, Pistoria, a City in the State of Florence, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Florence, built upon the River Srella, at the foot of the Apennine, which is now in a flourishing state, and

and stands twenty two miles from Florence to the North-West. Pope Clement IX. was born in this City. *Pistrina*, *Phulistina Fossa*, one of the Mouths of the Po.

Pisuerga, *Pisforaca*, a River of Spain, which ariseth out of the Mountains of Old Castile, and running South, separateth the Kingdom of Leon from that of Old Castile. It admitteth the *Carrion*, (another of its Boundaries) and the *Arlanison*, and watering *Duennas* and *Valladolid*, it falls into the *Duero* above *Simaucas*.

Placentia, *Placencia*, a City of the Kingdom of Leon, in the Province of *Extremadura*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and was built in the year 1180. by *Alphonſus VIII.* King of Leon, out of the Ruins of *Deobriga*, a City of the *Vettones* in *Lusitania*; the place where this now stands, was called the Village of *Ambrosio*. It is seated in a Plain upon the River *Xeste*, twelve miles from *Coria* to the East, twenty six from *Salamanca* to the South, and as many from *Merida* to the North, and was once Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom.

Plaisance. See *Piacenza*, a City of Lombardy.

Platz, *Celius*. See *Henſterberg*, a Mountain of *Austria*.

Plánizza, *Inachus*, a River on the East of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, near *Napoli di Romania*.

La Plata, *Argenteus Fluvius*, a River of South America, called by the Spaniards *El rio de la Plata*; by the Americans *Paranaguazu*

by the English and French, the River of *Plare*. This is thought to be one of the greatest Rivers in the whole World. It ariseth in *Paraguana*, above the Lake *de Los Rarases*, and running a vast Course to the South, and separating *Paraguana* from *Chaco*, beneath the City of *Buenos Ayres*. It entereth the Sea of *Paraguay*, by a Mouth of sixty English miles in breadth, or forty Spanish Leagues. This River was first Discovered in the year 1513. by *John Diaz*, a Portuguese.

La Plata, *Argentea*, a City in *Peru*, in the Government of *Cuzco*, built in the Mountains, upon the River *Picolmaio*, and is an Archbishops See, and the Capital of the Province of *Characa*; it was built by the Spaniards in the Valley of *Chuguisaca*, one hundred and sixty five Spanish Leagues from *Cusco* to the South, and eighteen from *Potosi*, and one hundred and ten from the *Pacifick Ocean*. This is one of the richest, most populous, and best built Cities in *America*, and stands near the Silver Mines.

Platamona, *Aliamon*, a River of *Macedonia*, which ariseth from the *Cambusian Hills*, and running Eastward by *Pidna* now *Chirra*, falls into the Gulf of *Salonica*. It is called *Pelecus* by *Sophianus*; *Platamona* by *Strabo*; *Bistrisa* by *Holſtenius*; and in the latter Maps *Aliagmon*, and *jacovi*.

Platano, *Lycus*, a River on the South of *Sicily*, which falls into the Sea eighteen miles from *Gergusa* to the West.

Platsee, *Platsee*, a River of the *Swiss Lake* in the *Plavon*, *Plavon*, a River of the *Northland*, a River of *Saxony* in *Germany*, which falls into the *Elster*, between the *South-East* of the *Curon* to the *Elster* from the *Elster*, which is under *Germany*.

Plawe, *Plawa*, a River of the *Dukedom of Moldavia*, which falls into the *Black Sea* of the same name, six miles from *Haverberg*. *Plescow*, *Plescow*, a River of the most Western part of *Poland*, bounded by the *North*, *Lithuania*, *Prussia* to the *West*, and to the *East*. It is a most populous and fruitful Country, and was Conquered by the *Prussians* in the year 1509. The principal River is the *Veliki*, which falls into the *Confines* of the *East*, sixty miles from *Prussia*, and forty miles to the *North-East*. This River fell into the hands of the *Poles*, in 1509. The *Poles*, Pretence, who justified for their *Tyranny*, and bloody Wars, in the year 1581. and taken by *Stephen*, and again in 1655. was taken by *Gustavus* of *Sweden*, and the *Russ* were

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Plassee, Plassee. See *Balaton*, a vast Lake in the Lower Hungary.

Plaven, Plaum, Plava, a City of *Knightsland*, a Province of the Upper Saxony in Germany, or as others say in *Misnia*, seated upon the River *Ester*, between *Zwickaw* to the South-East, and *Curow* or *Curen* to the North-West, four miles from the Borders of *Bohemia*, which is under the Duke of Saxony.

Plawe, Plava, a Town in the Dukedom of *Magdeburg*, upon a Lake of the same Name, near the flux of the River *Elbe*, six German miles from *Gustrow*, and ten from *Havelberg* to the North.

Pleskow, Plescowienfis Ducatus, the most Western Province of *Moscow*, bounded by *Ingria* to the North, *Lithuania* to the South, *Livonia* to the West, and *Novorod* to the East. It is great, populous and fruitful, and was a Sovereign Dukedom, till *John Basilwitz* Conquered it, in the year 1509. The principal City is *Pleskow, Plescovia*, which stands upon the River *Veliki*, forty miles from the Confines of *Livonia* to the East, sixty from the Lake of *Onega*, and forty from *Riga* to the North-East. This City was betrayed into the hands of the *Russ* by the Priests, in 1509. upon a Religious Pretence, who were severely punished for their Treason, by that perfidious, bloody, cruel Tyrant. In the year 1581. it was besieged, and taken by *Seephen King of Poland*; and again in the year 1615. was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden*, out of whose hands the *Russ* were forced to Re-

deem it, by the Payment of a vast Sum of Money.

Plymouth, Plymouth, a Noble Sea-Port Town in the most Western part of *Devonshire*, on the South of *England*, which takes its Name from the River *Plyme*, which is of no great consideration, between which and the *Tamer* (a much greater River, and the Western boundary of *Devonshire*) this Town is seated, and by means of which Rivers it has one of the largest, safest, and most convenient Havens in the World; this Town was anciently called *Sutton*, and (saith Mr. *Cambden*) of late times was a poor Fishermens Town, but within the compass of a few years, is since become equal to some of the best Cities in *England*, being fortified both to the Seaward by a Fort built on *S. Nicolas Isle*, and to Landward, by two Forts upon the Haven, and a Castle on a Hill, besides all which, it has a Chain for the security of the Haven in time of War. *Henry VI.* granted this Town a Mayor. From this Town *Sir Francis Drake* set Sail in the year 1577. when he went that Voyage, in which he Sailed round the Terrestrial Globe; and out of this Haven the *English* Fleet was Towed by Ropes (the Winds being contrary) when in the year 1588. *Charles Lord Howard* Admiral of *England*, went to Fight the *Spanish Invincible Armado*, as they unwisely called it. *Charles II.* added both to the strength of this place, by building a stately Citadel on a Hill near it, and to its Honour, by Creating *Charles Fitz-Charles*, one of his Natural Sons, Baron

Baron of *Dartmouth*; Viscount *Tornes*, and Earl of *Plymouth*, July 29 1575.

Ploen, Plona, a small City in the Dukedom of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaven*, between a double Lake of the same Name, six German miles from *Lubec* to the North. It has a splendid and Noble Castle, which together with the City, is under the Dominion of a Prince of the Family of *Holstein*.

Plotzko, Plocum, Ploscum, a small City in the Greater *Poland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the Dukedom of *Mazomickie*, or *Mazovia*, and to which there belongs a Castle. It is seated upon the *Vistula*, fourteen Polish miles from *Warsaw* to the West.

Pludens, a small Seignory in *Tyrol*, belonging to the King of *Spain*.

Plusa, Aprusa, a small River in *Romandiola*, which springeth out of Mount *Titani*, and running Southward falls into the *Adriatick* Sea near *Rimini*. This River is also called *L'Avesa*.

Pluviers, Aviarium, a City in the Province of *La Beaufe*, upon the River *L'Oeuf*, ten Leagues from *Orleans* to the North, and as many from *Montargis* to the East; it is a spruce City, and by the Writers of the middle times is called *Pithuria*.

Plurs, Plura, an Italian Prefecture, belonging to the *Grisons*, by the Gift of *Maximilian Sforza* Duke of *Milan*, in the year 1513, which takes its Name from the chief Town of the same Name, once

seated at the foot of the *Alpes*, upon the River *Maira*, the chief of sundry Villages, lying in the same bottom, now nothing but a deep and bottomless Gulph, for on April 26. 1617. a huge Rock falling from the top of the Mountain, overwhelmed the Town, and killed in the twinkling of an Eye fifteen hundred people, and left no sign or ruin of a Town there standing, but in the place thereof a great Lake of some two miles in length *Heylyn*.

Po, Padus, Eridanus, the greatest River in *Italy*, which ariseth in *Piedmont*, and dividing *Lombardy* into two parts, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea by many Mouths. It is called by the *Italians*, *French* and *English* *Po*; by the *Germans* *Pan*. Its Head is in Mount *Viso* (*Vesulus*) one of the *Cottian Alpes*, in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, in the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, from a Spring called *Visenda*, in the midst of a Meadow, and running East by the Castle of *Paisana*, it hides it self in the Earth again, so dividing *Piedmont* at *Villa Franca*, it taketh the *Chisone*, and at *Pancalieri* *Veraita*, and *Macra*; by the addition of which, it becomes capable of bearing a Boat. Then it wath *Turin* (the Capital of *Savoy*) where it takes in the *Doria*, so continuing his Course to the East by *Chivasso* and *Casal*, he takes his leave of the Duke of *Savoy's* Dominions, and entereth *Milan*; leaving *Pavia* in the North, it passeth on the South of *Piacenza*, and the North of *Comona*; leaving *Parma* four miles to the South, and *Mantova* six

to the North, he passeth the *Adige*, where he divideth into five improved Streams, branches, the Northward watereth the *Stato* by five Mouths entereth the *Venice*: the Southward into *Ferrara*, and is divided into three other Branches, the Southern of which watereth the *Ravenna*. It gives about thirty miles from the *Alpes*, and being by far the greatest in *Italy*, is mightily celebrated by the *Latin* Poets, who make it no less than the *Danube*, and call it the *Hyperborean*. And it may be said that it is a Noble Fleete, the only River which is said to be made a River in Heaven too, for then (saith the Poet) the *town* who saw it) the *waters* that far exceed it.

Pobler, a Monastery in the Kingdom of *Spain*, where the Kings of *Spain* are Buried.

Pocovera, Porcifer, a small State of *Genova*, five miles from the *Apennine* Valley ten miles long, and by *Genova* into the *Sea*.

Pocutis, Pocutia, a small City in the South part of *Poland*, called by the *Polish* or *Pocouth*. It is the Territory of *Habia* River *Tyra*, now the Borders of *Wallachia*: the

the *Alpe*, he passeth to *Fickervop*, where he divides his vastly improved Streams into two great Branches, the Northern of which watereth the State of *Venice*, and by five Mouths entereth the Gulph of *Venice*: the Southern passeth to *Ferrara*, and is there subdivided into three other Branches, the most Southern of which runs within four Miles of *Ravenna*. This River receives about thirty Rivers in all from the *Alpes*, and the *Apennine*, and being by far the greatest River of *Italy*, is mightily magnified by the Latin Poets, who would have no less than the Nile, and the *Amazon*, and call it the King of Rivers, and the greatest in the World. And it must be confessed, that it is a Noble Flood, and that it is the only River which has found a Place in Heaven too, or hath the Glory to be made a Constellation: when (saith the Learned Dr. *Keil*) there are many Rivers that far exceed it in greatness.

Pablar, a Monastery in *Catalonia*, where the Kings of *Aragon* were formerly Buried.

Pacovera, *Porcifer*, a River in the States of *Genova*, which takes its Rise from the *Apennine*, and by a Valley ten Miles long, makes its Passage by *Genova* into the *Ligurian* Sea.

Pocutia, *Pocutia*, a small Tract in the South part of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Natives *Pocuth* or *Pocouth*. It is a part of the Territory of *Haliex*, between the River *Tyra*, now the *Niefter*; and the Borders of *Transylvania* and *Wallachia*: the principal

Town is *Smiatin* upon the *Pruth*, and the rest are *Colomey*, and *Marinow*.

Podolia, *Bodeni*, *Budini*, *Parzianae*, *Populi*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, comprehended under the *Red Russia*, of which it is a part, and subject to a Palatine of its own. It is bounded on the North by *Volhonia*, on the East by the Palatinate of *Braslaw*, on the South by *Wallachia*, and on the West by *Russia*, properly so called, or the *Black Russia*. This Country extends Eastward through vast uninhabited Countries, as far as the *Euxine* Sea; the People are *Russians* by their Original, and Conquered by the *Poles*, and in the year 1434. admitted to the same Privileges with the rest of *Poland*, by *Uladislaus* then King of *Poland*. This Country is fruitful to a wonder, yet more accommodated to the life of Beasts than Men; and yet could it enjoy a steady Peace, should not need to envy the fertility of *Italy*, or any other Country in the World; but being a Frontier against the *Turks* and *Tartars*, and always exposed to their devouring Incursions, it is but meanly inhabited, and not much improved. In the year 1672. it was yielded to the *Turks*, but since a part of it has been retrieved; the principal place in it is *Caminieck*, the rest are *Trudnow*, *Bratzlaw*, and *Oczakow*, which last is in the Hands of the *Tartars*; but there is hopes before the present War ends, this Country may be intirely regained by the *Poles*.

Podgarim, *Babylonia*, a Province in *Asia*.

Poitiers, Pictavium, Augusturum a City which is the Capital of the Province of *Poitou* in France, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, and a Celebrated University. It stands upon the River *Clain*, 14 Leagues from the *Leyre* to the S. thirty from *Saintes* to the North, and thirty five from *Bourges* to the West. This City is famous for many Battels fought near it; but especially for that of the *Black Prince* in the year 1336. in which Battel *John King of France* was taken Prisoner, together with many Lords, and two thousand Knights and Esquires; Fifty two Lords, and one thousand seven hundred Knights and Gentlemen, being slain on the *French* side. Three *French* Battalions, the least of which exceeded the *English*, were intirely routed, and in great part destroyed.

Poitou, Pictaviensis Provincia, is a large Province in France, which was a part of *Aquitain*, and is called by the *Italians*, *Poitou*. Its greatest extent is from East to West, being bounded on the East by *Touraine*, and *la Marche*, on the North by *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*, on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*, or the *British* Sea, and on the South by *Sainteonge* and *Angouleme*. This Province was under Sovereign Counts of its own, till the year 1271. when upon a failure of the Line it was united to the Crown of France. The principal Towns next *Poitiers*, are *Chastelleraud*, *Thouars*, *St. Maixent*, *Fountainay*, *Loudun*, *Niort*, *Parthenay*, and *Richelieu*.

Poissy, Pisiacum, a Town in the Isle of France, which has a Stone Bridge over the *Seine*, 16 Leagues above *Paris*, to the East. *St. Lewis King of France* was born here in the year 1215.

Pola, Pola, Julia Pietas, a City and Colony in *Istria*, mentioned by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, and still called by the same Name, being one of the strongest Cities in *Istria* and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, seated on a Hill near the Shoars of the *Adriatic* Sea, upon which it has a large Haven, twenty eight Miles from *Paranzo* to the South, 60 from *Trieste*, and an hundred from *Ancona* to the North. The City is said to have been built by the *Colchi*, and is now under the States of *Venice*, but it is small and not much inhabited, it has not above seven or eight hundred Inhabitants. In the time of the *Roman* Empire, this City as a State, Dedicated a Statue to *Severus* the Emperor, and it has several other Noble Remains, which speak its greatness and antiquity. Mr. *Woeiler* acquaints us in *Travels*, pag. 5. Long. 37. Lat. 45. 04.

Polan, Bollia, a River of *Sicily*.

Polana, Monalus, on the North of *Sicily*; written in *Baudouin Polina*.

POLAND, Polonia, is one of the principal Kingdoms in Europe, called by the Natives *Poloska*, by the *Germani*, *Pole*, *Polen*, by the *French*, *Pologne*, by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*, *Polonia*, and by the *English* *Poland*.

and is a part of *Europe*, and *Pole*, which the *Slavonians* bounded on the *Black Sea*, the *Russian*, the *Deserts* of the South *gany*, *Transilvania*, and on the *Black Sea*. This Kingdom is 200 Miles in length, is plain, but fertile, and does in some degree of the *American* Wine, but as for the People are more learned, good, and prodigal. The first settled in *Poland*, in the *Meinardus*. Till about the year 1530, *Poland* was a Country, but was imbraced by the *Greek* and the *Roman* Kingdoms. The *Roman* Kingdom is a vast Kingdom, and its four Palatinates, which I shall mention in the next, had I had time, were altogether. *Poland* is divided into *Belzko*, *Brzeskie*, *Kalisz*, *Krakow*; *Elblag*, *Slesia*, *Kiow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Minsk*, *Przemysl*, *Przemysl*, *Siracz*, *Warsaw*, common

and is a part of the old *Sarmatia Europæa*, and has its Name from *Pole*, which signifies a Plain in the *Slavonian* Tongue. It is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, the *Sweedish*, *Livonia*, and *Russia*, and by the last, and the Desarts of *Tartary* on the East, on the South by the Upper *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, and *Walachia*, and on the West by *Germany*. This Kingdom is of a round Figure, two thousand and six hundred Miles in compass. The Earth is plain, but full of Woods, which do in some degree rectifie the coldness of the Air. They have no Wine, but as for Barley and Pulse, they have more than they spend. The People are Industrious and Learned, good Soldiers, Proud and Prodigal. The Christian Faith was first settled in *Poland* under *Miscefflaus*, in the year 963. by one *Meinardus*. The Reformation about the year 1535. crept into these Countries, but was never generally imbraced, nor persecuted. And the *Greek* Church has some footing here too, but the most general is the *Roman* Catholick. This vast Kingdom is divided into thirty four Palatinates, most of which I shall mention in their proper places, and, had I had room for them, were altogether. The principal Cities are *Belzko*, *Bracław*, *Braslaw*, *Briescie*, *Kalisz*, *Kamieniec*, *Chelno*, *Krakow*; *Elbing*, *Danzick*, *Gnesna*, *Kjow*, *Lenzyce*, *Lwow*, *Lublin*, *Lucko*, *Malbork*, *Mscislau*, *Minsko*, *Novogrod*, *Okocko*, *Przemysl*, *Königsberg*, *Semamiierz*, *Siracz*, *Thorn*, *Trocko*, *Warszawa*, commonly called *War-*

saw, the Capital of *Poland*, *Wilna*, *Witebsko*, and *Wlodzimiers*. The first Duke of this Kingdom was *Lechus*, who began his Reign in the year 694. His Posterity in eleven Descents, continued till the year 800. when *Priastus* was the first Elected Duke. In the year 1000 *Boleslaus*, Son of *Miscefflaus*, received the Title of King from *Otho* III. Emperor of *Germany*, and the present King of *Poland* is the forty sixth Prince, and the thirty second King of *Poland*; who has had the Honour to be the preserver of Christendom, by the Relief of *Vienna*, and many other brave Actions. Though this Prince has the Name of a King, and the first Dukes were in truth Kings without the Title: Yet at present he is nothing less, being not allowed to make Peace or War, to impose Taxes, make Laws, or to Alienate any of his Demesns, or in short to do any thing of Importance, which concerns the Publick, without the consent of the Diet. And he does not only Swear to do all this, but allows their disobedience, in case he violate his Oath, which makes the Subjects the Princes Judges, and this Kingdom is a meer Aristocracy, or knot of petty Kingdoms under one Head.

Polaquie, *Polachia*, a small Province in the Kingdom of *Poland*, between *Mazovia* to the West, and *Lithuania*, and *Polesia* to the East. The principal Town of which is *Bielka*.

Pole, *Pola*, a Province on the East of *Moscow*, towards the River *Tanais*, between *Mordua*, *Re-*

zania, and the Kingdom of *Astracan*, in which there is no City or Town of Note.

Polesie, Polesia, a Province of Poland, in the great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, extended from East to West between Red *Russia*, *Volhinia*, *Maçovia*, and the Palatinate of *Novogrod*. The principal Town of which is *Brescie*, twenty five Miles from *Lublin*, and thirty from *Warsaw* to the East. This Province is extremely over run by Woods, and full of Bogs and Marshes.

Policaastro, Policastrum, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither Principate, on the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, fifty five Miles from *Salerno* to the North-East. It is now almost desolate, yet it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*, and it gives Name also to a Bay, formerly called *Sinus Laus*.

Polignano, Polinianum, a small City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*.

Polina, Aous, one of the principal Rivers of *Albania*, it ariseth ten Miles above *Apollonia*, an ancient City, now called *Pollina*, and falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, others call it *Piergo*. Near this River *Philip King* of *Macedon* received a great overthrow from the *Romans*, on which account it is mentioned by divers Historians.

Polizza, Politium, a great Town in *Sicily*, built upon an Hill, six Miles from *Nicozia*, and twenty from *Palermo*.

Pollina, or Periergo, Apollonia, a City of *Macedonia*, now in *Albania*, upon the *Adriatick Sea*, which was heretofore a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Durazzo*: But is now a Metropolitan See it self. Seated thirty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the South, and inhabited by a small number of Men, under the Dominion of the *Turks*. In this place *Octavianus*, afterwards *Augustus*, was at his studies, when *Julius Caesar*, his Uncle, was Murdered in the Senate. Long. 45. 06. Lat. 40. 19.

Poloczko, Polocia, Polotium, a City of *Lithuania*, in the Kingdom of Poland, the Head of a Palatinate, which was once a Dukedom. It stands upon the *Dwina*, where it receives the *Polotta*, seventy five Polish Miles above *Riga* to the South-East, and fifty five from *Vilna* to the North-East. This City was taken by the *Russ* in the year 1563. and retaken by *Stephen King* of Poland in the year 1579. And of latter times it has changed its Master again, but is now under the *Poles*.

Pologne. See Poland.

Pomtiok, an Indian Town, and River in *Virginia*, upon the North Sea.

Pomerania, a Province of Germany, called by the Inhabitants *Pomerren*, by the *Poles*, *Pomerechia*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, and is bounded on the North by the *Baltick Sea*, on the East by *Prussia*, on the South by the Margravate of *Brandenburgh*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*. This Country is extended upon the *Baltick Sea*.

from East to English Miles fruitful Country plenty both of Butter and Cheese. People of a vigorous Nature. This Country was given by one of its Princes, of Poland, who Eastern part as the River *Weyla* rest continued down, till the *Bugia*, the last without Heirs Country, by the *Ster*, was divided between the *Sweeds* and the *burgh*. All that of the *Oder*, and *Sterin*, being left together with *Riga* the *Baltick Sea*, a new two Towns. And the further *Pomerania*, and led to the Duke of *There is in this va* the *Sweeds* these *Gripwald*, *Sterin* *Wolga*: and under *burgh*, are *Camin* *Stragard*. *West* *Pomme* *arg*, the Little *P* *Palatinate* of *Pom* *part* of *Pomerani* *ance* was given to *oland*, and is called *Danemodst* *two* *Do* *for* the most *p* *rusia*. It is bound *that* part of *Po* *under* the *Duke*

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from East to West two hundred *English* Miles, and is a plain and fruitful Country, yielding great plenty both of Corn and Grass, Butter and Cheese, &c. full of People of a vigorous Constitution. This Country in the year 1295. was given by *Mestovius*, the last of its Princes, to *Primislaw* King of *Poland*, who enjoyed all the Eastern part as far as *Prussia*, and the River *Weyssel* or *Vistula*. The rest continued under Princes of its own, till the year 1637. when *Bugius*, the last of them, dying without Heirs Males, this great Country, by the Treaty of *Munster*, was divided between the *Sweeds*, and the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. All that lay on the West of the *Oder*, and the Dukedom of *Stettin*, being left to the *Sweeds*, together with *Rügen*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, and *Dam* and *Gol-*
now, two Towns beyond the *Oder*. And the further or more Eastern *Pomerania*, and *Prussia*, was granted to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. There is in this vast Country under the *Sweeds* these Cities, *Anclam*, *Gripswald*, *Stettin*, *Stralsund*, and *Wolgast*: and under the *Brandenburgh*, are *Camin*, *Colburgh*, and *Stargard*.

Klein Pommern, *Pomerania* *parva*, the Little *Pomerania*, or the *palatinate* of *Pomerania*; is that part of *Pomerania*, which long since was given to the Crown of *Poland*, and is called by the *Poles*, *Ducatus pomeranus*, which for the most part included in *Prussia*. It is bounded on the West by that part of *Pomerania* which under the Duke of *Branden-*

burgh, on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, the River *Vistula* to the East, by which it is separated from the rest of *Prussia*, and the Greater *Poland* to the South; the principal City in it is *Danzick*.

Pomerelle, or the Dukedom of *Pommern*, is a part of the Eastern *Pomerania*, which is under the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, and is bounded on the East by *Cassubia*, and the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, by the *Baltick* Sea on the North, the *Oder* on the West, and the Dukedom of *Stettin* on the South. The Great Towns in it are *Stargard*, *Camin* and *Treptow*.

Pont à Mouson, *Mussiponsum*, a Town in *Lorain*, in the Dukedom of *Bar*, upon the *Moselle*, five Leagues from *Nancy* to the North, six from *St. Michael*, and five from *Toul*, which has been well fortified, but is at present dismantled and made an University.

Pont de l' Arche, *Pons Arcus*, a City in *Normandy*, in the Bishoprick of *Roan*, which has a strong Castle, and a Stone Bridge upon the *Saine*, built by *Charles* the *Bald*. It stands three Leagues above *Roan* to the South.

Pont Audemer, *Pons Audomari*, a small City in *Normandy*, upon the River *Risle*, two Leagues from its mouth, and ten from *Roan* to the West.

Pont de Ce, *Pontes Caesaris*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Anjou*, upon the *Loyre*, over which it has a very long Bridge, and had once a very strong Castle, one League from *Angiers* to the South.

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Pont du Gard, Pons Vardonis, or *Gardonis*, three Bridges built one over the other, over the River *Gardon*, for the continuing an Aquaduct to *Nîmes*, the lowest Bridge having six Arches, the second twelve, and the highest thirty-four, a thing of great antiquity. It stands in the middle between *Avignon* to the East, and *Nîmes* to the West, four League from the latter. The Learned Dr. *Brown* in his Travels, gives the Figure of this wonderful Work, and assures us that the top of it is one hundred eighty and six Foot above the water of the River.

Pont Eau de Mer, a Town in Normandy, the same with Pont Audemer.

Pont l'Eveque, a Town in Nor-
mandy near Caen.

Pont-Oise, Pontesium, a Town in the Isle of France, which has a Stone Bridge over the River Oise, six Leagues from Paris to the North-Weſt towards Roan. This Town was taken by the Engliſh in the year 1417. and recovered by the French in the year 1442.

Pont Orson, Pons Ursonis, a Town in the Confines of *Normandy*, and *Bretagne in France*, upon the River *Couesnon*, which a little lower falls into the *British Sea*, between *Auranches* to the East, and *Dole* to the West, two Leagues from Mount *St. Michael*.

Pont S. Esprit, Pons Sancti Spiritus, a City of France in the Lower *Languedoc*, which has a Cattle, and a Stone Bridge over the River *Rhone*, three Leagues from *Viviers* to the South, and

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seven from *Avignon* to the North.

Pontieu, or Pontbieu, *Ponticum*, a County in Picardy, which lies towards the mouth of the *Somme*, between the *Chanebe*, and the County of *Bologne* to the North, and the *Somme* to the South. The chief Towns in it are *Abbeville*, *Monstreuil*, *Ru*, *Pont St. Remi*, and *Cleri*.

Ponte Mole, Milvius Pont, an ancient Bridge belonging to the City of *Rome*, over the *Tiber*. It li s two Miles above the City to the East, Near this Bridge *Maxentius* was defeated, and in his passage over the River Drowned in the year 312. by which Victory, *Constantine* the Great obtained the Empire of the World.

Porreruolo, Pontremulium, a Town and Seignory in Italy, which anciently was called *Apua*, and lies at the foot of the *Appennine*, in the Eastern Borders of the State of *Genoua*, fifteen Miles from *Genoua* to the East, and eleven from *Massa* to the North. This Town and Seignory in the year 1650. was sold by the *Spaniards* to the Duke of *Tuscany*, under whom it now is, and has belonging to it a strong Castle.

Popayan, Popaiana. a great Province in South America, in the Terra Firma, towards the Mountains, which on the West is bounded by the South Sea, on the South by Peru, on the East by New Granada, and on the North by New Carthagena. Its greatest extent is from North to South. The Capital City of this Province is Popayan, seated near the rise of the River of St. Martha, one hundred

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dred and forty Miles from the South Sea to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Fé d' Antiquera*, the other Cities are *Caramanta*, *Arma*, *Sancta Anna d' Anzerma*, *Carthagena*, *Calis*, *Amaguer*, and *Agreda*.

Popfingen, *Popfinga*, a small City in the Circle of *Schwaben* in Germany, in the Tract of *Riesi*, upon the River *Eger*, one Mile from *Norlingen* to the West, which is an Imperial and Free City.

Pormon Thermodon, a River of *Cappadocia*, which falls into the *Euxine Sea*.

Porentru, *Brundissa*, a Town in *Switzerland*, called by the Inhabitants, *Bzontzut*, and by the French, *Porentru*, which is the Seat of the Bishop of *Basil*, and subject to him. It stands in the Borders of *Samogow*, and the Higher *Alfania*, upon the River *Halle*, three German Miles from *Ferret*, or *Psirt* to the West, and six from *Basil*. The Tract in which it stands is called *Elstau*.

Poros, an Island in the Gulph of *Corinth*, or *d' Engina*, between the *Morea* and *Athens*, which is eighteen Miles in Compass, and is very Fruitful and Populous. Now under the *Venetians*.

Portalegre, *Amea*, a City in *Portugal*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Evora*, fourteen Miles from that City, and twenty eight from *Lisbon* to the East, eight Miles from the *Tajo* South, and nine from the *Guaniana* North, thirty three from the *Atlantick Ocean*, East.

Il Portatore, *Ufens*, a River in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, which ariseth at a place called *Casewone*, two Miles from *Sezze*, a Town in the same Province, and falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, near *Terracina*, sixty Miles from *Naples* to the West.

Portland Vindelin, a small Peninsula in *Dorsetshire*, which shoots into the *British Sea*, about nine Miles from North to South. The principal place in it is called *Portland Castle*. This Island belongs to the Church of *Winchester*, by the gift of *Edward the Confessor*. It affords Corn in good plenty, and excellent Pasture for Sheep, but its Quarries of Stone of late much used in Building, are its most remarkable Commodity. *Charles I.* in the year 1632. Created *Richard Lord Weston of Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, Earl of *Portland*, which Honour is now enjoyed by *Thomas* his Grandchild, the fourth Earl of this Family.

Porto, *Puerto*, *Port*, *Port*, *un Port*, a Port, or Haven, is a part of the Sea, so inclosed and so deep, that Ships may safely Ride in it, Load and unload, whether it be made by Art or Nature. All which vulgar Names in *Italian*, *Spanish*, *German*, *French*, and *English*, are derived from the Latin word *Portus*, which signifies the same thing.

Porto, *Port* a Port, and *Ciudad de Puerto*, *Portus Cale*, is a great City, and a considerable Mart in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, at the mouth of the *Douro*, on the

North side of that River, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Braga, and has a large, safe, and convenient Haven, upon the Western Ocean, within one League of which this City is built, eight Leagues from Braga to the South, and forty seven from Lisbon to the North. This City took its Name from *Cale*, a Village near it, and gave the Name of *Portugal* to that Kingdom, which before was called *Lusitania*, it being one of the first and most frequented Ports of that Kingdom. Long. 12. 15. Lat. 41. 10.

Porto de Acaxula, a great and Celebrated Port, or Haven in New Spain in America, in the Province of Guatimala, upon the South Sea, near *Santa Trinidad*.

Porto Helen, *Portus Helenus*, a new City in South America, upon the Shoars of the North Sea, which has a Celebrated Haven, secured by two strong Forts, eighteen Leagues from *Paraná* to the North, in the Province of Terra Firma. This City was taken and Plundered by the Buccaneers.

Port en Bessin, *Portus Bajocensis*, a Port in Normandy, on the British Sea, one League North of *Bajenz*.

Porto Bazar, *Portus Gazetorum*, *Majuma*, Sec *Gaza*, a famous City, and Sea-Port in Palestine.

Porta Bonæ, *Acheurum Portus*, *Portus Bonus*, an Haven on the Euxine Sea, at the Mouth of the Nieper.

Porto di Coruna, *Portus Brigantinus*, a large Port in Galicia in Spain, ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the North.

Porto del Rey, a Port in Magellania, between the River of Plate, and the Terra de Fogo in South America.

Porto Ercole, or *Hercule*, *Portus Hercules*, a Sea-Port in the States of Siena, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, five Miles from *Orbisello* to the South, and twelve from *Talamone* to the same, which is in the Hands of the Spaniards, and has a Fort and a small Haven.

Porto di Gorio, *Carbonaria*, a Haven at the Mouth of the Po, which takes its Latin Name from a black Tower. It is the Southern Branch of the North Branch of that River, and lies in the Dukedom of Ferrara, under the Dominion of the Pope, but within six Miles of the Borders of the States of Venice to the South, and is made by the Branch of the Po, which is called *Il Po di Ariano*, or the Right Hand Branch.

Porto di Grugaro, *Portus Romanus*, a Town in Friuli, upon the River *Lepene*, (*Romanum*) under the Venetians, two Miles from *Concordia*, a ruined City to the North. The Bishop of which resides in this Town, forty Miles from Venice to the East, and twenty five from *Aquileja*.

Porto di Leone, *Piræus*, the Port of Athens in Achaia, which stands five Miles South of the City, and was joyned to the City by a double Wall, built by *Themistocles*, which was ruined by the Victorious Lacedemonians, in the year of the World 3546. And being rebuilt, was afterwards again ruined by *Sylla*. This Haven would then contain four hundred Ships,

and was both in the War, one of the Ports in the times it took the Lion, from a house of a Lion, or placed at the bottom in a sitting posture of his fore Feet, ter This Harbour was above thirty or four our Times, edged. Nor is house or Habitat except a Ware-House of Merchandise, of this place, 8. 05, as Mr. V. this Port and which was so famous in 1687. the *Venerabili*, *Septembri* to Port Lion, in, and three the tending to defend theus, (as they call it, it being built which is inaccessible on three has not Earth enough to carry on it) but a Greek first day it was after a Siege of they surrendered (Megara being has put all Livades more under the This happening at its were Printed ability to be put he omitted.

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and was both as to Peace and War, one of the most frequented Ports in the World. In after- times it took the Name of *Portus Lion*, from a huge Marble Statue of a Lion, of admirable Work, placed at the bottom of the Bay, in a sitting posture, but erect upon his fore Feet, ten foot in height. This Harbour would not hold above thirty or forty of the Ships of our Times, as Mr. Wheeler judged. Nor is there any one House or Habitation in this place, except a Ware-House for the receiving of Merchandise. The true Longitude of this place is 53. 00. Lat. 38. 05, as Mr. Vernon found it. This Port and *Atbens* it self, which was so famous of old, this year 1687. the Venetian General *Morofini*, September 21. coming to *Port Ligo*, submitted to him, and three thousand Turks attending to defend the Castle of *Atbens*, (as they easily might have done, it being built on a Rock, which is inaccessible by reason of precipices on three of its sides, and has not Earth enough on the fourth to carry on a Work against it) but a Granado falling, the first day it was battered, into a Magazine, so astonished them, that after a Siege of five or six days they surrendered the place, which (*Megara* being deserted already) has put all *Livadia* or *Achaja*, more under the State of Venice. This hapning after the first was Printed off, was of little to be put here, or to be omitted.

Porto Longone, *Portus Longus*, a safe Haven in the Isle of

Iliu, or *Elve*, under the *Spaniards*, ever since the year 1577. fortified by them in the year 1606. taken by the French in the year 1646. retaken by the Spaniards in 1650. It stands over against *Piombino*, twelve Miles to the South, fifty four from *Ligorne*, thirty seven from the Isle of *Corfica* to the East, fifty four from *Orbicello*. This Island was before under the Princes of *Piombino*.

Porto Louis, *Lemus* or *Blavet*, *Portus Ludovici*, *Blabia*, a strong Town in *Bretagne* in France, at the Mouth of the River *Blave*, which has a large Haven, twelve Leagues from *Vannes* to the West, and fifteen from *Quimper* to the East. This Town sprung up out of the ruins of *Blavet*, an old Town near it.

Port Louis, a new built Town in the Lower *Languedoc*, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, near Mount *de Sere*. This Haven and Port was made by a vast Artificial Mount raised out of the Sea with a mighty expence. It stands two Leagues from *Frontignan* to the South, and five from *Agde* to the East.

Porto Moriso, *Portus Maurisius*, a pleasant Town in the State of *Genoua*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, which is well Peopled, and stands near *Onelia*, upon a Hill, in the midst, between *Savona* to the East, and *Nizza* to the West, thirty six Miles from either; but it has now no Port, as *Baudrand* assures us on his own knowledge.

Il Porto di Paula, *Portus Paulæ*, a Sea-Port in the State of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*; near

near Mount *Circello*, into which the Lake of *Santa Maria* vents it self. This Harbour is able to contain two thousand Ships, and it has every where the marks of a *Roman Port*, but being neglected it fills up with Sand.

Porto de la Paz, *Portus Pacis*, a Port at the North end of the Island of *Hispaniola*, where there is of late a *French Colony* settled.

Porto Ravaglioso, *Portus Orestis*, a Port in the Province of the further *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Marro*, near *la Palma*, thirty Miles from *Regio* to the North, and twenty from *Tropea* to the South. It is of great antiquity, but of no great use.

Porto Ricco, *Portus Divæ*, a City in South *America*, seated at the North end of an Island of the same Name in the North Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Dominico*. This City was taken and plundered by the *English* in 1595. and by the *Hollanders* in 1615. This Island lies eight Leagues from *Hispaniola* to the East.

Porto Royal, *Portus Regius*, a Port of North *America*, in the Province of *Tabasco*, in the Confines of *Yucatan*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Puerto Real*. There is another Port of the same Name in the Kingdom of *Andaluzia*, over against the Isle of *Cadis*, which of old was called *Portus Gaditanus*.

Port Royal in New France, in North *America* in the Province of

Acadia, taken by the *English*, but restored to the *French* by the Treaty of *Breda* in the year 1667. It stands at the bottom of the Bay of *France*, and has a large Harbour.

Port Royal, a Port in *Florida* near *Virginia*.

Port Royal, a Port on the South of *Jamaica*, in the Harbour of the *English*, by whom the Town was built, which has now above one thousand and five hundred Houses, and extends twelve Miles in length, and is extremely populous, it being the Scale of Trade in that Island. It is seated at the end of a long point of Land which makes the Harbour and runs into the Main about twelve Miles, having the Sea to the South, and the Harbour to the North, which is about three Leagues broad, and in most places so deep, that a Ship of one thousand Ton may lay her sides to the Shoar of the Point, and Load and Unload at pleasure, and affords good Anchorage all over. For the security of which there is built a very strong Castle, which is always well Garrisoned with Soldiers, and has sixty pieces of Cannon mounted. Yet after all, the Town stands upon a loose Sand, which affords neither Grass, nor fresh Water, nor any Trees, nor any other thing which could encourage the building of a Town besides the goodness and convenience of the Harbour.

Porto Sabione, *Edron*, a Port in the Gulph of *Venice*, near *Clodia* (Fossa Clodia) a City in that Gulph twenty five Miles from *Venice*.

Porto di Santa Catalonia, for *Santa Catalonia*, towards *Porto Santo*.

Porto Santo, towards *Porto Santo*.

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Porto di Salo, Salorius, a Port in *Catalonia*, four miles from *Taragona* towards *Barcinæ*.

Porto Santo, Cernæ, one of the *Core Islands*.

Port Vendres, Portus Veneris, a large Port in the County of *Russin*, upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the Borders of *Catalonia*, seven miles from *Perpignan* to the North-East. It has this Name from a Temple dedicated to *Vener*, in the times of Paganism, which stood near it.

Porto Venere, a Town in the States of *Genoua*, which has a Harbour and a Castle, seated over against the Isle of *Palmaria*, sixty miles from *Genoua*, and three from the Gulph del *Spezza* to the East.

Porto Zora, Pisidon, a City of *Africa Propria*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, now called *Zora* by the *Europeans*, and *Zuavat* by the *Moors*. It is a strong place, which has a large Harbour belonging to it in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, one hundred and twenty miles from *Tripoli* to the West; yet this place has been taken and plundered by the Knights of *Malta* not long since.

Portsmouth, Portus Magnus, a Town in *Hampshire*, of great Antiquity, called by *Ptolemy* *Mégaron*, the Great Haven; but the Old Town stood higher.

The New Town is built upon an Island called *Portsey*, which is but fourteen miles in Circuit, and at a full Tide floats in Salt Water, but yet by a Bridge is joined to the Continent. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall, covered with Earth, and on the North-

East, near the Gate, it has a Fort, and two Block-Houses at the entry of the Haven, built of hewn Stone, by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* to which *Queen Elizabeth* added other Works, and a Garrison to watch and defend the Place; and the latter Princes have built Store-Houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions, and Docks for the building of Ships. In *Mr. Cambdens* time it was more resorted to on the account of War than Commerce, and had little other Trade than what arose from the boiling of Salt, but since that its Trade is much encreased, and thereupon it is grown populous, and a good Nursery for Sea-men, and is a Corporation, represented by two Burgesses in the Lower House of Parliament.

Portugal, Lusitania, Portugalia, a Kingdom on the West of *Spain*: it is bounded on the West by the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the South by *Algarve*, which is annexed to this Kingdom, on the East by *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Leon*, and on the North by *Gallicia*. It lies on the Sea Coast from North to South four hundred miles, but not above one hundred where broadest, and eighty in the narrower places, eight hundred and seventy nine miles in Compass. It was anciently called *Lusitania* from the *Lusitani* its first Inhabitants, and took the present Name about the Fifth Century, from *Porticæ*, a Celebrated Mart. The Air is generally healthful, but the Earth Hilly and barren, especially as to Corn, which is much of it Imported from *France*. This Kingdom is said to be founded by

by one *Henry* Earl of *Lorain* about the year 1099. For this Prince having shewn much Gallantry in the Wars against the *Moors*, was by *Alphonfus VI.* King of *Castile* rewarded with the Marriage of *Teresa* a Natural Daughter of his, and a part of this Kingdom with the Title of an Earl, the Son of this *Henry*, *Alphonfus I.* having in the year 1139. in the Battel of *Obrique* defeated five *Moorish* Kings, assumed the Title of KING. And his Posterity enjoyed this Kingdom, and very much enlarged it by Victories against the *Moors* at home, and by the Discovery of several unknown Countries abroad, for seventeen Descents. But *Sebastian* a young Prince perishing in a Battel in *Africa*, in the year 1580. and *Henry* dying soon after, who was a Church-man, and very old when he came to the Crown, *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, obtained this Kingdom by force, and a pretended Title in the year 1584. But in the year 1640. *John* Duke of *Braganza*, who had a better Title, Ejected the *Spaniards*, and assumed the Kingdom, succeeded in it by two of his Sons, the youngest of which *Peter*, is now King of *Portugal*.

Porzevera. See *Porzevera*, a River of *Italy*.

Pozega, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is seated upon the River *Oriava*, eight miles from the *Sava* to the North, thirty from *Gradiska* to the East; it consists of about ten thousand Houses, but they are mean and small, after the manner of the Buildings in this Country, and it is seated in a very fruitful Country, which produceth Fruits

of all sorts, of a more than ordinary size. This Town fell into the hands of the *Turks* under *Solyman* the Magnificent, about the year 1544. together with *Walpo* and *Quinque Ecclesie*, and continued under his Posterity till 1687. when the *Turkish* Army after the Battel of *Mohats*, Revolting from, and Mutining against the *Prime Visier* their General, the Garrison which was laid in this City to defend it, of a sudden no Enemy being near them, deserted the Town, and carried many of the Inhabitants with them, and slew others. Whereupon General *Dineswalt*, who had then crossed the *Dave* to besiege *Zygeth*, returned and took Possession of this Town, without force, and any opposition, and immediately took care to secure this most important Place, by raising new Works and Forts about it.

Poznan or *Posen*, *Possania*, a City in the Greater *Poland*, the Capital of a Palatinate, called by the same Name, built upon the River *Warta*, amongst the Hills, few miles from *Gnesna* to the West, twenty from *Frankfurt* upon the *Oder* to the East, and as many from *Wraslaw* to the North: is little, yet a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and an excellent and well built City. The Palatinate of *Poznan* is bounded on the West by the Marguisate of *Brandenburg*, on the North by the Further *Pomerania* on the East by the Palatinate of *Kaliski*, and on the South by *Mazovia*.

Posen. See *Presburg*, a City in *Hungary*.

Potenza, *Potenza*, a City in *Italy*, ascribed by *Strabo* to the Kingdom of *Apulia*, now seated in the Kingdom of *Neapolis*, from *Acorenza* to the South, and eighteen from *Acorenza* to the South, under the Bishops See, and is in a good condition. *Potosi*, *Potosium*, a City in *South America*, in the Province of *Peru*, in the Southern part of the Country, in a Province called *Charcas*; seated at the foot of a mountain of the same Name, in the Spanish League, to the East, eight miles from the *Pacific* Ocean to the South, and sixty from *Buenos Ayres* to the West. The Place to the West is mostly regarded for the rich Mines of *Silver*, which were discovered in the year 1545, who built this City, since become one of the best, and most populous in *South America*. *La Pouille*, *Apulia*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Italy*. *Pouligny*, or *Poligny*, a Castle in the Province of *France*, which was heretofore of great strength. It is situated from *Dole* to the South, and from *Bombatan*, or *Ja*, the principal River in *Italy*. *Pozzuoli* or *Pozzuolo*, a City of *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania*, and called *Puteoli*.

Potenza, Potentia, a City of *Italy*, described by *Peolemy* to *Lucania*, now seated in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the foot of the *Apennine*, fifteen miles from *Acerenza* to the North-West, and eighteen from *Venosa* (*Venusia*) to the South. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*, and is now in a tolerable good condition.

Potosi, Potosum, a great City in *South America*, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, in the South part of that Country, in a Province called *Los Yncas*; seated at the foot of a Mountain of the same Name, eighteen Spanish Leagues from *La Plata* to the East, eighty from the *Pacific* Ocean to the East, one hundred and sixty from *Cusco* to the South, and three hundred and sixty from *Buenos Ayres*, on the *Rio de la Plata* to the West. This City is mostly regarded on the account of its rich Mines of Silver here discovered in the year 1544. by the *Spaniards*, who built this City, which since become one of the greatest, best, and most populous Cities in *America*.

La Pouille, Apulia. See *Puglia*, Province in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Pouigny, or Poligny, Polichnium, Castle in the *Franche Comté*, which was heretofore a place of great strength. It stands seven leagues from *Dole* to the South.

Pomhatan, or James River, the principal River in *Virginia*.

Pozzuoli or Pozzuolo, Puteoli, Pæarchia, a City of *Italy*, in the Prince of *Campania*, built by the *Romans*, and called *Flavia* by

Vespasian, now in the *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Naples*; it stands upon an Hill, by the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian* Sea, upon which it has a large and safe Haven, and a Bay of the same Name, eight miles from *Naples* to the West. There are within the bounds of this City, thirty five Natural Baths, which have their different sorts of warm Waters, wondrously useful for the Cure of several Diseases. This City was the place to which the *Roman* Emperors retreated for the most part for their divertisement and Pleasure, and is at this day a great, populous, fine City; in which the *Spaniards* have built a Citadel, and in which there are very many *Roman* Antiquities, and Natural Rarities, not easily to be found elsewhere, Mr. *Sandys* in his Travels has largely described some of these.

Prague, Prag, Praga, Casurgin, Marobudum, Bubiennum, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the Royal City, or rather three Cities within one Wall, stands upon the River *Muldan*, called by the Inhabitants *Vetave*; a large rapid River, which arising in the South of *Bohemia*, before it arrives at *Prague*, receives the Rivers *Sarsua* and *Watzka*, and beneath it the *Egra*, and then falls into the *Elbe*. Within the City it is covered by a Stone Bridge of sixteen great Arches, seventeen hundred Foot long, and thirty five broad. This City is divided into three parts, the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Little* City; the *Old*

lies on the East of the *Muldau*, and is very populous, and full of Buildings, and in this the Univerlity is. 2. The *New* is very large, and is separated from the former by a large Ditch or Trench. 3. The *Klein Seitten* or Lesser *Prague*, for pleasantness, beauty of Buildings, and fair Palaces, far exceeds the other two, and this lies on the West of the *Muldau*; in this is the Royal Palace, the Cathedral Church dedicated to *S. Veit*, and built by *S. Wenceslaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, in the year 923. The Circuit of the City is very great, but then there are many Hills and void spaces in it, yet it is more populous than *Flarence*, and the Streets are larger. Dr. *Brown* in his Travels has given an exact account of this City. It seems to be a place of great Antiquity, and to be the *Marobudum* of *Ptolemy*. *John* King of *Bohemia* took this City from *Henry* Duke of *Carinthia*, in the year 1311. The Inhabitants Imprisoned *Wenceslaus* their King in 1392. *George Podiebrach*, the Revenger of the Perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, took it in the year 1441. The Univerlity was opened here by *Charles IV.* Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 1370. which has had above forty thousand Students at once in it, especially in the time of *John Hus*, about the year 1409. But this City is most famous for the Defeat of the Protestant Forces near it November 8. 1620. which was after severely revenged in the *Suedish Wars*. And in this City May 26. 1635. a Peace was made between the Emperor and his Protestant Subjects. It lies fifteen

German miles from *Budweis* to the North, eighteen from *Dresden*, and thirty eight from *Vienna* to the North-East. Long. 36. 38. Lat. 50. 06.

Pragoca, *Lithoproscopus*, a Mountain of *Phœnicia*, between *Tripoli* and *Botryn*.

Prasobo, *Hæmus*, a Mountain in *Thrace*.

Procops, *Procopias*, *Procopiana*, *Taurica Chersonesus*, once a City now only a Fort in the entrance of the Neck of *Crim Tartary*, said to be taken (but untruly) by the *Moscovites* in the year 1687. from this place that Peninsula is sometimes called *Procopska*.

Presburg, *Pofonium*, *Pifonium*, *Flexum*, the Capital City of the part of *Hungary* which remained to the Emperor before his late Conquests; called by the *Hungarians* *Pofon*; by the *Germans* *Præburg*; by the *Poles* *Præburg*; it is seated upon the *Danube*, eight German miles from *Vienna* to the East, and as many from *Newbergh* and *Comora* to the North-West, and seven from *Raab*. It is also the Capital of a County of the same Name, between *Austria*, *Moravia*, and the *Danube*. It has a considerable Castle, built of White Stone, seated on the top of an Hill, a stately and beautiful Pile, to preserve it from the Inroads of the *Turks*. After *Gran* fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, the Archbishops See was removed hither, and the Assembly of the States of *Hungary*, have been of late ever held in this City, and there is now one sitting, for making *Hungary* an Hereditary Kingdom, and the Crowning

Joseph the Eldest Emperor, King of *Newbergh* fell into the Hands of this City was fortified a Frontier.

Preslaw. See of *Silesia*.

Presfrem, a City of *Silesia*.

Prester John's same with *Ethiopia*.

Prerustine, a Val famous for a defence of the year Protestants of that defence of their Liberty the Faith given, the sixteen thousand Hungarians which they forced to the loss of a thousand men.

Preveza, *Nicopolis*, *Epirus*, called by the *Greeks* *Cassiopeja*. It is the Mouth of the *Garon* or *Preveza*, near the *Ionian* Sea, between *Corfu*, and *Sancta Maria*. It is a Bishops See, under the Bishop of *Lepanto*. The Name of *Nicopolis* of *Augustus Caesar*, because called by that Prince of his Victory over *Antony* and *Clæopatra*. Sea Fight. Long. 25.

Principato Citra, the *Hither* Province of the Kingdom of *Spain*, is bounded on the Further *Principato* of *Terra di Lavoro*, and South by the *Tyr*

Joseph the Eldest Son of the present Emperor, King of *Hungary*. After *Newbeusel* in the year 1662. fell into the Hands of the *Turks*, this City was fortified, it being then a Frontier.

Breslaw. See *Breslaw*, a City of *Silesia*.

Pressem, a City in *Thrace*. See *Filippopoli*.

Prestor John's Kingdom, the same with *Ethiopia*.

Prerustine, a Valley in *Piedmont*, famous for a defeat of the *Savoyards*, in the year 1663. by the Protestants of that Valley, in the defence of their Lives, contrary to the Faith given, then Assault by sixteen thousand Horse and Foot, which they forced to a retreat with the loss of a thousand of the Assaultants.

Preveza, *Nicopolis*, a City of *Epirus*, called by *Ptolemy* and others *Cassiopeja*. It is seated at the Mouth of the Gulph of *Larta*, near *Prevesa*, near the Shoars of the *Ionian Sea*, between the Islands of *Corfu*, and *Santa Maura*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lepanto*. This City took the Name of *Nicopolis* in the time of *Augustus Caesar*, being built, and so called by that Prince, in Memo-ry of his Victory obtained near it, over *Antoni- us* and *Cleopatra*, in a Sea Fight. Long. 46. 20. Lat. 39. 25.

Principato Citra, *Principatus Interior*; the *Hither Principate*, Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, is bounded on the North by the Further Principate, and part of *Terra di Lavoro*, on the West and South by the *Tyrrhenian Sea*,

and on the East by the Principate. It is seventy miles in length from the South-East to the North-West. The Capital of it is *Salerno*; the other Cities are *Amalfi*, *Nocera*, *Marsico Nuovo*, and *Sarno*.

Principato Oltra, *Principatus Ulterior*; the *Further Principate*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is bounded on the East and North by the *Capitinate*, the *Terra di Lavoro* to the West, and the *Hither Principate* to the South; *Benevento* is the Capital of it (which yet is under the Pope) and it has besides *Conza*, *Avellino*, *Ariano*, and *Cerdogna*; in ancient times the greatest part of this Province belonged to the Church. See *Benevento*.

The Principality of Halberstad. See *Halberstad*.

Prisrien or *Prisreben*, the same with *Giustandil*, a City of *Macedonia*.

Prochita, or *Procida*, an Island three miles in compass, on the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Bay of *Naples*, which has a fine Cattle, and a Monastery.

La Provence, *Provincia*, one of the Southern Provinces of *France*. This was the first part of *France* which the *Romans* Conquered, and reduced into the form of a *Roman Province*, from whence it has its Name. In those times it was bounded on the East by the *Maritim Alps*, on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*, on the West by the *Rhodane*, and on the North by the *Vocontii*, *Caturiges*, and *Ebroduntii*, three *Gallick Tribes*, or Nations, and within these bounds it contained all these other Tribes, The

The *Cavares*, the *Salii*, *Desfoiates*, *Albici*, *Mimemi*, and *Oxybii*. It is now much less than it was then, but yet is still one of the greatest Provinces in *France*, and is bounded on the North by the *Dauphine*, on the East by the *Alpes*, and the County of *Nizza*, on the West by *Languedoc*, cut off by the *Rhone*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean Sea*. And it is from East to West forty four Leagues, from North to South thirty two; in Circuit one hundred and fifty eight; as *Honorat de Bouche* has shewn in a very exact description of it lately published. The Capital of this Province is *Aix*; the other Cities are *Antibe*, *Arles*, *Avignon*, *Carpentras*, *Digne*, *Draguignan*, *Frejus*, *Grasse*, *Marseille*, *Orange*, *Sisteron*, *Tarascon*, *Toulon* and *Vaison*. This Province was conquered by the *Romans* before *Julius Caesar* entered *France* upon the Complaint of the *Marsillians* against the *Salians*. *M. Fulvius Flaccus*, was sent with an Army against them in the year of *Rome* 627. one hundred and twenty three years before the Birth of our Saviour, and the War was ended by *Fabius Maximus* in the year 632. It continued under the *Romans* till the year of *Christ* 411. When it was Granted to *Attholphus* King of the *Goths*, with *Placidia* a Sister of the Emperor *Honorius*, by that Prince. *Theodorick* expelled this Nation in the year 462. and brought it under the *Ostrogothes*, or *Goths* of *Italy*, from whom it passed to *Theodoberg* King of *Merz*, a *Franck*, about the year 549. by the Grant of the Emperor *Justinian*, from these it passed to

Rodolph Duke of *Burgundy*; and in the year 876. *Hugh de Arles* obtained this Province of *Boson* King of *Burgundy*, by the Title of Earl of *Provence*. It continued under Earls with the changes of Families, till the year 1481. when *Charles* Earl of *Maine* the last Earl of *Provence*, gave it to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, his Cousin German, from which time it has been united to the Crown of *France*. But then there is in this Province three other small States, which are not subject to the Crown of *France*: *de Fure* to the Crown of *France*; *as Avignon* under the Pope, *Nizza* under the Duke of *Savoy*, and *Orange*, under the Prince of *Orange*.

Prussia, a great and fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, which is a Dukedom called by the Inhabitants *Prouss*; by the *Poles* *Prussy*; by the *Germans* *Preussien*; and by the *Italians* *Prussia*. It is bounded on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, on the West by *Pomerania*, on the South by *Poland* and *Mazovia*, and on the East by *Lithuania* and *Samogitia*. This Province was at first under Sovereign Dukes of its own, and after that under the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*; in the year 1454. the Western part of it was subdued by the *Poles*, and in the year 1525. the Eastern part submitted to the Crown too, *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg* the XXXIV. and Master of that Order, doing homage, and obtaining from the Crown the Eastern part, with the Title of Duke of *Prussia*. So that it stands now divided into two parts, called the *Regal*, and the *Ducal Prussia*: in the first are *Danzick*, *Marienburgh*, *Thorn*, and in the second *Neuburg*, *Brandenburg*, *Prumia*, *Monastery in Germany*, *of S. Benedict*, *King of France*, in which stands upon a *River*, *Prumia*, which after *Prumia*, as the latter *Prumia*, two Leagues from which City *Prumia* is ten Leagues to the North from *Limburch* to the South, the Emperor reigned in this Dignity, died a *Monastery*, in the year 1576. the *Abbot* of that *Abbot* had been subject to this House only) *Director of Trier*, who ever since the *Prumia* of this Jurisdiction to some *Village* *Monastery*. *Przemysl*, *Premissia* Kingdom of *Poland*, *Prumia*, in *Red Russia*, *Bishops See*, under the Crown of *Limburch*, and *Polish* miles from the South, and eight miles from the West. It is a *Prumia* state.

Danzick, *Marienburgh*, *Thorn*, and in the second *Neuburg*, *Brandenburg*, *Prumia*, *Monastery in Germany*, *of S. Benedict*, *King of France*, in which stands upon a *River*, *Prumia*, which after *Prumia*, as the latter *Prumia*, two Leagues from which City *Prumia* is ten Leagues to the North from *Limburch* to the South, the Emperor reigned in this Dignity, died a *Monastery*, in the year 1576. the *Abbot* of that *Abbot* had been subject to this House only) *Director of Trier*, who ever since the *Prumia* of this Jurisdiction to some *Village* *Monastery*. *Przemysl*, *Premissia* Kingdom of *Poland*, *Prumia*, in *Red Russia*, *Bishops See*, under the Crown of *Limburch*, and *Polish* miles from the South, and eight miles from the West. It is a *Prumia* state.

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P R

rick, Marienburg, Elbing and Thorn, and in the second are Königsberg, Brandenburg, and Memel. But then the Regal Prussia, (Danzick excepted) was yielded by a Treaty in the year 1655. to the Crown of Sweden.

Pruth, Porata, Hierasus, a River of Moldavia, which arising in Red Russia, entereth Wallachia, and watereth Jarzy, the Capital of that Province, and at last falleth into the Danube.

Pruym, Prumia, a Castle, and Monastery in Germany, of the Order of S. Benedikt, built by Pepin King of France, in the year 760. It stands upon a River of the same name, which after falls into the Moselle, as the latter does into the Rhine, two Leagues above Trier, from which City Pruym stands seven Leagues to the North, and six to the South. Lotharius the Emperor resigning the Imperial Dignity, died a Monk in this Monastery, in the year 855. And in the year 1576. the Territory belonging to that Abby (which till then had been subject to the Abbat of this House only) fell under the Jurisdiction of Trier, whose Successors ever since the perpetual Admirators of this Jurisdiction, which extends to some Villages about this Monastery.

Przemysł, Premisla, a City of the Kingdom of Poland, upon the River San, in Red Russia, which is the Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Lemburg, and stands sixteen Polish miles from Sandomir to the South, and eighteen from Lublin to the West. It stands upon a Hill, is well Peopled, and in a flourishing state.

P U

Pugan, Puganum, a City in the Province of Querecheu in the Kingdom of China.

Puglia di Bari. See Terra di Bari, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples.

Puglia Piana, Apulia Daunia, a Province in the Kingdom of Naples, the same with the Capitanata.

Puyg-de-Cerdan, Zugum Carretanorum, a Town in Spain, in the County of Cerdaignia, upon the River Segre, in the Pyrenean Hills, in the Borders of France, fourteen Leagues from Perpignan, and six from Urgel a City of Catalonia; this Town is the Capital of the County in which it stands, and was lately in the hands of the French, but by the Treaty of Nimeguen, was restored to the Spaniards. The French call this Town Puycerda.

Le Puy, Podsum, Anicium, a great and populous City in the County of Velay in Languedoc, upon the River Lyr, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Bourges, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It is the Capital of the County in which it stands, twenty two Leagues from Lyon to the North-West, twenty from Clermont to the North, and eighteen from Vienns.

Puy-en Anjou, a Town in Anjou in the Borders of Poictou, three Leagues from Salmur to the South, and eight from Poitiers to the North-East.

Puy Laurens, a small Town in Languedoc, which has been dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, and stands two Leagues from

Q U E

West by *Quamsi*, and the Kingdom of *Tumkim*, or *Cochin China*, and on the South by the Ocean. It contains ten Cities, seventy three great Towns, and four hundred eighty three thousand three hundred and sixty Families. This is one of the best watered, and most fruitful Provinces in this Kingdom.

Quaquacust, *la cosse des Dents*, a part of *Guinea* in *Africa*, which extends eight *Spanish* Leagues in length from East to West. See *Guinee*.

Quarentan, *Vadicasses*, or *Caementan*, a Sea-Port Town in *Normandy*, seventeen Leagues from *Caen* to the West, and eight from *Coutances* to the North-East.

Quars, the same with *Carin*, a City of *Syria*.

Quebec, an Indian City in *New France* in *America*.

Queda, a City of the *East-Indies*, upon the Promontory of *Malacca*, over against *Sumatra*. Long. 125. 31. Lat. 5. 50. It has an excellent Port, and a very great Trade, being the Capital of Kingdom of the same Name, which was subject to the King of *Siam*, but has now a Prince of its own.

Quedelinburgh, a Town in the *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, which was once a Free Imperial Town, being afterwards exempted, and made subject to its own Abbess. It lies two German Miles from *Verlad* to the South, and is (with its Territory) subject to the Duke of *Saxony*.

Queens County, a County in

Q U E

the Province of *Leinster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Cunn-tae Loighlaigh*, and is bounded by *Kildare* to the West, *Kilkenny* to the South, and *Kings County* to the East. The chief Town of which is *Queens Town*, sixteen Miles from *Kildare* to the West, and twenty two from *Kilkenny* to the North.

Queichen, *Queichea*, a Province on the South-West of *China*, bounded on the North with *Szechuen*, on the East with *Huquang*, on the South with *Quamsi*, and on the West with *Tunnan*. This Province is extremely Mountainous, yet it has eight Cities, ten great Towns, and forty five thousand three hundred and three Families. The Capital City is *Queiyen*.

Queicheu, a City in the Province of *Szechuen*, in the Kingdom of *China*, upon the River *Kiang*, built in a very fruitful and well watered Plain.

Queilin, a City in the Province of *Quamsi* in *China*.

Querilloa, *Qusloa*, *Kiloo*, a Kingdom between *Mosambique*, and *Melinde*, on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*, the King of which is a Tributary to the King of *Portugal*. It has a City of the same Name, seated in an Island, which in the year 1509. was taken by *Francis Almeida*, the *Portugal* Vice-Roy of *Africa*. Long. 63. 25. South Lat. 9. 18.

Queite, *Queitum*, a City in the Province of *Honan* in *China*.

Queiyang, a great City in the Province of *Queichen* in *China*.

Quercy, *Cadurcensis Tractus*, is a County in *Guienne*, in *Aquitain*

QUI

in France, Great, Populous, and Fruitful, bounded on the North by *Limosin*, on the East by *Auvergne* and *Rovergne*, on the South by *Languedoc*, and on the West by *Agenois* and *Perigott*. The Capital of this County is *Cahors*, the other Towns are *Montauban*, *Figeac*, *Gordone*, and *Marcel*.

Querimba, an Island towards the North-East of *Madagascar*.

Quernfurt, a small Town, which is yet the Capital of an Earldom of the same Name, in the Upper Saxony, in the County of *Mansfeld*, which has been under the Duke of Saxony ever since the year 1635; but belonged before to the Bishop of *Magdeburgh*.

Quesnoy, *Quercetum*, a small but very strong Town in *Hainault*, three Leagues from *Landrecy* to the North, two from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Cambray*; which has been in the Hands of the French ever since the year 1654.

Queximi, *Aphana*, an Island in the Gulph of *Persia*, by others called *Quetumi*.

Quiansy, or *Kiansy*, *Quiansia*, a Province in *China*, towards the South of that Kingdom, bounded on the East by *Chekiam*, on the South by *Quantum*, on the West by *Huquam*, and on the North by *Nankim*. The Capital of which is *Nanchang*. It contains thirteen Cities, sixty seven great Towns, and one hundred thirty six thousand six hundred twenty and nine Families.

Quichen. See *Queichen*, a Province of *China*.

QUI

Quiloa. See *Queilloa*, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*.

Quimper, *Corisopitum*, a City in the Province of *Britagne*, in the Territory of *Cornvaile*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and stands upon the Oder, three Leagues from the Ocean to the North, ten from *Brest*, and forty from *Remes*.

Quimperlay, a Town in *Britagne*, upon the River *Isotte*, two Leagues from the Sea, and ten from *Quimper* to the East.

Quinque Ecclesia, a City of the Lower Hungary, called by the Inhabitants, *Oregiazac*, by the Germans, *Funkkirchen*, by the Turks, *Petischen*, by the French, *Cinq Eglises*. It stands in the County of *Baran*, upon the River *Regina*, not far from the *Drave*, six German Miles from the *Danube*, twenty three from *Belgrade* to the North-West, fourteen from *Alba Regalis*, twelve from *Buda* to the South, and four from *Sigeth*. It has this Name from five Noble Churches which were heretofore in this City. *Stephen King* of Hungary established the Bishops here, in the year 1009. under the Archbishop of *Gran*. *Solyman* the Magnificent took this City with great difficulty, in the year 1541, and died in it after, whilst his army lay before *Sigeth*, in the year 1566. Count *Serin II*. burnt the Bridge of *Esseck* in the year 1664. This City having been surprized and plundered by the Croatian Army, in the year 1681, the year following after the taking of *Buda*, was surrendered without resistance to the Imperialists.

Turkish Gov-
the old Hen
their Hands
follow her.
46. 09.

Quinsay, a
vince of *Che*
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ver *Cientang*, ab
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St. Quintin, *Q*
in the Province
France, which is
Vermaudois, and
of the ruins of *At*
duorum, a Roman
Town is famous

feat of the French
which the Town
the Earl of *Pemb*
sieged it in the year
getting this Town
Calais, the Garrison
drawn out by King
age this Siege, and
the French recovered
by a Treaty, and ke
It stands upon the
six Leagues from
East, and seven from
the South.

Quicon, or *Qui*
Province of the Lette
Quiso, *Cissa*, a
Calcut, which falls
ine Sea, seventy six

Q U I

Turkish Governour saying, *Now she old Hen was escaped out of their Hands, the Chickens would follow her.* Long. 42. 08. Lat. 46. 09.

Quinsay, a vast City in the Province of *Chequin*, which in the year 1300. was the Capital, and Royal City of *China*, said then to be ten Leagues in length, and five broad, and to have four hundred and seventy Gates, with a Wall thirty Leagues in compass, and of that breadth at the top, that twelve Horsemen might Ride a breast, without any inconvenience, upon it. This City stands upon the River *Cientang*, about forty Leagues from the Eastern Ocean.

St. Quintin, Quintinum, a City in the Province of *Picardy* in *France*, which is the Capital of *Vermaudois*, and sprung up out of the ruins of *Augusta Veromanduorum*, a Roman Town. This Town is famous for a great defeat of the *French* Forces, upon which the Town was yielded to the Earl of *Pembroke*, who besieged it in the year 1557. but the getting this Town was the loss of *Calais*, the Garrison of which was drawn out by King *Philip* to manage this Siege, and two years after the *French* recovered *St. Quintin* by a Treaty, and kept *Calais* too. It stands upon the River *Somme*, six Leagues from *Peronne* to the East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South.

Quiscun, or *Quiscun, Ionia*, a Province of the Lesser *Asia*.

Quiso, Cissa, a River of the *Colchi*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, seventy six Miles South

Q U I

of the Mouth of the *Phagos*, now called *il Fazo*.

Quiejs, Quissus, a River of *Bohemia*, in the Lower *Silesia*, which in the Borders of *Lusatia* falls into the *Borber*, near *Sazan*, seven German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

Quiteva, a City and Kingdom in *Africa*, on the South of *Aethiopia*, which was heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Monotapia*, and lies towards *Zanguebar*.

Quico, a Province of *Peru*, in South *America*, in the North part of that Kingdom, between the Province of *Quixo* to the East, and the *Pacifick* Ocean to the West, eighty Leagues long, and thirty five broad. It had at first Kings of its own, but before the arrival of the *Spaniards*, was Conquered by the King of *Peru*, and together with it, fell under the Dominion of *Spain*.

El Quito, the Capital City of the Province called by its Name, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lima*, and stands in a fruitful Valley, at the foot of a Mountain called *Volcano Pinta*, near *Machangara*, and *Machangavilla*, two Rivers almost under the Line, two hundred and fifty *Spanish* Leagues from *Lima* to the North, and six from the *Pacifick* Ocean to the East. In the year 1586. there was an University opened here.

The Government of *Quito*, is a considerable part of South *America*, and one of the three principal Provinces of the Kingdom of *Peru*; on the North it is bounded with *Popian*, on the East with the

R A

Rivers of *Pulumaio*, and *Amazons*, on the South with the rest of *Peru*, and on the West with the *Pacifick Ocean*. The *Andes* divide it into two parts, and besides *Quito*, it contains *Canela*, *Quixos*, and the South and middle *Popayan*, with some other Territories of small Note. This is a Fruitful, Populous, and well watered Province.

Quivira, a Province in North America, between New Mexico, Mount *Sual*, and *Florida*, which was never Conquered by any of the European Nations, nor indeed thoroughly Discovered.

Quixos, *Quixorum Provincia*, a Province in the North of Peru, between *Quito* to the West, and *Canela* to the East, which was first Discovered in the year 1557. The Spaniards have only four Colonies in it.

R A

Raab, *Faurinum*, a City of Hungary. See *Gewer* and *Favarin*.

Raab, *Arrabo*, a River of Hungary, which ariseth in the Lower *Stiria*, near *Gratz*, and running Eastward through the Lower Hungary, by the Counties of *Salawar* and *Gewer*, it entertains the *Lausnitz*, the *Binca*, and the *Guntz*, and watering *St. Gotbard*, and *Kerment*, beneath *Sarvar* it divides into two Branches, the right Hand Branch is called *Rebnitz*, and the other *Rab*, these two make the *Ille* of *Rab*, seven

R A

German Miles in length, and at *Rab* or *Favarin*, they reunite into one Stream again, and fall into the *Danube*. This River is particularly memorable for a great defeat of the Turkish Forces, by the French and Germans, in the year 1664. upon the Banks of this River, near *Kerment*. See *Ricaur's* State of the *Ottoman* Empire, pag. 207.

Rabath, *Oppidum Novum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Fez*, sixty two Miles from *Tangier*, and seventy four from *Fez*.

Rabath, a City of Arabia the Stony, called afterwards *Petra*, which was the Royal City of *Moab*, and afterwards an Archbishop's See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. See *Petra*.

Racanello, *Cylistarnus*, a River of the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which flowing by *Cosano*, falls into the Bay of *Taranto*.

Rachelburgh. See *Ratzenburgh*, a City of Saxony.

Rackelsburg, *Boletium*, *Rackeburgum*, a City of Germany, in the Lower *Savia*, upon the River *Muer*, under the Emperor, as Archduke of *Austria*, four German Miles from the borders of Hungary to the West, and six from *Gratz* to the East. This City is a Roman Town, ascribed by *Antoninus* to the Upper *Pannonia*.

Radicosani, a Castle and Seigniority in *Tuscany*, between *Sienna* and *Rome*.

Radni, the same with *Strymon*, a River which parts *Thrace* and *Macedonia*.

Radnorshire, the twelve Shires of Wales, is bounded by *Monmouthshire* and *Shropshire* and on the South by the Rivers of *Wye* and the *Western* *Cardiganshire*. angular, and the qual, the whole ing about ninety sharp, the Soil lures were the ar of this County. **Radnor**, which this County, was called *Magi*, or pleasantly seated which bears upon and strong Castle Bulwarks there is a along the West of which has stood a S Long. is 17. 00. Lat. *Roberts*, Lord *Roberts*, was by *Charles II.* Created Viscount Earl of *Radnor*, and Earl of this County. loved fatal to *Vort* monarch of the *British* in by Lightning, a in, the last Prince of Race, who in the as found lurking mountains of this C in by one *Adam* Fr Head being Crown as set upon the Tow in, in whom the *Brit* nces ended.

Radom, a Town in land, in the *Palatin* *vir*, which is the C

Rad-

Radnorshire, Radnor, one of the twelve Shires in the Principality of *Wales*, is bounded on the North by *Monmouth*, on the East by *Shropshire* and *Herefordshire*, and on the South by *Brecknock*, cut off by the Rivers of *Clarwen* and *Wye*, and the Western point falls upon *Cardiganshire*. Its form is Triangular, and the sides almost equal, the whole circumference being about ninety Miles. The Air is sharp, the Soil barren. The *Silures* were the ancient Inhabitants of this County. The Town of **Radnor**, which gives Name to this County, was by the *Romans* called *Magi*, or *Magnos*, and is pleasantly seated under an Hill, which bears upon his top a large and strong Castle, from whose Bulwarks there is a Trench drawn along the West of the Town, on which has stood a Stone Wall. Its Long. is 17. 00. Lat. 52. 45. *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, was by *Charles II.* July 23. 1679. created Viscount *Bodmyn*, and Earl of *Radnor*, and is the first Earl of this County. This County proved fatal to *Vortiger*, the last Monarch of the *British* blood, here slain by Lightning, and to *Llewellyn*, the last Prince of the *British* Race, who in the year 1282. was found lurking in the vast mountains of this County, and slain by one *Adam Franchin*, and his Head being Crowned with Ivy, was set upon the Tower of *London*, in whom the *British* Race of Princes ended.

Radom, a Town in the Lesser Poland, in the Palatinate of *Sandomir*, which is the Capital of a

District of the same Name, and stands twenty *Polish* Miles from *Warsaw* to the South, and fifteen from *Sandomir* to the North.

Raglinus, Ricina, an Island on the North of *Ireland*, on the Coast of the County of *Antrim*, which has a Castle, and is sometimes reckoned amongst the *Hebrides*, though it lies but eight Miles from the Continent.

Ragusa, Ragusium, Epidaurus, Rhauzum, a City of *Dalmatia*, which is an Archbishops See, and a Free State, and is called by the *Sclavonians*, *Dubzounitch*, by the *Italians*, *Ragusi*. It stands in the Confiners of *Albania*, on the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the foot of a Mountain, called by the *Greeks*, *Lau*, upon a Rock, and in so disadvantageous a situation, that the *Turks* by rolling down great Stones from the Mountain might have overwhelmed it, and so have become absolute Masters of it, if they had ever desired to be so. This City is about a Mile in compass, but has large Suburbs beside, and is Populous, Rich, and well Traded, and Fortified. About a League from it lies the Harbour of *Santa Cruz*, of great Capacity, and secured by the Island of *Lacroma*. The City out of which this sprung, was called *Epidaurus*, from its Founders, and lies six Miles more to the E. It did pay a Tribute of twelve thousand and five hundred *Hungarian* Duckats to the *Grand Seigneur*, but had several Privileges in recompence, by way of Trade, and ten Colonies in *Serovia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Thrace* besides, so that this

was no hard Condition. Yet in the year 1686. they sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, and desired to be received into his Protection. In the year 1667. this City suffered much by an Earthquake. The Territory belonging to this City is about an hundred Miles in length, from the North East to the South-West, but it is not above twenty five Miles broad, and was granted to this City by *Stephen* King of *Bosnia*, in the year 1333. Long. 42. 52. Lat. 42. 50.

Il fiume di Ragusa, Hirminius, a River on the South of *Sicily*, which is so called from a Town it washeth; it falls into the *African* Sea, between *Camerino* to the West, and *Cape Passaro* to the East, and is sometimes called *al Auli*.

Ram, Raina, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, in the borders of *Schwaben*, at the Confluence of the *Lech*, and the *Danube*, two German Miles from *Donaues* to the East, and a little more from *Newburgh*, which yet was often taken, and retaken in the *Swedish* War, and is now rebuilding. There is another Town of the same Name in *Stiria*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, and *Croatia* upon the *Save*, twenty five Miles from *Cilly* to the East, and twenty two from *Metling* to the North.

Raiz. See *Retz*, a Dukedom in *Politou*.

Rakonick, Raconicum, a City of *Germany*, near the River *Miza*, seven German Miles from *Prague* to the West, thirteen from *Egra*, and seven from *Litomerske*, or *Leumertiz*.

Rakuska, Austria, a Province in *Germany*.

Rama, or Ramia, the Name of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*, in the Royal Title of the Kings of *Hungary*, which has been used by them ever since the year 1138. when *Bela Cacus*, King of *Hungary*, Possessed that Kingdom, or at least a part of it. And there is still a River in that Kingdom of this Name, which falls into the *Narenta*, and gives the same Name to a small Territory as it passeth.

Rama, or Ramatha, a City of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, afterwards a part of *Samaria*, now called *Ramla* by the *Turks*. It stands ten Miles from *Foppe* to the East, and thirty from *Jerusalem*, and is almost entirely ruined.

Rampano, Biandyna, a Town formerly, now only a Castle on the South of the *Mreia*; at the Mouth of the River of *Eurotas*, it gives Name to a Bay formerly called *Sinus Laconicus*, now the Gulph de *Castel Rampano*, on the East of *Cape Malisio*.

Ramsey, Limnos, a small Island in the *Irish* Sea, called by the *Welsh*, *Lymen*. It lies upon the Coast of *South Wales*, three Miles from *St. David's*.

Ranals, Ocetis, one of the Isles of *Orkney*, ten Miles from the Coast of *Scotland*.

Rangnitz, Ragnitia, a City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, in the Ducal *Prussia*, upon the River *Russe*, in the Borders of *Samogitia*, sixteen Polish Miles from *Ragnitz* to the East, which was under the Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Ra

Raon. See *Germany*, which Branch of the

Raperswil, a Village in *Switzerland*, near the ancient Castle, Lake of *Zurich*, the upper Lake, from *Zurich* to

This Town is so only approachable by a Bridge, and has the year 1458.

though it has attempted, could not get out of their Har-

Rapin, Rapidum, in *Lorain*.

Rapin, a Town in *Germany* of the Miles from *Havel* and nine from North.

Rapoe, Rapa, a Village, in the River in the Cour which is a Bishop's Archbishop of *Armagh*, to that of *Derry*, stands 12 Miles from *Dungal*, and from *Armagh* to the South.

Rapolla, a small town in the *Basilicata*, in *Naples*, twenty miles to the East.

only a Bishops See in 1528. Pope limited this See to ever.

Raschit, the same as *Raschit*, a City and S.

Rascia, the same large Province und

R A

Raon. See *Traon*, a River of Germany, which falls into the left Branch of the *Moselle*.

Raperswyl, Rapersvilla, a Town in Switzerland, which has a very ancient Castle, and stands on the Lake of *Zurich*, between it and the upper Lake, five German Miles from *Zurich* to the North-East. This Town is so seated that it is only approachable by a Timber Bridge, and having been taken in the year 1458. by the *Swiss*, though it has been often attempted, could never be recovered out of their Hands.

Rapin, Rapidus, a small River in *Lorain*.

Rapin, a Town and Earldom in Germany of the same Name, eight Miles from *Havelberg* to the East, and nine from *Berlin* to the North.

Rapoe, Rapa, once a City, now a Village, in the Province of *Ulster* in the County of *Dungal*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Armagh*, but united to that of *Derry*, from which it stands 12 Miles to the West, forty from *Dungal*, and forty five from *Armagh* to the South-West.

Rapolla, a small ill-peopled City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, twenty Miles from *Conza* to the East. It was anciently a Bishops See, but in the year 1528. Pope *Clement VII.* united this See to that of *Melfi*, or ever.

Raschie, the same with *Roberto*, a City and Sea-Port in *Essepe*.

Rascia, the same with *Servia*, a large Province under the Turk,

R A

or rather a part of that Province, as others say, which takes its Name from a River which passeth through this District into *Moravia*. The principal Towns of it are *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, and *Columbach*. *Briestius*, cited by *Baudrand*, saith this was once a distinct Kingdom. However I am sure the *Rascians* have suffered very much in the present War; and when the *Turks* in the year 1687. deserted *Possoga*, they put some thousands of these *Rascians* to the Sword, for refusing to go with them, and Plundered all the rest. These were the ancient *Scordisci*.

Raseborg, Raseburgum, a small City in *Finland*, under the *Swedes* in the Province of *Nyland*, which has a large Haven on the Bay of *Finland*, and is seated on the Borders of *South-Finland*.

Rasino, Erasinus, a River on the East of the *Morea*, which falls into the *Lnacho*, and with it into the Bay di *Napoli Romania*.

Rathal Albaga, Arabia Petraea, a Province of *Arabia*, called the Stony *Arabia*.

Ratibor, Ratibora, a small but spruce City in *Silesia* in *Bohemia*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom, and stands upon the *Oder*, four German Miles from *Karnow* to the East, seven from the Borders of the Lesser *Poland*, and the same distance from *Oppolen* to the South. This place was Mortgaged to *Casimir* Kingdom of *Poland*.

Ratispon, Ratisbon, Augusta Tiberii, Ratispona, Ratisbona, a City of Germany, (called by the Inhabitants, *Regensburg*) in the Circle of *Bavaria*, and a Bishops See,

See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was first a *Roman* City or Colony, built by *Tiberius Caesar*, and was afterwards the Seat of the Kings of *Bavaria*, and after that of the Dukes of the same Title. *Frederick I.* made it a Free Imperial City. *Henry the Lyon* proscribed and degraded it, and put it under the Dominion of *Otto Wittelsbach*, Duke of *Bavaria*. It stands upon the *Danube*, (which is here covered by a Stone Bridge, built by *Henry V.* in the year 1135.) at the Confluence of the River *Regen*, fifteen Miles from *Munich* to the North, seventeen above *Passau* to the West, and sixteen from *Ausburgh* to the North-East. This City is said to have been Converted to the Christian Faith by *Lucius Cyrenæus*, a Disciple of *St. Paul*, in the year 69. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Charles the Great*, who held a Council in this City in the year 792. since which there have been many German Diets held here, which for brevity I must omit. This City has embraced the *Augustane* Confession. Long 34. 18. Lat. 49. 00.

Ratzburgh, Raceburgum, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower Circle of *Saxony*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Breme*. It is little, and subject as to the City, to the Duke of *Meckelburgh*, but the Castle is in the Hands of the Duke of *Lawemburgh*. Before the Peace of *Westphalia*, in the year 1648. they were both subject to the Bishop, and by that Treaty they were thus settled, and made a Principality. This City em-

braced the *Augustane* Confession in the year 1566. by the procurement of *Christopher the thirtieth* Bishop of this See, who was of the Family of *Meckelburgh*. It stands upon a Lake of the same Name, three Miles from *Lubeck* to the South, four from *Lawemburgh*, and six from *Swerin* to the West.

Rava, a City of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name, and is seated upon a River called *Rava* too, eleven *Polish* Miles from *Plocko* to the South, and fifteen from *Wasza* to the West.

Ravello, Rebellum, Ravello, a City in the Further Principality in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. But in the year 1086. freed from his Jurisdiction by Pope *Victor III.* And in the year 1603. the Bishoprick of *Scala* was for ever united to this, from which it stands only two Miles, and ten from *Salerno* to the West.

Ravenna, a City of *Romandia* in *Italy*, of great antiquity, which is an Archbishop See, and the Capital of that Province. It stands on a marshy Ground, forty five Miles from *Bononia* to the East, one hundred and two from *Ancona* to the North-West, thirty from *Perimini*, and forty two from *Ferrara*, near the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, upon which it had a great Harbour, which is now filled up with Sand. This City was built by the *Sabins*, as *Pliny* saith as others, by the *Umbrians* about four hundred and ten years after the Flood *A. M.* 1766. In the latter

latter times of the *Roman* Empire, under *Honorius*, it became the Seat of the Emperors, and was adorned with new and stately Buildings for that purpose. *Augustus* made it the Seat of his fleets, on the *Adriatick*. *Augustus* made a noble Haven, which may be supposed to have contained something to alter this change. But *Hadrian*, King of the Romans, in the year 493. took it after a Siege of three years, and made it the Seat of his Kingdom. In the year 476. *Odoacer*, General of the Army, deposed the Emperor, and made himself Emperor of the Empire. In the year 476. he made the Seat of the Empire at *Ravenna*. In the year 725. it was sacked by *Alaric*, King of the *Goths*. The Emperors *Edgar* and *Alfred*. And in the year 876. *Alfred*, King of the *Angles*, took it from the *Greeks*, and made it the Seat of the *Exarchs*. In the year 876. *Charles the Great*, King of the *Lombards*, and *Alfred*, King of the *Angles*, maintained a War against the *Exarchs*, in the year 1441. the *Venerable* Pope, and kept it till the year 149. when it was forced by a League, and the Emperor, King of the *Angles*, and the Duke of *Meckelburgh*, to give up the War of all these Cities to them. But the Pope, King of the *Angles*, and the Duke of *Meckelburgh*, forced him again, and made it the Seat of his Kingdom of sixteen thousand Miles. In the year 1512. but they were forced to desert it. The latter

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 three years, and made it the Seat
 of his Kingdom. In the year 539.
Belisarius, General under *Justi-
 nian* the Emperor, recovered it to
 the Empire. In the year 569. it
 became the Seat of the *Exarchs*,
 or Vice-Roys of *Italy*. In the
 year 725. it was sacked by *Luit-
 prandus*, King of *Lombardy*, upon
 the Emperors Edict against
 the *Ages*. And in the year 752.
Auphus, King of the *Lombards*,
 took it from the *Greeks*, and drove
 out the *Exarchs*. In the year
 800. *Charles* the Great took it
 from the *Lombards*, and gave it
 to the Church of *Rome*. This
 maintained a War against the
Germanians, in the year 1140. In
 the year 1441. the *Venetians* took
 the City, and kept it till the year
 1529. when it was forced from
 them by a League, and Union of
 the Emperor, King of *France*,
 and the Duke of *Milan*, and
 the War of all these Princes
 against them. But the Pope falling
 out with the *French King*, lost
 the City to him again, and an Ar-
 my of sixteen thousand Men, in
 the year 1512. but they were soon
 forced to desert it. The Archbi-

shops See was founded by *Valen-
 tinian* the Emperor, about the year
 428. and was never subject to the
 Pope till 684. when the Pope after
 a great contest, obtained this point
 from *Constantinus Pogonarus*,
 Emperor of *Greece*, who was a
 great admirer of the Sanctity of
Benedict II. and with respect to
 that, subjected this See to *Rome*.
 There was a Council held here in
 901. and another in 967. The
 City is now in a declining condi-
 tion, and decays sensibly. Long 34. 53.
 Lat. 43. 54.

Ravensberg, *Ravensberg*, a small
 Town which gives Name to an
 Earldom in the Circle of *Westpha-
 lia*. It stands upon a Hill eighteen
 Miles from *Osnaburgh* to the South,
 thirty two from *Paderborne* to the
 North, and thirty from *Munster*
 to the East.

The Earldom of *Ravensberg*, is
 a small Territory between the Bi-
 shopricks of *Minden* and *Osnaburgh*
 to the North and West,
 and that of *Munster* to the South,
 and the County of *Lippe* to the
 East, the Capital of which is *Bi-
 sfeld*. This was subject to the
 Dukes of *Fuliers*, and is now un-
 der the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, in
 their Right.

Ravensburgh, a small German
 City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in
Algor, upon the River *Schuss*, six
 Miles from *Constance* to the East,
 and three from *Lindaw* to the
 North, which is an Imperial Free
 City. It is sometimes written *Ra-
 venspur*, and is of great anti-
 quity.

Ravestein, a Town upon the
Maes, in the Dukedom of *Bra-
 bant*,

R E

bant, in the Borders of *Guelderland*, four Leagues from *Bosleduc*, which belongs, with its Territory, to the Duke of *Newburgh*, but is in the custody of the United Netherlands.

Ré, Rea, an Island on the Coast of *Saintonge* in *Aquitain*, three Leagues from *Rochelle* to the West. The principal Town of which is *St. Martin*, which was once a place of great strength, near which the *English* received a great defeat from the *French*, in the year 1627. whilst they attempted the Relief of *Rochelle*.

Recif, a strong Fort in *Brasil*, called by the *Portuguese*, *Reciffa*; it stands near the City of *Olinda*, in the Province of *Pernambuck*, and was for some time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, till the *Portuguese* in the year 1654. retook it.

Reading, the best Town in *Berkshire*, seated upon the *Thames*, where it receives the *Kenner*, which had anciently a Castle, and a noble Church, both ruined in *Mr. Camden's* time. The *Danes* about the year 846. made this place the seat of their Rapines, and were hardly expelled by *Æthelwolph*, King of *Mercia*. This Town being Garrisoned for the King in the beginning of the late Troubles, was taken by the Earl of *Essex*, April 26. 1643. after a Siege of ten days, and was ever after a great vexation to the City of *Oxford*, which was the Kings head Quarters in all those Troubles.

The *Red Sea*, *Mare Rubrum*, *Erythraum*, *Azanium*, & *Ara-*

R E

bicus Sinus, is a Branch of the *Indian*, or *Æthiopian* Ocean, which parts *Arabia* from *Africa*, and *Egypt*, running from North to South above one thousand and two hundred Miles. The *Arabs* call this Sea, *Bubr el Calzem*, the *Sea of Calzem*, from a City of that Name; towards the North is not above eight or nine Miles over, as *Mr. Thevenot* observes, who Travelled on its Shoars six days. It is narrow and full of Rocks, and therefore dangerous to Sailers, and for this and other reasons, now not much frequented since the way to the *Indies* was discovered by the Ocean. The Sea will be famous to all Ages upon the account of the Children of *Israels* passing it on dry Ground, when they went up out of *Egypt*.

Rednitz, Radiantia, a River in *Franconia*, which ariseth in *Nuremberg*, in the Borders of the *Upper Palatinate*, near *Weissenburgh*, and besides some smaller Rivers, runneth neath *Nuremburgh*, it receiveth *Pegnitz*, and a little beneath *Berch* falls into the *Mayn* or *Meine*.

Rees, Reesium, a small City, formerly well fortified, in the Duedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, which was Garrisoned by the *Hollanders*, though it belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, but being taken by the *French* in 1672. In 1674. it was restored to that Duke, but dismantled by the *French*. it stands three German Miles from *Wesel* to the North, and the same distance from *Cleve* to the East.

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Regen, Reginus, a River in *Bavaria*, which ariseth in the borders of *Switzerland*, flowing through the *Swiss*, it falls into the *Rhein* near *Basel*. from this River is the *Reginum*.

Regenspurg, the Capital of *Bavaria*.

Reggio, Regium, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*, is a Bishops See, and an Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It stands between *Modena* and *Parma*, fifteen Miles from the Capital of a Dukedom, possessed by the *Emperor*.

Regio, Rbergium, a City of the *Emilia*, called *d' Riva*, which is a Bishops See, and stands upon the Straights of *Sicily*, at the southern point of *Italy*. This City was taken by the *Chalcidians* in the year 3279. eighty years after *Rome*, it flourished in the condition of a City till at last it fell into the hands of the *Sicilian* Tyrant *Agathangelus*. This Prince began the year of *Rome* 360. thirty eight years, to assign the year of the City lay little notice, till *Fulius Caesar* made it a Roman City, which it is frequent

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Regen, Reginus, a River in Germany, which ariseth in *Nortgow*, in the borders of *Bohemia*, and flowing through the Upper Palatinate falls into the *Danube* at *Ratisbon* in *Bavaria*, which City is from this River sometimes called *Reginum*.

Regenspurg, the same with *Ratisbon*.

Reggio, Regium Lepidi, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*, which is a Bishops See, once under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, but now under the Archbishop of *Bononia*. It stands between *Parma* to the West, and *Modena* to the East, fifteen Miles from either, and is the Capital of a Dukedom, now possessed by the Duke of *Modena*.

Regio, Rhegium Julium, or *Rigio*, a City of the Further *Calabria*, called *d' Rijo* by the *Spaniards*, which is an Archbishops See, and stands upon the Shoars of the Straights of *Sicily*, at the most Southern point of *Italy*, in a fruitful Plain. This City was built by the *Chalcidians* in the year of the World 3279. eighty two years after *Rome*, it flourished many years in the condition of a free State, till at last it fell into the Hands of the *Sicilian Tyrant Dionysius*, after a Siege of eleven Months. This Prince began his Reign in the year of *Rome* 360. and Reigned thirty eight years, but I cannot assign the year of this Action. The City lay little regarded after this, till *Julius Cesar* rebuilt it, and made it a *Roman Colony*, calling it *Rhegium Julium*, after which it is frequently mentioned

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in the Latin Historians. And at this day it is a very considerable City, though it has been several times surprized and Plundered by the *Mahometans*, and particularly in the year 1552. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 05.

Reims, Remi, Durocortorum Civitas, is a very Ancient, Great, Fine, Populous City of *France*, in the Province of *Champagne*, and an Archbishops See, a Dukedom, and an University, which latter was Instituted by the Cardinal of *Guise*, in the Reign of *Henry II. King of France*. The Archbishop of this City is always the first Duke and Peer of *France*, and claims the right of Anointing the King of *France*, and accordingly the Holy Ampoul or Vial of Oil, which an Angel brought from Heaven at the Coronation of the first Christian King of *France*, is ever kept here. This City stands upon the River *Vesle*, which afterwards falls into the *Aisne*, thirteen Leagues from *Soissons* to the East, twenty four from *Verdun*, ten from *Chaalons* to the South-West, and five from the *Marne* to the North.

Reinfrew, a City of *Scotland*, in the County of *Cuninghame*, upon the *Irish Sea*, or *Dunbritan Fyrch*, not above five Miles from *Glasco* to the West.

Remirmont, Romaricus Mons, a Town in *Lorain*, at the foot of *Mount Vauge*, upon the *Moselle*, five Miles from *Fontenay* to the E. and eleven from *Colmar* to the West, in which is a noble Nunery.

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*Los Remolinos, Tarraconensis
Fuga, a Mountain in Arragon.*

Remorantin. See *Romorantin*,
a Town in *Sologne* in *France*.

Rems. See *Reims*, a City in France.

Renelle, Ranula, Marronel, a small River in Normandy, which falls into the Seyne to the West of Roan.

Renes, **Rennes**, **Urbs Rhedonum**, **Condate**, **Rhedones**, the Capital City of the Dukedom of **Bretagne** in **France**, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of **Tours**, and the Seat of the Parliament of that Province. It stands upon the **River Vaine**, which falls into the **Bristish Sea**, twenty two Leagues from **Nantes** to the North, and the same distance from **Angers** to the South-West. It is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned by **Cæsar** and **Ptolemy**.

Renty, Renticca, a Town in *Artois*, which was heretofore of great strength, and in the year 1554. repelled the Forces of *Henry II. King of France*: but in the year 1638. was ruined. It lies five Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and four from *Aras*, upon the River *Aa*, which falls into the *Brittish* Sea, below *Graveling* in *Flanders*.

Rerone, *Rero*, a small River in *Lombardy*, in the States of *Venice*, which watereth *Vicenza*, and then falls into the Lesser *Malamoco*.

Rescher, a City of *Persia*, called by the *Arabians*, *Hufum*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Kilimia*.

Rescora, Rescoria, a City of Mos-

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covy, near the Borders of Lithuania, and the Fountains of the River *Walga*, forty Miles from Twer to the North-Weft, and fifty from *Bielka* to the Eaft, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the fame Name, and has two Castles; the *Ruffs* call this City *Ishtewa*.

Retel, Retelium, a City of Champagne in France, upon the River Aisne, which is the Capital of Reims, eight Leagues from Reims, and ten from Sedan to the Well. Near this place the Spaniards received a great defeat from the French in the year 1650. But in the year 1652. this Town was put into the Hands of the Spaniards by the Prince of Condy.

Retelois, Retelenfis Ager, is a Territory in the Northern parts of *Champagne*, which was heretofore a Dukedom. It lies between the *Aifne*, the Bishoprick of *Leign*, and the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*; the chief Towns of which are *Retel, Maziers, Charville, and Donchery*.

Reiz, Radefia, a Dutchy in the County of *Nantes* in *Bretagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *Poitou*, at the Mouth of the River *Loire*; the chief Town of which is *Marthecheou*, ten Leagues from *Nantes* to the North-West.

Revel, Revalia, a great City and Sea-Port in *Livonia*, called by the *Russ*, *Revala*. It stands upon the Bay of *Finland*, thirty three German Miles from *Nerva* to the West, and thirty seven from *Riga* to the North. This City was an *Hanse Town*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Riga*, and

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subject to the Crown of Poland till the year 1558. when being affrighted with the threats of the *Russ*, it was forced to fly to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, for Protection. (This City having been quitted by *Waldemar II.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1223.) This Prince not being willing to engage in a War in his old Age, refused their proffered submission. But the next year *Erick* King of *Sweden* accepted it, whereupon in 1563. there followed a sharp War between him and the City of *Luck*. And in 1569. the *Suedes* receiving a great defeat, a Peace was made at *Stein* in 1570. *Magnus* Duke of *Holstein*, being employed by the *Russ*, in the same year, laid close Siege to the City of *Luck*, but with no success. In the year 1577. the *Russ* did likewise attempt it, with the same success. That ever since it has been in the hands of the *Suedes*. This City, *Olearius* faith, was built in the year 1230. Sold by *Walmar III.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 147. to *Gosvin d'Eck*, Great Master of the Order of *Livonia*, nineteen thousand Marks of silver. About the year 1477. it became to be a place of great Trade, reason of its very excellent Harbour, and convenient situation for Trade of *Russia*, and being thereupon grown Great and Rich, the City grew insolent, and broke with the other Hanse Towns in the year 1550. But the *Russ* taking *Luck* in the year 1558. and settling a Staple there, and threatening it with a Siege too, they submitted to *Sweden*, who have abated

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some of their Privileges, to secure their Obedience, yet is it still a place of great Commerce, and enjoying many Privileges. The Religion professed here, is the *Augustane* Confession. Long. 48. 30. Lat. 50. 25. I suppose here is a mistake in the Print, finding it in others Lat. 60. 07.

Reutlingen, Reutlinga, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, within the Borders of the Dukedom of *Wirtemburgh*, which was made an Imperial Free Town in the year 1215. or as others say in 1240. It is of a square form, built in a Plain, upon the River *Echetz*, which a League beneath it falls into the *Necker*, at the foot of Mount *Alchameck*, one Mile from *Stuttgart*, ten from *Ulm*, and five from *Tubingen*, and is under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemburgh*.

Reux, Rodium, a Town in *Hainault*, two Leagues from *Monts* to the East.

Reydera, Ana, a River of *Spain*. See *Guadiana*.

Reyme, the present Name of *Capernaum*, a City in *Palestine*.

Reyos, Lima, the Capital City of *Peru*.

Rezan, the Capital City of a Dukedom in *Moscovy*, which was heretofore a Sovereign Principality of great extent. It stands thirty six Miles from *Mosco* to the South-East, and twelve from the Fountains of the *Tanais*. The Province of *Rezan* lies between the *Don* and *Occa*, having on the West *Moscovy*, which is divided from it by the River *Aksa*, and is the most fruitful

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fruitful Province in this Kingdom ; besides the chief City, which lies upon the *Occa*, it has *Corfira* and *Tulla*, upon a River of the same Name. *Olearius*.

Rhade, *Rhæda*, an inland City of *Arabia Felix*. Long. 83. 20. Lat. 14. 15.

Rheine, *Rhenus*, a vast River in Germany, which is one of the greatest in Europe. It is called by the Germans, *das Rhyen*, by the French, *le Rheine*, by the Poles, *Rhen*, and by the Spaniard, *Rhin*, it is, next the *Danube*, the greatest River in Germany. It springeth out of the *Alpes* in the Western Borders of *Switzerland*, and the Northern of the *Grisons*, near the Fountains of the *Rhofne*, the *Aar*, and the *Tesino*, from two Fountains, the Northern of which is called *Uoder Rhyen*, the *Further Rheine*, and the Southern, *Winder Rhyen*, and lies more South. These being united into one Stream near *Chur*, it passeth into the Lake of *Constance*, and separating *Schwaben* from *Switzerland*, watereth *Constance*, and *Scafhausen*, then taking in the *Aar*, it passeth to *Basil*; and between *Alsatia* and *Brigow*, by a Northern Course it runs to *Newburgh*, *Brisach*, and *Serasbourg*; then taking in the *Ill*, it watereth *Solhoffen*, *Philipsburg*, and *Spire*, beneath which it admits the *Necker* at *Manheim*, and so proceeds to *Wormes* and *Oppenheim*. At *Mentz* it is covered by a Bridge of Boats, and beneath it takes the *Mayne*, a great River, and so by *Ingelheim* hasteth to *Trier*, beneath which the *Lohn* and the *Moselle* come in

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at *Coblentz*, where there is another Bridge of Boats: so dividing the Dukedom of *Monts*, from the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, it watereth *Bonne*, *Cologne*, and *Duiseldorp*, and at *Duiseldorp* in the Dukedom of *Cleves*, the *Roure*, at *Wesel* the *Lippe*, come in to augment the Stream; but soon after in *Guelderland* this Torrent grows two great for one Channel, and divides into two Branches, and forms the *Island of Schenken*; the left or Southern Branch is called the *Wael*, which by *Nimeguen*, and *Bommel*, goes to *Worcum*, above which the *Moselle* out of *Brabant* comes in, and *Dort* it divides again, and forms the *Isle of Yssel*, the Northern Branch goes by *Arnhem*, *Utrecht*, and *Newport* to *Roterdam*, and *Flushing*, where it unites with the Southern Branch, and they fall into the *British Sea* by the *Brabant*. Above *Arnhem* there is another Branch, derived from the Northern Branch of the first Division, which by *Doesburgh*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, *Hatten*, and *Campen*, falls into the *Zuyder Sea*, which Branch is called by the Dutch *Vissel*. There can be nothing greater said of this River, than that it was for many Ages the boundary of the *Roman Empire*. *Rheineberg*, *Rhenoberga*, a City in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, on the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*, upon the *Rhine*, which is little, but very strong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Dutch* in the year 1633, and continued under them till the year 1672. when it was taken by the *French*, and restored to the *Electors*

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of *Cologne*, the *Electors*. It stands two Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and *Guelders* to the North. *Rheinfelden*, a small, but strong City in the *Province*, which has a great *Rheine*, and is upwards of *Austria*. It is about five Miles above *Basil*, and was often taken in the *War*, and suffered in the year 1678. by the *French*. *Free Imperial City*. *Reichsgrænz*, near 1410. was granted to the *Electors of Bavaria*, to the *Archduke of Austria*. This Town is more famous for a *University*, and *Imperialists*, and *John de Wert*, by the *Count of Weymory*, in the year 1678. *Rheinfels*, a strong Castle on the *Rheine*, above the County of *Coblenz*, under the *Lantgrave* of *Hesse*, built by one *Dietrich* in this Country, in the year 1280. It stands between *Coblenz*, and *Bingen* to the Borders of the *Electors*. *Reims*, *Rheims*, a City in the *Isle of France*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*. This day by the *Greeks*, was a *Bishops See*, and the *Metropolis* of *Candia*, and *Reims* is now a *City*, and is now situated. This Town was taken by the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, from whom it is now, the Capital of a *County*. The Name in that *Island*

of Cologne, the proper Owner. It stands two German Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelthers* to the East.

Rheinfelden, or *Rheinsfeld*, is a small, but strong City of Germany, in the Province of *Schwaben*, which has a Bridge upon the *Rheine*, and is under the House of *Austria*. It lies about two Miles above *Basil* to the East. It was often taken in the *Swedish* War, and suffered very much in 1678. by the *French*. It was once a Free Imperial City, but in the year 1410. was granted by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, to the Archduke of *Austria*. This Town is also the more famous for a defeat of the *Imperialists*, and the taking of *John de Wert*, by the Duke *Bernard* *Waymor*, in the year 1638.

Rheinsfeld, a strong Castle upon the *Rheine*, above *St. Gewer*, the County of *Caltemeliboeh*, under the *Lantgrave* of *Hesse*. It is built by one *Dieter*, a Count of this Country, in the year 1243. It stands between *Coblentz* to the North, and *Bingen* to the South, the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Trier*.

Reisimo, *Rbecimo*, *Rhitymna*, a City in the Isle of *Candy* or *Crete*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and called this day by the *Greeks*, *Ryrimni*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candia*, and has a large Harbour at the North end of the Island, and is now strongly fortified. This Town was taken from the *Venetians*, by the *Turks*, in 1646. For whom it is now, and this is the Capital of a County of the same Name in that Island.

Rhoa, *Edeffa*, a City of *Mesopotamia*, mentioned by all the ancient Geographers; which is very great, and an Archbishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It has had anciently many other Names, and is at this day the Capital of *Diarbeck*, or *Mesopotamia*, and under the *Turk*. It stands in the middle between *Aleppo* to the West, and *Amida* to the East. In the times of the Holy War it had Counts; but falling into the Hands of the *Mahometans* again, they have reduced it into the State in which it now is. Thus described by *Mr. Thevenot*, who saw it. This City is about two hours march in circuit; the Walls of it are fair, and pretty entire, and form a Square, but within there is hardly any thing but ruins to be seen, and yet it is very populous: on the South side is a Castle upon an Hill, with large and deep Ditches, though they are cut in the Rock; this Castle is of a large circumference, but has little within it, but ruins, and some pitiful old broken Guns. Long. 72.30. Lat. 37.30.

Rhodes, *Rhodus*, a Celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea, upon the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*, near its South-West Point, over against *Caria*, which of old had very many Names, and is now called by the most remarkable of those ancient Names. It is about an hundred and thirty Miles in compass, or as others say an hundred and ten. The principal place in it is called *Rhodes*, and is an Archbishops See, seated near the North-East part of the Island, which

sprung out of the ruins of *Falissi*, an ancient City near it. It has a delicate Harbour, which of old was much famed for a vast Colosa, or Statue of Brasa, made by *Chares*, a *Lydian*, which was seventy Cubits high, and stood a stride over the Mouth of this Harbour, so that the Ships failed between his Legs, and this was then thought one of the seven Wonders in the World. The Brasa of this Statue in the year 654. one thousand four hundred and sixty one years after it was built, was carried to *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, by the *Saracens*. This Island is seated twenty Miles from the nearest Coast of *Asia* to the South, one hundred and thirty four from *Crete* or *Candy* to the North-East, and five hundred from *Constantinople* to the South, and is of a most fertile Soil, and enjoys so serene and pleasant an Air, that many of the chief *Romans* chose it for the place of their retreat. It was first peopled by *Dodanum*, the Son of *Javan*, and Grandchild of *Japhet*, before he peopled *Greece*. After these the Empire of this Island passed to the *Phœnicians*, who made the Inhabitants of it so very expert in Navigation, that for some Ages they gave Law to the World, and were Sovereigns of the Sea. Their fear of the *Macedonians*, made them sue to the *Romans* for Protection, whom they served very effectually, to the ruin of the former, and after that they helped on the ruin of *Antiochus*, and withstood the flattering Fortune of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, till at last the *Roman* greatness became

undisputable by this small Island, and under *Vespasian*, they were made a *Roman* Province. It continued under the *Greek* Empire, (to which it fell in the division) till the year 652. when it was Conquered by *Muhavia*, the *Saracen* Sultan of *Egypt*. It returned under the *Greeks* again, during the Civil Wars of the *Saracens*, and in the year 1124. was taken by the *Venetians*. The *Greeks* recovered it under *John Ducas*, about the year 1227. About the year 1283, it fell together with the *Lesser Asia*, under the *Turks*. And in the year 1310. the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* retook it, after a Siege of four years, under *Felipe Villares*, Great Master of that Order. After this it was one of the Bulwarks of Christendom against the *Turks*. *Mahomet* the Great attempted the reduction of it, first in the year 1457. And again in the year 1480. but without any success; nor had *Solyman* the Magnificent had any better success in the year 1522. it he had not met on *Andrea Amaraso*, a discontented Traytor, within the place, who was Chancellor of the Order, and betrayed their Counsels to that Prince, who yet spent six months before the place, and lost an infinite number of Men. Mr. Knolls in his *Turkish* History pag. 391. has well described the situation of the principal City in this Island, and *Plinius* saith it was seated in a Peninsula fenced with double Walls, thirteen Towers, and five Bastions, of great strength and beauty. The *Turks* have to this day so great a veneration for the Valor of the

Knights, that hej their Houl with all the A tues and Inscrip of the City are late they were From hence the Sicily, and in the tained from *Chio* *Malta*. Long. *Rhosne*, *Rodanus* Celebrated Rivers by the Germans by the French, from a double de la Fourch, in *Switzerland*, two from the Springs and running *Wes* *Valais*, or *Wallis* divides that Tract, *Switern*, and *Ne* principal places in the Lake of *L* *Savoy* from the *Leagues* beneath *Andran* is *banis* some time in the *Ed* *fen* seen. Then *dividing Savoy* *elley* becomes first to bear a Boat, then *dividing Dauphin* *la Bresse* it enters at *Lyons* it is *idge* of Stone, and *Addition* of the *Sa* *ree*) and here turns *Lyonnais* from *sterech Vienne* an *id* divides the *Viverra* *in*, and salutes *Ar* *Vallier*, over ag receives the *Sere* *e*, and beneath it

Knights, that they preserve (saith he) their Houses as they left them, with all the Arms, Paintings, Statues and Inscriptions, and the Walls of the City are put into the same state they were, before the Siege. From hence these Knights passed to Sicily, and in the year 1530. obtained from Charles V. the Isle of Malta. Long. 18. 00. Lat. 37. 30.

Rhone, Rodanus, one of the most Celebrated Rivers in France, called by the Germans, *Der Roden*, by the French, *Rhône*. It ariseth from a double Spring, in *Mouns de la Fourch*, in the Borders of Switzerland, two German Miles from the Springs of the *Rhein*, and running Westward through *Valais*, or *Wallis*erland, it divides that Tract, watering *Sion*, *de Sitten*, and *Martinach*, the principal places in it, then entering the Lake of *Lemane*, it divides *Savoy* from *Switzerland*, the League beneath Geneva (saith *Randrand*) is buried it self for some time in the Earth, as I have been told. Then turning South, and dividing *Savoy* from *Bugey*, at *Belley* becomes first great enough to bear a Boat, then turning West and dividing *Dauphiné* from *Bugey*, in *la Bresse* it entertains the *Ain*, and at *Lyons* it is covered by a Bridge of Stone, and improved by the Addition of the *Saone*, (a great River) and here turning South, it parts *Lyonnais* from *Dauphiné*, stretcheth *Vienne* and *Condrieu*, and divides the *Viverrain* from *Dauphiné*, and salutes *Ardeasse*, and at *Vallier*, over against *Tour*, receives the *Isere* above *Va*, and beneath it the *Erie*,

the *Drome*, and the *Ardeasse*, and at *St. Esprit* it is again covered by a noble Stone Bridge; so dividing *Languedoc* from *Provence*, and increased by the *Sorgue*, it watereth *Avignon*, where there is a third Bridge, so receiving in the *Durance*, and the *Gardon*, and watering *Beaucaire*, it divides into two Branches, and then the Western Branch subdivides into two more, and at last it falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea by five Mouths, each of which has its proper Name, but there is no Town built upon any of them of any Note beneath *Arles*, which stands about eight Miles into the Land.

Rhyn. See *Rheine*.

Riant, Abravanus, a Lake and River in the South-West of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, of which *Cambden* saith that they are exceeding full of Herrings and Stone-Fishes.

Richelieu, Richelaum, a City in the Province of *Poitou*, which was built by the Cardinal of that Name, who was born here in 1585. and for some time under *Levis XIII* of France, Governed that Kingdom as he pleased, and amongst other of his Actions, built or rebuilt at least this place, to perpetuate the Memory of his Name and Family, and procured it to be Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands four Miles from *Loudon* to the East, five from *Mirebeau*, and one from *Tours* to the North-West. This City is now in a flourishing State.

Richmont, a place in *Saintonge* in France.

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Richensee, Verbigenus, a Lake in the Canton of *Argow* in *Switzerland*.

Richmond, a Town and County in *Torkshire*, lying on the North-West of that County, towards *Lancashire*, which bounds it on the West. It is a Mountainous and desolate place, yet it produceth Grass in reasonable quantity. This took its Name from *Richmond*, a Town built by *Alane*, Earl of *Bretagne*, the first Earl of this County, after the Conquest, Nephew to *William* the Conqueror; upon the River *Swal*, thirty two Miles from *Tork* to the North-West, and twenty from the Sea to the South-West. The Town is indifferently well frequented, and populous. It was anciently Walled, and the Gates are still standing, but in the midst of the Town, its situation being shifted. Before this Town was thus rebuilt, it was called *Gilling*, and *Osby* King of *Northumberland*, was basely murdered here in 659. after which he was ever reputed a Martyr. It is now a Corporation. Long. 18. 15. Lat. 55. 17.

This Earldom continued in that Family till the year 1171. When it came to *Geafrey Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of King *Henry II.* by the Marriage of *Constance*, Daughter of *Conan*, Duke of *Bretagne*, and in the year 1230. *Peter de Dreux*, was Earl of *Richmond*, one of whose Descendents *John de Montford*, was Created Duke of *Richmond*, in the year 1330. and was the sixteenth Earl, and first Duke, to whom in 1342. succeeded *John of Gaunt*, after-

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wards Duke of *Lancaster*. The twenty second Earl of *Richmond*, was *Henry VII.* King of *England*. The twenty third was *Henry Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* The twenty fourth was *Lenox* Duke of *Lenox*; Created Earl of *Richmond* by King *James I.* in 1613. and Duke of the same in 1623. which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue, Ambassador in *Denmark*, in 1672. And in the year 1675. *Charles Lenox* was Created Duke of *Richmond*, by *Charles II.* his Father.

Richmond, a Town in *Surry*, upon the *Thames*, between *Kingston* and *London*, heretofore called *Shene*, but by *Henry VII.* named *Richmond*. There is an ancient Palace, or Royal House in it, belonging to the Kings of *England*, in which *Edward III.* died in the year 1377. *Henry VII.* rebuilt this Pile twice, it being burnt in his Reign, and afterwards he died here too, April 23. 1409. His Queen *Elizabeth* of blessed Memory, left this World in this place March 24. 1603.

Ries, *Regium*, a City in *Provence* in *France*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aix*, from which it stands twelve Miles to the North-East, and six from *Davignon* to the North-West, and eight from *Sisteron* to the South. It is little, but populous, built on a Hill by the River *Auvestre*, which falls into the *Verdon*.

Rieti, *Reate*, a City in the Ecclesiastical State in *Italy*, in the Province of *Umbria*, which is a Bishop's See, immediately un-

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the Pope, upon in the Borders of *Naples*, between *East*, and *Narni* Miles from each *Rome* to the South. City stands in a full Air, yet it is a thriving State, tiquity, being made, *Ptolemy*, and

Rieux, *Rudisun* City in the Upper which is a Bishop's Archbishop of *Tar* *Garonne*, where it is in the Borders of *G* from *Toulouse* to the from *de Foix* to the ten from *Auch*, and *Lyons* to the South. City was made a Pope *John XXII.* *Riez*, the same above.

Riga, *Rigen*, a City in *Lithuania*, called by the *Lith* which is one of the Great, Strong, *Riga* lous, being the Capital and an Archbishop's See. so a large and safe Mouth of the River it enters the *Baltic* German Miles from North, twenty nine to the South, forty from *Wingsberg* to the South forty eight from *Vilna* dars of *Curland*. T built by *Albert III.* *Ponia*, in the year 110 it was built in the year *Bertold* an Abbot year 1215. it was ma

the Pope, upon the River *Velino*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, between *Aquila* to the East, and *Narni* West, twenty eight Miles from each, and forty from *Rome* to the South. Though this City stands in a bad and unhealthy Air, yet it is populous, and in a thriving State, and of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Strabo*, *Ptolemy*, and *Pliny*.

Rieux, *Ruesium*, *Rivi*, a small City in the Upper *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Toulouse*, upon the *Garonne*, where it takes in the *Rize* in the Borders of *Gascony*, 7 Leagues from *Toulouse* to the South, eight from *de Foix* to the South-West, ten from *Auch*, and eight from *Lyons* to the South-East. This City was made a Bishops See by Pope *John XXII*.

Riez, the same with *Ries* above.

Riga, *Rigen*, a City of *Livonia*, called by the Inhabitants, *Rig*, which is one of the Hanse Towns, Great, Strong, Rich, and Populous, being the Capital of *Livonia*, and an Archbishops See. It has also a large and safe Haven at the Mouth of the River *Duna*, where it enters the *Baltick* Sea, seven German Miles from *Mittaw* to the North, twenty nine from *Revel* to the South, forty five from *Koenigsberg* to the South-East, and forty eight from *Vilna*; in the Borders of *Curland*. This City was built by *Albert III*. Bishop of *Livonia*, in the year 1196. others say it was built in the year 1186. by one *Berbold* an Abbot. In the year 1215, it was made an Arch-

bishops See, and it was a great while the Seat of the Masters of the Knights of the short Sword in *Livonia*, who divided the Sovereignty, and Administration of Justice, with the Archbishop in this City, till the Reformation, which excluded both of them. In the year 1561. it willingly submitted to the Crown of *Poland*. In the year 1605. it was in vain besieged by *Charles IX*. King of *Sweden*, nor had he better success in the second Siege, in 1609. But then *Charles Gustavus Adolphus*, his Son, in the year 1621, took it, and ever since the *Swedes* have possessed it. It is seated in a spacious, pleasant, fruitful Valley, a quarter of a League over, and was fortified to Land, with six Regular Bastions, with their Counter-scarps, Palisadoes, and Half-Moons, built by the *Swedes* in the year 1633. Its Traffick is so great, that it has almost as many Ships as Houses, and so abounding with Provisions, that an Ox may be bought for three Crowns. Their Religion is the strict *Lutheran*, and no other is allowed; they speak both the *Curland*, and *Sclavonian* Tongue, though they generally understand the High *Dutch* too. Thus far *Okarius*, Long. 47. 57. Lat. 57. 35.

Rigi, *Volterius*, a River in the Island of *Corfica*.

Rignano, *Ariminum*, a Town belonging to the *Falsci*, an ancient People of *Hetruria*, which is now only a Castle, seated in *St. Peters* Patrimony, on an Hill, one Mile from the *Tiber*, and twenty one from *Rome* to the North. It is

honored

honored with the Title of a Dukedom, though there are but few Inhabitants in it.

Rille, Rifele, a small River in Normandy, which arising by *Seex*, and flowing North, watereth *Aigle*, *Rugles*, *Lyre*, and at *Beaumont le Roger*, takes in the *Charante*, and separating *Lisieux* from the County of *Roanois*, falls into the *Seyne*, above *Honfleur*, three Leagues to the East.

Rimini, Ariminum, a City in *Romandiola*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*. It is a neat, populous City, built in a fruitful Plain, upon the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Mareochia*, (*Ariminus*) over which it has a Bridge, built with great Art, by *Augustus Caesar*. This City stands between *Bononia* to the West, and *Ancona* to the East, twenty five Miles from *Ravenna* to the North-East, and a little more from *Urbino* to the North. The *Via Flaminia*, made by the old Romans with so much expence, ended at this City, and the *Emilian* began here, which went to *Piacenza*. The Inhabitants of this City were very faithful to the Romans, under the distresses brought upon them by the Victorious Arms of *Hanibal*, in the second *Punic* War. The taking this City by *Julius Caesar*, was the first Act of the Civil War between him and *Pompey*. Being destroyed by the *Dalmatians*, it was rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the times of *Justin* it sustained a Siege from the *Goths*. In the year 359. here was a famous *Arrian* Council, held under *Constantius* the Em-

peror. In after times it was subject to the Family of *Malatesta*, who adorned it with Noble and Magnificent Palaces. Before this it had been subject to the *Lombards* and *Franks*. The first of the *Malatesta's* obtained this City from *Otho III.* in the year 1002. This Family is no more mentioned till the year 1348. which is on another occasion too. This Family continued till about the year 1522. when *Pandulfus*, the last of this House, being hardly laid at by Pope *Alexander VI.* sold it to the *Venetians*, out of whose hands Pope *Julius II.* recovered it the last mentioned year. In the year 1527. it was again surprized by *Pandulfus*, whilst Pope *Clement* was besieged by the Forces of *Charles V.* but this possession was short, and *Pandulfus* dying in great Poverty at *Ferrara*, that Noble Family, which had produced so many learned Men, and good Generals, was extinct, and the Church has ever since enjoyed this City, which has many remains of Roman antiquity, and amongst them a rare Triumphant Arch, built in honour of *Augustus*; beside the ruins of a fine Theatre. Long 35. 37. Lat. 43. 31.

Rioja, Rivegia, a Province in Spain, which was a part of *Navar*, but is now annexed to Old *Castile*; it is divided from *Alava*, by the *Douro*, and lies between Old *Castile* and *Navar*, the Principal Towns of which are *Cabrada*, *Lograno*, *Najara*, and *Belorado*.

Riogrande, a Government in *Brazil*.

Riom,

Riom, Riomun, City of the *Langue d'Oc*, in France, two Leagues from the *Normont* to the *Nor* flourishing State.

Ripa de Transilvania, a great City, in the *Transilvania*, under *Ancona*, under a Bishops See, bishop of *Fermo*, Miles from the *Shetland* Sea, and from the *Border* dom of *Naples*, *Fermo*. Pope *Pius* a Bishops See in the *Ripaille*, a Town on the Lake of *Geneva*.

Ripen, Ripa, a County of *Denmark*, land, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Copen* and has a convenient Port on the *German* Mouth of the River *Hader*, Miles from *Hader*, West, and eight Miles to the South-West. It was Founded by *Baldemar* of *Denmark*, in the year 1250. *Stephen I.* King of *Denmark* here in the year 1250 was taken by the *Swedes* 1645. but is since the *Danes*.

Rippon, Rhidogun, a Town in *Torkshire*, in the *Risano*, *Formio*, a small Island, the upper part called by the *German* lower by the *Italians* springeth out of the *Mount Oca*, in *Croatia* towards the Lake of *Cirknitzzersee*, a

Riom, *Riomum*, *Riscomagum*, a City of the Lower *Auvergne* in *France*, two Leagues from *Clermont* to the North, which is in a flourishing State.

Ripa de Tranfona, a small but elegant City, in the Marquisate of *Ancona*, under the Pope, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It stands five Miles from the Shoars of the *Adriatick* Sea, and the same distance from the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten from *Fermo*. Pope *Pius V.* made this a Bishops See in the year 1571.

Ripaille, a Town in *Savoy*, upon the Lake of *Geneva*.

Ripen, *Ripa*, a City in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, in South *Jutland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and has a convenient Harbour upon the *German* Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Nipsick*, five Miles from *Hadersleben* to the West, and eight from *Flensburgh* to the South-West. This Bishoprick was Founded by *Balatand* King of *Denmark*, in the year 950. *Christopher I.* King of *Denmark*, died here in the year 1259. This City was taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1645. but is since recovered by the *Danes*.

Wotton, *Rhidogunum*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, in the West Riding.

Risano, *Formio*, a River of *Carniola*, the upper part of which is called by the *Germans*, *Elben*, the lower by the *Italians*, *Risano*. It springeth out of the *Alpes* from Mount *Ocra*, in *Carniola*, towards the Lake of *Luga*, or *Ejirantzjersee*, and flowing

Westward through *Istria*, it falls by the Bay of *Trieste* into the *Adriatick* Sea, six Miles from *Trieste*, and two N. of *Capo di Istria*.

Risano, *Rhizana*, a City of *Dalmatia*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, *Pliny*, and *Polybius*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, under the Dominion of the *Turky*, and accordingly much depopulated and ruined. It stands forty Miles from *Ragusa* towards *Scodra*, from which it is thirty. Long. 45. 15. Lat. 42. 00.

Risenbergh, a Mountain in the Eastern parts of *Bohemia*, out of which the *Elbe* springeth.

Rivadava, or *Rivadeo*, a City of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *Rivedieu*; it stands upon the Bay of *Biscay*, in the Borders of *Asturia*, at the bottom of an Hill, and the Mouth of the River *Navius*, which affords it the convenience of a Port, fourteen *Spanish* Leagues from *Oviedo* to the W. and four from *Mondonedo*.

Rivera di Genova, *Liguria Littorea*, is a Country in *Italy*, which is bounded on the West by the *Maritim Alpes*, by which it is divided from *France*, on the East by the River *Magra*, by which it is divided from *Ettruria*, or *Tuscany*, on the North by the *Appennine*, and on the South by the *Mediterranean* Sea, here called the *Ligurian* Sea, in the middle of it stands the City of *Genova*, which divides it into the Eastern and Western. This is now under the States of *Genova*; by whom great part of the Western Division is destinated more to pleasure than profit, the rich *Genoueses* having filled

led it with Country-Houfes, where they spend the pleasant time of the Summer and Autumn, in noble Palaces, and delightful Gardens. The Eastern Division supplies them with as much Wine as they need, and an extraordinary plenty of good Oil. The principal place in the Western Division, is *Aranza*, once an inconsiderable Village, lately a place of great Trade and Wealth, having sixty Sail of Ships Trading into all parts of the World, but their Shipping is now declining. The Principal place in the Eastern, is *Sarazana*, a Town of great strength.

Rivolì, *Rivoli*, a small Town in *Piedmont*, called by the *French*, *Rivoles*. It stands upon the River *Doria*, eight Miles from *Turin* to the West, and has one of the most sumptuous Castles in *Piedmont*.

Roan, *Rotomagus*, the Capital City of *Normandy*, called by the *French*, *Roven*, by the *English*, *Roan*, by *Cesar*, and the other ancient Historians, *Urbs Velocassium*. It is an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the Parliament of *Normandy*, Great, Rich, Populous, well Built, and in all respects one of the best Cities in *France*. This City stands upon the *Seyne*, which affords it a noble Harbour, and a great Trade, at the foot of an Hill, twelve Miles above *Dieppe*, and twenty eight beneath *Paris*; and has a Bridge upon the *Seyne*, for the convenience of a Land Trade. It has an old Castle called the Palace, and is about seven Miles in compass, having besides what lies within the Walls, six very

great Suburbs, and a Castle on *St. Catharines Hill*, which is now intirely ruined. This City is said by *Visain*, lib. 5. to be built by *Julius Caesar*, but *Valesius* proves it one of the most ancient Cities of *France*, and that in the times of *Theodosius the Great*, it was esteemed as a City of the highest rank. This City was first taken by the *Normans* in the year 841. assigned to *Rollo* first Duke of *Normandy* in the year 912. It continued under his Posterity fourteen Descents, and was taken from *John King of England*, by *Philip the August*, King of *France*, in the year 1204. after it had been in the Hands of the *Normans* three hundred and sixteen years, so that they became Masters of it in the year 889. though the possession was not yielded till *Rollo* became a Christian in the year 912. This City continued under the *French* till the year 1418. When the *English* under *Henry V.* retook it, after a bloody Siege. *Charles VII.* of *France* recovered it back to that Crown in the year 1449. In the times of the late Civil Wars of *France*, it was taken by the *Hugonots* in the year 1562. but recovered after the Battel of *Dreux*, and Plundered by the Royal Party, the King of *Navarr* being slain before it. It fell after this into the Hands of the Leaguers. And *Henry IV.* besieged it in the year 1593, but was prevented from taking it by the Prince of *Parma*, though in the year following it willingly submitted to him, after he had embraced the *Roman Catholic* Religion. The Parliament in this

City was instituted Fair, in the year 1204, by *Lewis XII.*

Roan, or *Roan*, an ancient Town in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, on the River *Loyre*, where first capable to bear a very great and populous City, it is not Walled. It is distant from *Lyons* 100 Leagues, from *Paris* 100. The Territory of it is called *le Roan*, and the Honour of bearing the name.

Robet, *Erubri*, a small Town, which falls by the name of *Robelle*.

Robil, *Robel*, *Rebelle*, a Town in the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, in the Lake of *Munich*, borders of *Brandenburg*, 100 Miles from *Frankfurt* on *Gustro*.

Robogh, a Village of *Tyron*, which falls into the Sea Shoar against the Province of *Ulster*, referred the memory of *Robogh*, an old *Irish* name, possessed the Counties of *Ulster*, and *Tyron*, in which place, from whom that name is derived, was then called the *Fair Fozel*, which lies in the County of *Antrim*, scarce five miles from the nearest part of the nearest

Rochelle, *Portus Sancti Martini*, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Aquain*, which is the Capital of *le Pays d'Aunis*.

City was instituted by *Philip* the Fair, in the year 1286. Established by *Lewis XII.* in 1499.

Roan, or *Roane*, *Rhodumna*, an ancient Town in *France*, in the Dukedom of *Bourbonne*, upon the River *Loyre*, where it becomes first capable to bear a Boat, which is very great and populous, though it is not Walled. It stands twelve Leagues from *Lyons* to the South-West, and eighteen from *Moulin*. The Territory belonging to it, is called *le Roanez*, and has the Honour of being a Dukedom.

Robur, *Erubris*, a River in *Lotharing*, which falls by *Trier* into the *Rhine*.

Robil, *Robel*, *Rebellio*, a City or Town in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburgh*, in the Lower *Saxony*, by the Lake of *Muritz*, in the borders of *Brandenburgh*, two German Miles from *Var*, and seven from *Gustro*.

Robogh, a Village in the County of *Tyron*, which stands upon the Sea Shoar against *Scotland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, and has reserved the memory of the *Rhodii*, an old *Irish* Clan, which possessed the Counties of *Antrim*, *Stran*, and *Tyron*, in this Province, from whom that Cape now called the *Fair Foreland* by the *English*, was then called *Rhodum*, which lies in the County of *Antrim*, scarce fifteen Miles south of the nearest Shoar of *Ireland*.

Rochelle, *Portus Santonum*, *Rutae*, a City of *France*, upon the River of *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of *le Pays d'Annu*, and a

Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands seven Leagues from *Brouges* to the North, two from the Isle of *Re*, and thirty from the Mouth of the *Loyre* to the South-East. It takes its Name from the Rock on which it stands, and is supposed to be built about the sixth Century (because not mentioned before) against the Incursions of the *Normans*: At first it had Princes of its own; After this it was under the *English* from the times of *Henry II.* who possessed it as Duke of *Anjou*, and that Prince granted this City its first Charter and Privileges, which were confirmed by *Richard* and *John* his Sons. King *John* Landed here in the year 1206. when he went to the Siege of *Mountauban*, and after that in 1213. In the year 1224. it was taken from the *English* by *Lewis VIII.* King of *France*, but it was recovered the next year, and it continued under the *English* till the year 1453. And then was taken by *Charles VII.* of *France*. In the beginning of the Civil Wars of *France* this Town fell under the power of the *Hugonots*, who very much improved its Fortifications, and it was their principal place of refuge, under *Charles IX.* After the Massacre of *Paris* it was besieged by all the Forces of *France*, and defended it self to a Wonder, and at last forced that Prince to Peace in the year 1573. It continued after this in their Hands till the year 1628. and then was taken by *Hunger*, the *English* having twice unsuccessfully attempted to relieve it. In the year 1649. it

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first became a Bishoprick, the Chair being removed hither from *Mallezais*, a small place in *Poitou*. Long. 19. 25. Lat. 45. 50.

Rochester, *Roffa*, *Durobrius*, *Dorobreis*, a City in the County of *Kent*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stands upon the *Medway*, over which it has a Stone Bridge five Miles from the *Thames*, twenty five Miles from *Canterbury*, to the East, and *London* to the West. This was a *Roman* Town, or rather Castle, as *William* of *Malmesbury* styles it, but is since much enlarged to the East, West, and South. In the year 676. it was ruined by *Aethelred* King of the *Mercians*, and after this several times by the *Danes*. *Aethelbert* King of *Kent*, erected here a sumptuous Church, and caused one *Justus* to be made the first Bishop of it in the year 604. *Gundulphus* the *Norman*, about the year 1080. rebuilt this Church, and brought in Monks, which are since changed into a Dean and six Prebendaries. It has a Castle built by *Will.* the Conqueror, which in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and twice after in the Barons Wars, has been besieged. Dr. *Sprat*, the present Bishop of this See, is the eighty third Bishop of this Diocese. *Charles II.* added another Honour to this place, when he Created *Henry* Viscount *Wilmot*, of *Ashbone* in *Ireland*, Baron of *Alderbury* in the County of *Oxon.* and Earl of *Rochester*. December 13. 1652. Whose Son, *John Wilmot*, succeeded him in 1659. Which Family failing, *Laurence*

Hide, second Son to Sir *Edward Hide*, Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, was by the same Prince Created Earl of *Rochester*, November 29. 1682. *Rochitzerbergh*, *Claudius*, a Mountain in *Stiria*, called by various Names.

Rocroy, *Rupes Regia*, a strong Town in *Champagne*, in *Retelais*, the Borders of *Hainault*, twelve Leagues from *Retel* to the North, four from *Carville* to the South, West, and the same distance from *Mariebourg* to the South: near this place the *Spaniards* received a great defeat from the *French* in the year 1643. But afterward the *Spaniards* took this Town, under the Prince of *Conde*, his Conquest, in the year 1653. But it since returned under the Crown of *France*.

Rodano, the same with the *Rhofne*, a great River in *France*. *Rodaun*, *Erodanus*, a River in *Prussia* in *Poland*, which rises out of a Lake, twenty five Miles above *Dantzick*, and falling into the *Vistula*, not much above the City, and a little beneath it enters the *Baltick* Sea.

Rodes. See *Rhodes*, a Celebrated Island in the *Mediterranean* Sea.

Rodez, or *Rhodes*, *Segodunum Rbutens*, a City of *Aquitan*, which is the Capital of the County of *Rovergne*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, and is a great and beautiful City seated upon the River *Vernon*, fifteen Leagues from *Mende* to the West, thirty two from *Narbonne* to the North, and twenty two from

Calors to the East, and is an ancient City, and was called *Julius Caesar*.

Rodosto, *Redces*, a City in *Thrace*, which is under the Archbishopric of *Constantinople*, it stands upon the *Hellespont*, five Miles from *Heraclea* to the South, at the foot of the *Bay* of the same Name, it is a convenient Haven, so that it is a considerable Trade, and very populous. *Pliny* calls it *Rodostum*.

Roer, *Rura*, *Adria*, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French* *Ruremon*. It ariseth in the *Forest* of *Juliers*, and *Liège*, and *Liège* it falls into the *Ruromonde*, *Ruren*, a River in the *Low Countries*, the *French*, *Ruremon*, a River of the *Maes*, having its Mouth to the South of it, and to the West, three Leagues to the South, twelve to the North, *Cologne*, and *Wesel* to the South, was made a Bishopric by *Paul IV.* under the name of *Mecblin*, a small Town till the year 1648, when it first fell into the hands of the *Hollanders*, it is since recovered.

Robaczow, *Robaczow*, a Town, which is a Territory of *Lithuania*, where it takes

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Cabors to the East. It is a very ancient City, and is mentioned by *Julius Caesar*.

Redofte, Redestum, a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*; it stands upon the *Propontis*, twenty Miles from *Heraclea* to the South, at the foot of an Hill, by a Bay of the same Name, which affords it a convenient and very large Haven, so that it is now a place of considerable Trade, and reasonably populous. *Pliny* calls this City *Redestum*.

Roer, Rura, Adrana, a River of Germany, called by the French, *Roure*. It ariseth in *Eifel*, in the Dukedom of *Juliers*, and watering *Juliers*, and *Linnich*, at *Rormonde* it falls into the *Maes*.

Rormonde, Ruremunda, a City of the Low Countries, called by the French, *Ruremonde*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, and the *Maes*, having the first to the South of it, and the second to the West, three Leagues from *Ven* to the South, twelve from *Leige* to the North, *Cologne* to the West, and *Wesel* to the South. This City

was made a Bishops See by *Paul IV.* under the Archbishop of *Mechlin*, and was an independent Town till the year 1635. When it first fell into the Hands of the *Hollanders*, from whom it was since recovered. In the year 1655. this City suffered much by

fire. *Robaczow, Robaczovia*, a considerable Town, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name in *Lithuania*, upon the *Nieper*, where it takes in the O-

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drucz, twenty Polish Miles from *Mobilow* to the South, and forty from *Kjovia* to the North.

Robam-Thaura, Antitaurus, a Mountain in the Lesser *Armenia*, which lies to the North of the great *Taurus*, between the *Euphrates* and the *Arzanus*, separated from the said great Mountain, and therefore by the Ancients called *Antitaurus*. In the Vallies beneath this Mountain stands the City of *Comana*, now called *Tabachafa*.

Rois, Rodium, a City of France, in the Province of *Picardy*, upon the River *Auvergne*, in the Territory of *Santerre*, four Leagues from *Noyon* to the West, nine from *Amiens*, and seven from *Compeigne* to the North. This is but a small City, but it is Populous.

Rom, one of the Names of the Lesser *Asia*.

Rom, Roma, a small Island in the *Baltick* Sea, upon the Coast of the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, about two English Miles from the Shoar. This is under the King of *Denmark*.

Romagnia, Romandiola, a great Province in *Italy* in the States of the Church, which was of old called *Emilia Regio*; it is bounded on the West by *Bononia*, on the North by the Dukedom of *Ferrara*, on the South by the Dukedom of *Urbino*, and on the East by the *Adriatick* Sea: a small part of it towards the *Appennine*, is subject to the Duke of *Florence*, and is therefore called *Romandiola Fiorentina*, but the rest which is the far greatest part, is under the Pope,

above two hundred and then Sexagesims, ravishingly, it so many Ages endure the authority of the Temporal Princes. There was no length, and hazarded the City. Three hundred years taken by the general of the the Capitane found: yet though foretold about thirty seven years, Sylla, and being come, year of Rome by the but an end, with forty of our Civil War, the great had empire but the Battle of Pyrrhus, 721. and to receive an Universal born in the year of Rome 390. were fatal, died her

in the Blood of the Holy Men, that endeavoured to reduce her from the Vassalage and Slavery of Demons, to the Knowledge and Service of the True God, but to these an end was put by *Constantine the Great*, by the defeat of *Maximian* under the Walls of Rome, in the year of Christ 312. of Rome 1064. But then this great Prince laid soon after the Foundation of the Ruin of Rome, by the removing the seat of the Empire to *Byzantium* or *Constantinople*, in the year of Christ 330. And *Alaricus* King of the *Goths* in the year 410. of Rome 1162. took and spoiled this City: *Gensericus*, the Vandals followed him, and in the year 455. took it the second time: *Odoacer* took it in the year 476. *Ricimer* in the year 472. and *Totila* in the year 547. so that in the space of one hundred and thirty seven years, it was taken and spoiled by these Barbarous Nations four times. In the year 580. it was besieged by the *Lombards*, and preserved by the Emperors *Heracleus*, which were sent to relieve *Leo IV.* in the year 593. bestowed something in the repair of it. Rome was now recovered by the Eastern Emperors, *Justinian* by *Narses* his General in Italy, having slain *Totila* in the year 553. and three years after by the taking of *Capua*, having put an happy end to the *Gothick War* in Italy; this City continued under those Princes, till the year 726. when under *Gregory II.* Italy by the procurement of that Pope, revolted, because *Leo* the Emperor had by an Edict Prohibited the Wor-

ship of Images; the *Lombards* were very Instrumental in this change, but then neither could they and the Popes long agree, but *Aistulfus* in the year 753. besieged Rome and Pope *Stephen III.* obtaining no relief from the Emperor against the *Lombards*, sends for *Pepin* King of France, who came and delivered him for that time. *Desiderius* the next King of the *Lombards* got Rome by a Stratagem, in the year 770. but using his Power Tyrannically, *Charles* the Great in the year 774. was call'd in, who put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, and made the Western Empire once more considerable. The *Lombards* and these French Princes in order to oblige the Popes by the Ties of gratitude to them, had at several times bestowed several Territories upon the See of Rome, and *Charles* the Great had reserved to himself and his Successors, the Approbation of the future Popes, which was Confirm'd by a Council held at Rome, in the year 773. And this in after-times embroild the Popes and the Western Emperors as much as ever the Eastern and the *Lombards* were; for *Charles* the Great being Crown'd at Rome, in the year 800. his Posterity had frequent quarrels with the Popes, the Clergy and City of Rome, about the Elections of the Popes; the first Invasion was made by *Stephen VI.* about the year 817. under *Lewis* the gentle, who is pretended to have granted away the right of Electing the Pope, that had been acknowledged in *Charles* the Great, in the year 819. after that

that *Paschal I.* a *Roman*, had been chosen Pope against the Will of this Prince: But in the year 823. *Lothaire* coming to *Rome* to receive the Crown, put this Pope to purge himself by Oath, and slew many of the Nobility for setting him up against the Emperors Will; for which that See bore him no good will, but *Gregory IV.* in the year 833. finding *Pepin* his Son in Rebellion against him, and pretending to reconcile them, when he came into *Germany*, he took part with the Son against the Father, and Popelike, threatned to Excommunicate the Emperor if he did not resign the Empire to his Son; which Treachery of his, in the year 836. was severely revenged by *Lothaire* the Emperor, by taking many Places from him in *Italy*. In the year 839. the *Saracens* sorely distressed the Papacy, which necessitated the Pope to have recourse to the Emperor for Protection, and he had it: In this Invasion the *Saracens* wasted the Suburbs of *Rome*, as they did after this in the year 846. which occasion'd the Building of the Castle of *St. Angelo* by Pope *Sergius II.* The Empire being Translated from the *Franks* to the *Germans*, in the Person of *Arnulph* a natural Son of *Carloman*, against him *Formosus* Crowns *Guido* a Rival, in the year 891. and in the year 893. sendeth for *Arnulph* to come and free *Rome* from the oppressions of this *Guido*; *Arnulph* however comes into *Italy*, and in the year 906. took *Rome*. A Schism being about this time in the Church of *Rome*; there was little done by the Popes, till

Berengarius growing Potent in *Italy*, necessitated the Popes to seek to *Orso I.* who being Crown'd at *Rome*, in the year 962. a Council there held in the year 964. acknowledged the same Right in him that had been in *Charles* the Great. *Gregory VII.* on this account begins a quarrel with *Henry IV.* Emperor, and sets up Anti-Emperors and Excommunicates the Emperor in the year 1076. whereupon the Prince thus provoked, besieges *Rome* in the year 1081. took it in 1084. and burnt it, and soon after this Turbulent Pope died in Banishment in great Misery. In the year 1242. Pope *Gregory IX.* having Excommunicated *Frederick II.* Emperor, for refusing to give the See of *Sardinia* to *Rome*, and Proclaiming a Croisade against the Emperor, that Prince defeated the Army, and following his blow to *Ravenna*, *Siena*, and *Faenza* with divers of the Cardinals, reduced the See of *Rome* to a miserable condition; yet *Innocent IV.* instantly renews the Excommunication against the Emperor in the year 1242. whereupon arose the famous Factions of the *Guelphs* for the Pope, and the *Gibelines* for the Emperor, which made *Italy* extremely miserable for some Ages. During part of which times in the year 1305. Pope *Clement V.* removed the See to *Avignon* in *France*, where it continued to the year 1376. upon which arose Schism between the Popes of *Rome* and *Avignon*, which was not ended till the Council of *Constance*, begun in the year 1414. the year 1408. *Ladislaws* King of

Naples took *Rome*, and in the dust, and in the year 1526. *Charles VIII.* of *France*. In 1526. *Cardinal Colonna*, and in 1527. *Charles V.* took *Rome*; and *Philip II.* had certainly taken *Rome* had not complied with the Pope in 1557. And when made by the *Marquis de Cardenas* as Ambassador to *Military* a way, in the year 1687. he notwithstanding, is referred to, yet after all these calamities, this City is said to be fifteen Miles long, very Populous, and a Magnificent Building, as ancient as Modern. *Rome*, *Roma*, a small Kingdom of *Congo*, *Zaire*, twenty Leagues fall into the Ocean, there was some few years a French Colony. *Romechi*, the *Turkies* *reece*. *Romont*, *Rosnandus* *County* in the *Piedmont* or *Vaud*, which was the Duke of *Savoy*, but of the Canton of *Fre* *Le Romon*, the *Territory* of *Roan*, beyond the *mandy*. *Aranches*, *Aronches*, *Ar* *County* of *Lusitania*, now a strong Town in the *Extremadura*, between *of Cadix* and *Elva* *duques* from *Albuquerque* *st*. *Quercy*, a Town in

Naples took *Rome*, and laid its Walls in the dust, and in the year 1494. *Charles VIII.* of *France* took *Rome*. In 1526. *Cardinal Pompeius Colonna*, and in 1527. the Forces of *Charles V.* took and sacked *Rome*; and *Philip II.* besieged it, and had certainly taken it, if the Pope had not complied about the year 1557. And whether the Entry made by the Marquess of *Levadia* as Ambassador from *France* into Military way, in this present year 1687. be not worth the mentioning, is refer'd to the Reader, yet after all these Changes and calamities, this City at this day is said to be fifteen Miles in Circumference, very Populous, and full of Magnificent Buildings, as well as ancient as Modern.

Rome, *Roma*, a small Island in the Kingdom of *Congo*, in the River *Zaire*, twenty Leagues from the Mouth into the Ocean, in which there was some few years since a French Colony.

Romechi, the Turkish name of *Rome*.

Romont, *Rosundus Mons*, a small County in the Province of *Vaud*, which was under the Duke of *Savoy*, but is now a part of the Canton of *Freiburg*.

Le Romois, the Territory of the County of *Roan*, beyond the *Seyne* in *Normandy*.

Ranches, *Aronches*, *Arunci*, once a City of *Lusitania*, now a small strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura*, between the Rivers of *Caja* and *Elva*, three Leagues from *Albuquerque* to the West.

Rocquvaux, a Town in *Navarre*,

where the French received a great Defeat under *Charlemagne* in the year 792.

Ronciglione, *Roncilio*, a Town in *St. Peters Patrimony*, which is the Capital of a Territory of the same Name, and is seated upon the River *Fatiscus*, thirty Miles from *Rome*, and ten from *Viterbo*; it was heretofore under the Dukes of *Parma*, but is now under the Pope, and the Territory belonging to it is call'd *Lo Stato di Ronciglione*.

Ronda, *Arunda*, an Ancient City in *Spain*, call'd also *Ronda la Vieja*, in the Kingdom of *Granada* in the Borders of *Andalusia*, upon the River *Guadiaro*, not far from the *Goza* and the *Guadalquivir*, twelve Leagues from *Gibraltar* to the North, and thirteen from *Malaga* to the West; it has a Castle and is the Capital of a Territory, and in a thriving State. Long. 15. 00. Lat. 36. 10.

Reni, *Paphlagonia*, a Province in the lesser *Asia*.

Le Ros, the *Rhosne*.

Roschild, *Roschilda*, a City in the Island of *Zeland*, in the *Baltick Sea*, under the King of *Denmark*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Lunden*, and ennobled by the bones of the Kings of *Denmark* here buried, often mention'd also on the account of a Peace here concluded between the *Danes* and *Swedes* in the year 1658. It stands four German Miles from *Koppenbagen* to the West, and seventy five from *Kroonburg* to the South-East, this Bishoprick was Founded by *Sveno* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1012.

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Roscomen, Roscomenunh, a Town and County in the Province of *Conaught*. The County is bounded on the North by the *Cutlew Mountains*, dividing it from *Slego*, on the East by the River *Shanon*, dividing it from the Counties of *Letrim*, *Longford*, *West-meath*, and *Kings County*, on the South by *Kings County* and *Galloway*, and on the West by the River *Suck*, which parts it from *Galloway* and *Mayo*. It is of a considerable length, viz. sixty English Miles from North to South, but then it is not above nineteen where it is broadest; the Soil is level and extremely fruitful, so that this County abounds with Grass and Corn, produced by very little Husbandry. **Roscomen**, the Principal Town which gives Name to this County, stands upon the River *Sack*, towards the Western Border, but near the middle of the County, twelve Miles from *Athlone* to the North-West, and thirty three from *Galloway* to the North-East.

Rosas, Rhoda, once a City, now only a Castle, and a small Town in the County of *Roussillon* in *Catalonia* in *Spain*, which has a large Harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, and is very strongly and well fortified, yet it was taken by the *French*, in the year 1645. but restored by the *Pyrenean* treaty to *Spain*; it stands ten Spanish Leagues from *Perpignan* to the South. This Place was first fortified by *Charles V.* before which time it was only a Monastery, though in the time of the *Romans*, it had been one of the most

considerable Cities in *Spain*, and is supposed to have been built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Masters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken this Name.

Rosetto, Metelin, a City of *Egypt*, call'd by the *Turks* *Metelin*, by the *Italians* *Rosetto*, stands upon the Mediterranean Sea, upon that Branch of the Nile which was anciently called *Canopicum*, and is now one of the Principal Cities of that Kingdom. *Monsieur Thevenot*, who Travell'd from *Alexandria* to this Place, tells us it is sixty short Miles. This City, saith he, was anciently call'd *Canopus*, it lies five Miles from the River from the Sea, and next to *Cairo* one of the most famous Cities in *Egypt*, and is still increasing, it being a Place of great Traffick, and very pleasant, surrounded by lovely Gardens, full of well-built and tall Houses, and in which there is great plenty of Victuals very cheap, but the Months of *July* and *August* they have none but Cistern-water to Drink. Long. 60. 45. Lat. 31.

Rosveque a small Town in *Flanders*, famous for a Battle which *Charles V.* won against the *Rebellious Ganto-men*, of whom were slain forty thousand, and their General *Philip d'Armentières* was taken and Hanged.

Rosieme, Rosima, a City in *Poland*, which is the Capital of *Mogithia*, and stands upon the River *Dubissa* twelve Polish Miles from *Corona* to the North, and twenty seven from *Vilna* to the

West, this Place is very well Peopled. *Baudricius* saith it was once a *Roman* Colony.

Rosne, see *Rosne*, a small Town in *France*.

Ross, Rossia, a Kingdom in the North of *Scotland*, bounded on the North by the *Hebrides*, on the South by *Murray*, on the East by the *Gordon*, and on the West by the *Atlantic*. *Charles I.* was Earl of *Ross* in the Life of his Father.

Rossano, Roscian, a City in the hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, where the *Bishops* See and a Palace are built upon a Rock, and is surrounded on all sides by the Sea, and is situated on a steep scarce three Miles from the Bay of *Reggio*, fifteen Miles from the East, thirty five from the South-East, and from *Thurium* to the North. It being an old City, it is the *Bishops* See, and is a great and well Peopled Place, and is the birth place of *St. Basil* in the VII. Century.

Rosse, Rossa, a City in the Kingdom of *Mountstee* in *Ireland*, which is the *Bishops* See, and is situated under the Arch-Bishopric of *Cork*, which is a small Town; it stands upon a high Rock, at the Mouth of the River call'd *Fin*, thirty Miles from the South-West, and twenty two from *Kinsale*; the *Bishops* See is situated here, and was united to the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Year 1185. The Town being reduced to a Village.

Rosetto. See *Rosetto* in *Egypt*.

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West, this Place is little and ill Peopled. *Baudrand* writes *Rosense*.

Rosne, see *Rhofne*, a great River in *France*.

Ross, *Rossia*, a County in the North of *Scotland*, which is bounded on the North by *Navarina* and *Sutherland*, on the South by *Murray* and *Abria*, on the East by the *German*, and on the West by the *Irish* Sea; *Charles I.* was Earl of this County in the Life of his Father.

Rossano, *Roscianum*, a City in the hither *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is an Archbishops See and a Principality; it is built upon a Rock, and encompassed on all sides by Rocks, and is scarce three Miles from the shores of the Bay of *Taranto*, sixteen Miles from *Bisignano* to the East, thirty five from *Cosenza* to the South-East, and twelve from *Thurium* to the South, which is an old City, was formerly the Bishops See. This Place is great and well Peopled, and was the birth place of Pope *John VII.*

Rosse, *Rossa*, a City in the Province of *Mounster* in the County of *Cork*, which is a Bishops See, under the Arch-Bishop of *Cashel*; it stands upon the *British* Channel, at the Mouth of a small River call'd *Fin*, thirty Miles from *Cork* to the South-West, and twenty two from *Kinsale* to the West; the Bishops See in the year 1688. was united to that of *Cork*, the Town being reduced to a Village.

Rosetto. See *Rosetto*, a City in *Italy*.

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Roussillon, *Ruscinnensis Comitatus*, a County of *Catalonia*, call'd by the French *Roussillon*, by the Spaniards *Rossillon*; it is Bounded on the East by the *Mediterranean* Sea, on the North by *Languedoc*, on the West by *Cerretania*, and on the South by *Catalonia*: The Capital of it is *Perpignan*, and there are besides in it *Leucate*, *Villa Franca*, *Rodes*, *Elna*, and some other Places of note, it extending from East to West eighteen Spanish Leagues. This County was anciently a Part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, but annexed to *Spain* in the Times of the *Goths*, and had then Earls which were Sovereign Princes of it, and on the Death of *Gerrard* the last of them, it was under *Alphonfus II.* added to *Aragon*; by *James I.* annexed to the Kingdom of *Majorca*, and recovered back again to that Crown by *Pedro IV.* by King *John II.* sold to *Lewis XI.* of *France*, in the year 1462. and by *Charles VIII.* of *France*, return'd back freely to *Ferdinando*, on condition he should not obstruct his Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the year 1493. and it continued under that Crown till the year 1659. and then *Lewis XIII.* retook it by his Arms, and had the possession Confirm'd by the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

Rostock, *Rostocium*, *Laciburgum*, *Rhodopolis*, *Rosarium Urbs*, a City in the lower *Saxony* upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Dukedom of *Meckleburg* in *Germany*, which is a free Imperial City, and has an Harbour made by the River *Warna*, on which it stands eight Miles

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from *Wisemar* to the East, and eleven from *Seralfunde* to the West; it is under the Protection of the Dukes of *Meckleburg*, by whose Ancestors it was built about the year of Christ 329. and wall'd by another of them about the year 1160. Its Ancient Name was *Rothoch* or *Betzoch*, which signifies a *Miry Ground*. *Ericus* King of *Denmark* Conquered this Territory about the year 1286. *Christopher III.* his Successor in the year 1322. restored it to the Duke of *Meckleburg*. *Waldemar* IV. Granted this City and its Territory to *Albert* Duke of *Meckleburg*. in the year 1360. and *Albert* another Duke in the year 1416. Founded an University here, which was opened three years after. It is about five Miles in compass, and almost equal to *Lubeck*. A Sedition arising in this City, in the year 1573. against the Duke, he entred it in Arms, and treated the Senate with great severity. In the year 1629. this City was with the whole Dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, taken by the Imperialists, out of whose hands it was recovered by the *Swedes*, the sixteenth of *October* 1631. Long 34. 20. Lat. 54. 20.

Rostow, *Rostovia*, a great City in *Russia*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Cotorev*, twenty six Miles from the *Volga* to the South, and thirty four from *Mosco* to the West. The Dukes of this Province were next *Novograd* in the greatest Esteem of any in this Kingdom, till *John Basilovitz*, in

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the year 1565. totally extirpated this Family, and since that time it has been given to the second Son of the *Czars*.

Rotenburg, *Rotenburgum*, a City of *Franconia* in *Germany*, upon the River *Tauber*, nine German Miles from *Norimburg* to the West, and a little more from *Wurtzburg* to the South. It was made a Free Imperial City by *Frederick I.* in the year 1163. There is another Town of the same Name, in *Schwaben* upon the *Neckar* one Mile from *Tubingen* to the West, which is under the Emperor.

Rotterdam, *Roterodamum*, a great, strong, rich, populous City, which is the Capital of the Province of *Schieland*, and one of the most celebrated Sea-ports in *Holland*. It stands on the North-side of the middle branch of the *Rhine*, four German Miles and an half from the Sea, and eight from *Amsterdam* to the South-West. *Trihemius* saith it was built in the year of Christ 89. by *Ratherius* the twentieth King of the *Franks*. *Erasmus* the great restorer of Learning was Born in this City, and they have taken care to preserve the memory of the Place by an Inscription set upon the House, and placed his Statue on the Bridge besides; this Statue which was erected in the year 1540. was very injuriously treated by the *Spaniards* in 1572. The greatest convenience of this Town is, that the Ships of great Burthen, are taken into the middle of many of the streets without difficulty, the Channel's being deep and large.

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Rota, *Ebora*, a
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tion'd by *Strabo*,
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Part of *Spain*.

Rotta, *Rutuba*,
in *Liguria* in *Italy*,
out of the *Apennine*
through the County
dividing it from the
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at *Vitimiglia*.

Rotwil, *Rubea villa*,
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This Place was small when the *Spaniards* were ejected, and therefore is not mention'd as to the time of its conjunction with the States.

Rother, a River which riseth in *Sussex*, and passing between it and *Kent*, falls into the *Britishe* Sea at *Rie*.

Rothsay, a Castle in an Island in *Dunbrieton Fyrth* or Bay on the West of *Scotland*, which has annexed to it the Title of a Dukedom, and belonged heretofore to the Prince or eldest Son of the King of *Scotland*. It is said the Royal Family of the *Steuarts* came at first from this Castle, which was their most Ancient Seat.

Rota, *Ebora*, a Castle in *Andalusia*, upon the Bay of *Cadix*, at the Mouth of the River *Quadalquivir*, three Leagues from *Cadix* to the North, which is mention'd by *Sirabo*, *Mela* and *Strabo*, as one of the Cities in that Part of *Spain*.

Rotta, *Rutuba*, a small River in *Liguria* in *Italy*, which riseth out of the *Apennine*, and flowing through the County of *Nizza*, and dividing it from the states of *Genoa*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea at *Vitimiglia*.

Rotawyl, *Rubea villa*, *Rotevilla*, a small but Imperial and Free City in *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Necker* under Mount *Abenow*, in which it stands three Leagues to the South, ten from *Brisach* to the East, and six from *Schafhouse* to the North. In this City *Conrad Duke of Schwaben*, in the year 1177. Instituted a Chamber of Justice for that whole Dutchy.

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It has its Name from *Rott* a Germanword, which signifies a Troop; it was built at first on the opposite side of the *Necker*, and removed to the place it now stands in, upon the account of frequent inundations. In the year 1643. it was taken by the *French*, but *Mon-sieur Guebrande* the *French* General died in the City soon after, of the Wounds he had received in the Siege, and by the Treaty of *Munster* it was restored to its former state, and is now united with the *Swiss Cantons* for its Preservation.

Roan. See *Roan*, the Capital City of *Normandy*.

Rovergue, *Rutenensis* Province, a Province in *France*, under the Generalite of *Gascony*, which is bounded on the South by *Languedoc*, on the East by *Givaudan*, on the North by *Auvergne*, and on the West by *Quercy*; the principal Town in it is *Ville Francho de Rovergue*.

Rovigo, *Rhodigium*, a small City in *Italy*, which was heretofore under the Dukes of *Ferrara*, but is now under the Republick of *Venice*, and is the residence of the Bishop of *Adria*, from which it stands twenty Miles to the West, and twenty five from *Ferrara* to the North, and the same distance from *Padoua* to the South. This is the Capital of *Novigno*, a small Province in *Lombardy*, which was anciently a Part of *Romandiola*, but in the year 1500. in the disorders of *Italy* was seized by the *Venetians*.

Roussillon. See *Roussillon*, a County of *Catalonia*.

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Borburg, *Marchenium* or *Marchidun*, a strong Castle both by its situation and Art, seated upon the *Twede*, where it receives the *Teife* almost twenty *English* Miles from *Berwick* to the West. *James II.* of *Scotland*, a Prince of Great Virtue and Goodness, was slain at the Siege of this Place by one of his own Cannon, which accidentally broke in the firing it against the Castle, in the year 1459. The next year the Castle was surrendered to the *Scots*, who intirely ruin'd it, in revenge of the Death of their Prince, so that it can scarce now be seen where it stood.

Royan, *Royanum*, a Town in *Scantonge*, at the Mouth of the *Garonne*, which was heretofore strongly fortified.

Rudolfswerd, *Rudolphi-verda*, a new and very strong City in the Borders of *Carniola*, upon the River *Gurk*, three Miles from the *Save* to the South, six from *Cell*, and five from *Carolstadt* to the West.

Ruffach, *Rubeacum*, a small City in the upper *Alsatia*, in the Territory of *Mundat*, upon the River *Rottback*, which was once an Imperial and Free City, but was taken by *Turene*, in the year 1675. after a great Defeat of the Imperialists, and is now under the Bishop of *Strasburg*; it is one of the Ancientest Towns in *Alsatia*, and was for the rare fertility of its soil, for five hundred years the seat of some of the *Roman* Nobility. *Conradus Pellicanus* was Born in this City. It stands three Miles from *Brisach* to the West, and two from *Mulhuse* to the North.

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Rugen, *Rugenlande*, *Rugia*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, upon the Coast of *Pomerania*, which has the Title of a Principality; it is about seven *German* Miles square, but then the Sea breaks in and covers a considerable part of the middle of it from the West, and almost divides it into several Islands, this was caused by an Outragious Tempest in the year 1309. and a part of this Island, at the same time which lay to the South-East, as far as the Isle of *Rügen* (then conjoynd with this) was torn away, and sunk so deep into the bottom of the Sea, that the greatest Ships that be may sail over it; yet what remains affords Corn and Cattle in great plenty. The best Town in it is *Bergen*, the others of note are *Sogart*, *Wick*, and *Bingst*, and this Island is able to Arm about seven thousand Men in case of necessity. About the year 1066, this Island was subject to *Wen-* then Son of *Godecalcok* King of the *Heruli*. *Christopher II.* King of *Denmark*, in the year 1322, subjected this Island to that Crown. *Wratislaw IV.* Duke of *Pomerania*, in the year 1325, becoming Heir of this Island, by the Death of *Wizlaus* the last Prince of it, drove out the *Danes* and became Master of it; after this the *Danes* regain'd the Possession of it, and *Erick* King of *Denmark* in the year 1438. resigned it the second time to the Duke of *Pomerania*, and under them it was in the year 1630. when *Gustavus Adolphus* began the *German* War with the Conquest of this Island. In the

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it *Rulla*, that is
Mountains, the *Ita*
rio, and the *Gree*
divides *Thrace*, an
City of *Apollonia*.

Rumelia, the pro
Greece or *Acbaia*,
Turks call it, unde
See *Greece*.

Rupel, *Rupera*, *Ru*
River in the *Dukedom*
made by the *Demer*
ma and *Neth*, which
Scheld at

Rupelmonde, *Ru*
Town and ancient C
ant, which has its

R U

year 1678. The *Danes* attempting to recover it out of the Hands of the *Swedes*, received at first a great overthrow, but in a second attempt in the same year, prevail'd and kept the Island till the Peace of *St. Germane*, in the year 1679. by which it was restored to the *Swedes* who now have it. The Christian Faith was first Preached in this Island, by the *Monks* of *Corby* in *Saxony*, in the year 875. and they built a Chappel here for the Service of God, which was after abused to the *Pagan* Idolatry, till *Waldemar* a *Dane*, about the year 1161. destroyed the Idol they Worshipped, and thereupon they became generally Christians.

Rugoso, Rubicon. See *Pisatello*, a River of *Italy*.

Rulla, Rhodope, one of the greatest and best known Mountains in *Thrace*, out of which the River *Hebrus* ariseth; it stretcheth from West to East, and is at this day little Inhabited; the *Turks* call it *Rulla*, that is the *Queen* of Mountains, the *Italians* *Argentario*, and the *Greeks* *Basilissa*; it divides *Thrace*, and ends at the City of *Apollonia*.

Rumelia, the present Name of *Greece* or *Achaia*, by which the *Turks* call it, under whom it is. See *Greece*.

Rupel, Ruper, Rupela, a small River in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, made by the *Demera, Dila, Senna* and *Neth*, which falls into the *Scheld* at

Rupelmonde, Rupelmunda, a Town and ancient Castle in *Brabant*, which has its Name from

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the last mention'd River, and stands between the *Scheld* and *Rupel*, two Miles from *Antwerp* to the South. *Mercator* the great Geographer was Born in this Town, in the year 1512.

Ruremond, Ruremund. See *Roermond*, a City of *Guelderland*.

Rusi, Ursa, a River in *Switzerland*, which ariseth from the *Alpes* and *Mount St. Godard*, and running North-ward by *Altorff*, and the Lake of *Lucern*, and watering the City of *Lucern*, and being improved by some smaller Rivers, it finally buries it self in *Aa*.

Russe, Rusina, a River of the Ducal *Prussia*, which has been call'd *Chronus*; it ariseth in *Lithuania*, where it is call'd *Ptesmen*, and entertaining the *Sezara* and *Vilia*; it watereth the Southern Parts of *Samogitia*, after which it takes the Name of *Russe*, and at last it ends in the Bay of *Memel* by five out-lets, having watered *Grodno* and *Kowna* two considerable Cities of *Poland* in his Progress.

Russia, a vast Country in the North-East Part of *Europe*, which is call'd by the Inhabitants *Rus*, by the *Germans* *Russlandt*, by the *English* *Russia* and *Muscovy*, by the *Poles* *Rossia* and *Rus-senlandt*, and by the *Turks* *Rusa*; by the Ancients it was known by no other Name than that of *Sarmatia Europaea*: It is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East it is separated from the *Asiatick* *Tartars*, by the Rivers of *Obb* and *Faickz*, on the South it is divided from the *Crim Tartars* by the *Tanais* Minor, or

the *Dniester* as it is now call'd; and on the West the *Nieper* and *Narva* divide it from *Poland*. Its length from North to South is three hundred and eighty *German Miles*, and its breadth from East to West is three hundred of the same Miles, so that it is by far the greatest Kingdom in Christendom, if it were equally *Civiliz'd*, *Fertile*, and *Peopld* as it is not. For the dispatch of business and the Management of Affairs, it is divided into forty Provinces, the Names of which, and of about thirty three Cities, which are to be found in it, would take more room than this small Work will allow me. This Nation in the year 861. made an Invasion into *Greece*, and besieged *Michael* the Emperor in *Constantinople*, but could not take the City, but the Captives they carried home with them, made them partakers of a greater blessing, by teaching them the Christian Religion; which was after this in the year 866. promoted by *Basilus* the Emperor. In 944. they made a second attempt upon *Constantinople*, which miscarried also, but in the year 980. *Volodimir* Duke of *Russia*, Marrying *Anna* Daughter to *Basilus* Emperor of *Greece*, embraced the Christian Religion, and settled it intirely in this Country; from whence it comes to pass, that they embrace the Tenets, Rites, and Ceremonies of the *Greek Church*, and have the utmost Aversion for the *Latin Church* and Service. About the year 1058. *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* Conquered *Russia*, which was reduced

to obedience after a Revolt by another *Boleslaus* in the year 1123. In after-times they had frequent Wars with the *Poles*, who prevail'd so far as about the year 1342. they intirely Conquered the red *Russia*, the Nobility of which, in the year 1434. were received into the same state with the Nobility of *Poland*; allowing them at the same time the Exercise of the *Greek Religion*, which they from their first conversion to this day follow, by which they are as well by Interest as Conquest united to that Crown, and are never to be separated from it, but by another Conquest. About the year 1205. the black *Russia* now call'd *Muscovy*, was Invaded by *Batton* Son of *Changus* King of the *Tartars*, who live to the North-East of this Country; and they oppressed this Nation for many Ages, and so harass'd them, that no account can be given of the times, when the Reigns of their Princes began or ended. *John* the eleventh of these Princes, was the first who began to enfranchise these Countries from the Servitude of the *Tartars*, which they had so long groaned under; and *John Basilovits* the fourth of this Race, who began his Reign very young, in the year 1540. ended it by the Conquest of the *Tartars*, and all the petty Princes, which had till then reigned in several parts of this Empire. This was the cruellest Tyrant that any age has produced, and died as wretchedly as he lived, in the year 1584. *Fedor Juanovits* his Son Succeeded him at the Age of twenty. two years, but

but he was a poor
there was another
Demetrius of
which had more
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him; caused *De*
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year 1612. one
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Kinliman, but far
Basilovits, was ch
dy of this Nati
Muscovy. This l
vast Empire, g
more Justice, Cler
and Piety than all
had used, and at l
Honour the twelfth
To him Succeed
Son; the two Prin
ing are of this Race
ed their Father s
since.

Red Russia, is a
the Crown of *Pol*
sometimes call'd the
and *Roxolania*; it li
wards the South, b
properly so call'd
This contains the
Russia properly so
Volhinia, *Belza*, *Br*
and the Territory o
is that Part of *Russ*
said before was *Con*
Poles, and by *Casin*
year 1342. united fo
land.

but he was a perfect natural fool ; there was another Brother call'd *Demetrius* of nine years of Age, which had more sense, but *Boris* who managed all things under him ; caused *Demetrius* the younger Brother to be Murthered ; and in the year 1597. *Fædor* dying suddenly without Children , *Boris* was Elected, and soon after depofed, in favour of a Counterfeit *Demetrius* brought in by the *Poles*, after which followed nothing but Calamities and Confusions, till in the year 1613. or as others fay in the year 1612. one *Michael Fedrovitz* , Son of *Fædor Nikitis* a Kinſman, but far removed, of *John Baſilovitz*, was choſen by the Body of this Nation Emperor of *Muscovy*. This Prince ſettled this vaſt Empire , govern'd it with more Juſtice, Clemency, Prudence and Piety than all his Predeceſſors had uſed, and at laſt died in great Honour the twelfth of *July* 1645. To him Succeeded *Alexius* his Son; the two Princes now Reigning are of this Race, and Succeeded their Father ſome few years ſince.

Red Ruſſia, is a Province under the Crown of *Poland*, which is ſometimes call'd the *Proper Ruſſia* and *Roxolania* ; it lies extended towards the South, between *Poland* properly ſo call'd and *Muscovy*. This contains the Palatinates of *Ruſſia* properly ſo call'd, *Podolia*, *Volhinia*, *Belza*, *Braſlaw*, *Kiovia*, and the Territory of *Chelm* ; this is that Part of *Ruſſia*, which as I ſaid before was Conquered by the *Poles*, and by *Casimir II.* in the year 1342. united for ever to *Poland*.

White Ruſſia, is a very conſiderable Province, under the Crown of *Poland*, and ſo call'd, becauſe it was of old a Part of *Muscovy* or *Ruſſia* ; it is divided into ſix *Palatinats*, which are *Novogrod*, *Mſciſlaw*, *Witebsko*, *Minſkie*, *Polockie*, and *Smoleſkie*, but then this laſt *Palatinat*, has been recovered in latter times by the *Ruſs*, and is not now under the *Poles*.

Ruſſia, properly ſo call'd, is a Province of *Poland* , and a part of *Red Ruſſia*, which has *Poland* on the Weſt, *Volhinia* and *Podolia* on the Eaſt, the Territories of *Culm* and *Belfia* on the North , and the *Carpathian Hills*, dividing it from *Hungary* and *Transylvania* to the South; and the Capital of it is *Lemburg*.

Ruſſian, *Ruſſianus Ager*, a ſmall Territory in the Province of *Bigorre* in *Aquitain* in *France*, near the River *Arronx* and *St. Severe*.

Butlandſhire, *Ruſlandia*, is the leaſt of all the Counties of *England*, and is bounded on the North by *Lincolnſhire* , on the Eaſt and South by *Northamptonſhire*, divided from it by the River *Weland*, and on the Weſt by *Leiceſterſhire* ; its greateſt length is from North to South, and that not full twelve Miles, from Eaſt to Weſt it is hardly nine, and its circumference is about forty *Engliſh* Miles. The Air is temperate, ſerene and healthful, the Soil rich, and fruitful, in Corn ; Woods, and Pleaſant Springs are plentiful enough , ſo that it wants nothing. This County was a part of the Lands poſſeſſed by the *Coritani*, before the *Roman* Conqueſt of

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Britain, and was Conquered by *P. Ostorius*, in the Reign of *Claudian* the Emperor. There are but forty eight Parishes, and two Market-Towns in this small County; *Okeham* being the Shire Town, and *Uppingham* the other. In the year 1390. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edmond Duke of York*: In the year 1326. *Richard*, second Brother of the said *Edward*: And in the year 1450. *Edmund Plantagenet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York*; all of them of the Royal Family, successively were Earls of this County. But in the year 1525. *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Roos of Hamlake*, *Tresbut*, and *Belvoir*, Descended by the Lady *Ann* his Mother, from the said *Richard*, Duke of *York*, was Created Earl of *Rutland*, by *Henry VIII.* whose Posterity enjoy this Honour to this day, *John* the twelfth of this Family, succeeding *John* his Father, in the year 1679.

Ruvo, Rubi, a City in the Province of *Bari*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bari*, and is a small, but spruce and populous City. It stands about seventeen Miles from *Bari* to the West.

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Saada, a City in the *Happy Arabia*, which perhaps of old was called *Sabatba*; it stands in the inland parts of that Country, three hundred Miles from *Aden* to the North. If it is *Sabatba* its Long. is 76. 00. Lat. 16. 56.

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Saal, Sala, a River in *Germany*, called by the *French*, *Salé*. It ariseth in *Franconia*, over against the *Nab* and the *Mayn*, and flowing through *Thuringia*, it watereth *Saalfeld* and *Jena*, then entering *Misnia*, and passing by *Naumburg*, *Mersburg*, and *Hall*, and being in this passage swelled by many smaller Rivers it falls at last into the *Elbe*, beneath *Bernburg*, in the Upper *Saxony*, four Miles from *Magdeburg* to the South.

Saan, Savaria, a River of *Stiria*.

Saare. See *Sare*, a River of *Lorain*.

Saba, supposed to be the same with *Meroë* in *Aethiopia*.

Sabaro, Sybaris, a River in *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; others call it *Cochile*, and say it falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, near *Morano*.

Sabaria, a Town in *Hungary*, which was the native place of *St. Martin of Tours*. It is not certainly known where it is, some conjecturing it to be one place, and some another.

Sabionetta, Sabuloneta, a strong Town in *Lombardy*, which has a strong Castle Garrisoned by *Spaniards*. It is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom, belonging heretofore to the *Caraffa's*, and now to the *Gusman's*, a Spanish Family, and it lies between the Dukedom of *Mantoua* to the East, and the Territory of *Cremona* to the West, twenty five Miles East of *Cremona*, and fifteen North of *Parma*.

Sablé, Sabolium, a small City in the Province of *Maine*, upon the

the River *Sartre* Angers to the *Mans* to the South. *Sablestan*, a Province in *Persia*, toward the Mountains, between the North, and *Armenia* to the South, of which are *Nebeaet*.

Sacania, Lacia, a Southern Province containing that part of *Armenia* under the name of *Argia*, the *Misiera*.

Sacay, Sacaiia, a small Town in the South Shoar of *Siberia*.

Sacca, Stacca, a small Town of the Ancients *Tyria*.

It stands at the foot of a mountain, and has twenty two Miles to the East, and forty to the West.

Chloerius, a small Town in *Armenia*, which is upheld and repaired by the *Saxons*.

Sachsen, Saxonia, a Province in *Germany*.

Sadodola, Edus, a small Town in *Italy*, now in *Armenia*, which falls into the *Arax*, which latter is by *Genoua*.

Saffay, Savus, a small Town in *Armenia*, which falls into the *Arax*, which latter is by *Genoua*.

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the River *Sarte*, ten Leagues from *Angers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South.

Sablestan, *Sablستان*, an inland Province in the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the East in the Mountains, between *Chorazan* to the North, and *Khermon*, or *Caramania* to the South. The Cities of which are *Zarans*, *Bost*, and *Nebesaer*.

Sacania, *Laconia*, the most Southern Province in the *Morea*, containing that part which was anciently under the *Lacedemonians*, and *Argia*, the Capital of which is *Misitra*.

Sacay, *Sacaia*, a City in *Japan*.
Sacca, *Stacca*, a City on the South Shoar of *Sicily*, in the Valley of *Mazara*, which was called by the Ancients *Therma Selinuntina*. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and has an Harbour, twenty two Miles from *Mazara* to the East, and forty from *Germy*. *Chroverius* saith it has an ancient Cattle, which is now carefully upheld and repaired.

Sachsen, *Saxonia*, a large Province in *Germany*.

Sadodela, *Edus*, a River of *Liguria* in *Italy*, now in the States of *Genova*, which falls into the *Po*, which latter falls into the *Sea* by *Genova*.

Saffay, *Savus*, a small River of *Italy*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, in the Kingdom of *Argier*, between *Aocharara* and *Metafus*.

Sagabria. See *Zagabria*, a City in *Hungary*.

Sagan, *Saganum*, a City in *Silesia*, in the Kingdom of *Bohe-*

mia, which is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, called by the *Germans*, *Zeigan*. It stands upon the *Bober*, where it receives the *Queiss*, seven German Miles from *Glogaw* to the West, and six from *Crossen* to the North, and it is now in the Hands of the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*, whose Predecessors in the year 1548. redeemed it out of the Hands of the Elector of *Saxony*, to whom it was Mortgaged, together with its Dukedom.

Sagriano, *Sagra*, a small River in the Farther *Calabria*.

Saguenay, a River, Town, and Province in *New France*.

Sabid, *Delta*, an Island made by the divided Branches of the *Nile*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, which is the best part of the *Lower Egypt*.

Saint, *Santo*, *Santa*, *Sainct*, Is a Word frequently put before the Names of Places, since Christianity prevailed in the World, the far greatest part of which Places, have been already taken in their proper places, without regarding that Word, which would otherwise have swelled this Letter S to too exorbitant a length; those that are omitted are as followeth.

St. Agatha di Gotti, *Agatha*, or *Fanum Sanctæ Agathæ*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Further Principate, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, nine Miles from *Telese* to the South, and fourteen from *Capua* and *Benevento*.

St. Amand, *Elno*, a Town in the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Confines

finies of *Hainault*, which is now in the Hands of the *French*, and was heretofore very strong, but is now dismantled. It stands upon the River *Scharpe*, which a little Lower falls into the *Schelde*, four Leagues from *Tournay* to the South, and three from *Valenciennes*. The Lands lying between the *Scarpe* and the *Schelde*, are from this place called the *Isle de St. Amand*, but its greatest glory is a Celebrated Monastery. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1667.

St. Andres, Lavantum, a City of *Germany*, in the Lower *Carinthia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands upon the River *Lavant*, or *Lavanthal*, which two Miles Lower falls into the *Drave*, from which it has its Latin Name; and it is under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. This City stands seven Miles from *Indenburgh*, and eleven from *Clagenfurt* to the East toward *Margurg*. The Bishoprick was Instituted by *Eberhard*, Bishop of *Salzburg*, in the year 1221. who reserved to himself and his Successors, the right of Electing, Investing, and Swearing the Bishops of it, and therefore they were not numbred amongst the Bishops of the Empire, nor had any Voice or Place in the Diet.

St. Angelo, Angelopolis, a City in the *Capitanato*, which is small, but strong, and stands five Miles from *Manfredonia*, and four from the *Adriatick Sea*.

St. Angelo de Lombardi, a small City in the Further Principato, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, from which

it stands eight Miles towards *Benevento*.

St. Angelo in vado, a small City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in the States of the Church, which was made a Bishops See in the year 1635. by Pope *Urban VIII*.

St. Antonin, a Town in *Vergerne* in *France*.

St. Aubin, Fanum Sancti Albini, a Town in *Bretagne* in *France*, five Leagues from *Rennes* to the North, and as many from the Borders of *Normandy* to the South upon the River *Covesnon*. The place was made famous to all Ages, by a Victory here obtained by *Lewis de Fremoville*, General for *Charles VIII*. King of *France*, against the Duke of *Bretagne* and his Confederates, in the year 1488.

St. Augustin, the most Eastern Cape of *Africa*.

St. Beome, a Town in *Provence* in *France*, where is the Grave of *St. Mary Magdalen*, whose body is said to be there yet preserved.

St. Borendon, an Island on the West of the *Canaries*, supposed to be unaccessible by reason of Clouds, which perpetually obscure its Coast.

St. Brien, Briocum, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, on its Northern Coast, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, but well fortified, and having a good Harbour on the *Brittish Sea*, two Miles from *Rennes* to the North West.

St. Christopher, one of the *ribbe Islands* on the Coast of *America* in North Lat. 17. 25. which

twenty five Miles from the *Plantain* and *English*, *Des* *French*, and *Sir* *English*, of this Island the year 1625. this by agreement, of the year 1629. *De* *Isle* had Orders *wards* to force the *French* out of the *any* of twenty for the *French* were for a time, but the *Storm*, by an *the French* returned here. *ing* constantly and *plied* from *Lona* *ter* condition; but *re* a long time to *ed* by their *Coun* *contributed* very *ing* them then to the *usage* of the *Span* *islands* are more in *French*; but their *counterbalance* the *islands*, and the *Engli* *of* which command *men*, and the other a *from Poince de Sa* *ent* differences betw *ons*, each of the *rd* upon the *Fronti* *ions*, which is rem *It* is one of the m *lands* in the *Worl* *the* midit into high *afford* upon the *al* Stages, which a *above* the other, *tions* enjoying the *prospect* of the *lov*

wards Be-
 five Miles in circuit. This
 land is Planted by *French*
 and *English*, *Desnambuck* for the
French, and *Sir Thomas Warner*
 for the *English*, taking Possession
 of this Island the same day, in the
 year 1625. this being done by mu-
 tual agreement, of the two Nations.
 In the year 1529. *Don Frederick de*
Medo, had Orders from the *Spa-*
niards to force the *English* and
French out of the Island, with a
 Army of twenty four great Ships.
 The *French* were forced to retire
 a time, but the *English* eluded
 the Storm, by an accomodation;
 and the *French* returning soon af-
 ter, refetled here. The *English*
 are constantly and plentifully
 supplied from *London*, are in the
 better condition; but the *French*
 are a long time too much neg-
 lected by their Countrymen, and
 contributed very much to the
 bringing them then to submit to the
 Yulage of the *Spaniards*. The
English are more in number than
 the *French*; but then the *French*
 counterballance this have four
 Gallies, and the *English* but two,
 of which commands the great
 one, and the other a Descent not
 from *Pointe de Sable*: and to
 the great differences between the two
 Nations, each of them have a
 Garrison upon the Frontiers of their
 Possessions, which is renewed every
 year. It is one of the most delight-
 ful Islands in the World, swelling
 up in the midst into high Mountains,
 which afford upon the Descents
 several Stages, which are Planted
 above the other, the higher
 Stations enjoying the pleasure
 of the prospect of the lower, which

are all made more lovely by rows
 of Trees always Green, and fair
 Houses covered with glazed Slate.
 The Soil is light and sandy, and is
 apt to produce all sorts of Fruits,
 as Sugar, Tabacco, Cotton, and
 Ginger, and the like, and wants
 not Springs, and some hot Waters
 fit for Natural Baths. This Island
 was discovered by *Christopher Co-*
lumbus, the finder out of the New
 World, and called by this Name to
 preserve the memory of his own
 Christian Name. The *English* in
 this Island have so increased, that
 they have sent Colonies from thence
 to *Barbuda*, *Monserrat*, *Antego*,
 and *Barbadoes*. The *French* have
 built a Town of good bigness, cal-
 led *le Basse-Terre*, the Houses of
 which are Brick, Free-Stone, and
 Timber, which is well inhabited
 by Tradesmen and Merchants.

St. Claude, *Fanum Sti. Claudii*,
 a Town in the *Franche Compté*,
 in the Borders of *la Bresse*, which
 was formerly called *St. Oyen de*
Foux; it has a very Celebrated
 Monastery, and stands five Leagues
 from *Geneva* to the West, and
 three from the *Rhose*, and from
 this Town the Mountain de *Foux*,
 is sometime called *St. Claude*.

St. Clou, *Fanum Sancti Clodo-*
aldi, a remarkable Town on the
Seyne, over which it has a Stone-
 Bridge, and a magnificent Palace
 belonging to the Dukes of *Orle-*
ance. It stands upon an Hill two
 Leagues below *Paris* to the West.
Henry III. King of *France*, died
 in this Town in the year 1589. of
 the Wounds he had received from
 a Monk. This place has lately been
 honoured with the Title of a

Duke.

S A

Dukedom, which is annexed to the Bishoprick of *Paris*.

St. Croce, Stauropolis, an inland City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which is an Archbishops See, who has a very large Jurisdiction, there being under him twenty seven Suffragan Bishops.

Sancta Cruz, a small but strong City in the Kingdom of *Susa*, upon the *Atlantic* Ocean, built by the *Portuguese* in 1536. but since that taken by the King of *Susa*, under whom it is.

Sancta Cruz de la Sierra, a small City in the Kingdom of *Peru*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*, from which it stands an hundred *Spanish* Leagues to the East.

St. Dizier, a strong City in *Champagne* in *France*, upon the River *Marne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *le Barr*, six Leagues from *Barr le Duc* to the North-East, and forty two from *Paris* to the East. This Town was besieged and taken by *Charles V.* in the year 1544. and after restored to *France* by the Peace of *Crespy*.

St. Fe, Fanum Sanctæ Fidei, a Town in *Granada*, upon the River *Xeris*, built by King *Ferdinando*, in the year 1491. in a Plain, two Leagues from *Granada* to the West.

St. Fé, a City in South *America* in *Paragua*, in the Province of *la Plata*, two hundred and forty Miles from the City of *Buenos Ayres* to the North.

St. Fe de Bogota, a City of South *America*, in the Kingdom of New *Granada*, the Capital of which it is, and an Archbishops See.

S A

It stands upon the River *Pati*, by the Lake *Guaravita*, at the foot of a Mountain called *Bogota* (from which it has its Name) at a vast distance from the Sea every way.

St. Flour, Floripolis, Fanum Sancti Flori, a City in the Upper *Auvergne*, built on an high Hill, commonly called *la Planese*, an Archbishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, ever since the year 1317. upon the River *Ladon*, twenty Leagues from *Clermont* to the South, and eight from *le Puy* to the West.

St. For, a Town in *Aquitaine*, upon the River *Dordogne*, in the Province of *Agenois*, in the Border of *Perigore*, four Leagues from *Bergerac* to the West.

St. Gall, Fanum Sancti Galli, a Town in *Switzerland*, which has a famous Abbey, the Abbot of which is a Prince of the Empire. It stands in the Territory of *Turgovis* and is one of the principal Cities, one Mile from the Lake of *Constance*, and four from *Lucerne* to the West. And it was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt.

St. Georgio de Mina, Arx Sancti Georgii, a Castle on the Coast of *Guinee* in *Africa*, which has a Town built by the *Portuguese* in the year 1481, and a large and commodious Port or Haven, which within few years past was taken by the *Dutch*.

St. Germain en Laye, Fanum Sancti Germani in *Laya*, a Town and Castle in the Isle of *France*, seated upon an Hill by the *Seine*, which has two magnificent Palaces.

S

ne New, and the King, to which the King frequently retired.

from *Paris* to the King of *France*, in the year 1518.

1550. *Lewis XIV.* (France) in 1638.

amous for a Peace in the year 1679. between France and Spain.

of *France* and *Spain*, Elector of *Brandenburg*.

St. Germain Laye, a City in *Auvergne*, in the *Tricastin*.

two Leagues from *Montauban* to *Clermont* to the North-East.

the same from *Strasbourg* to the North-East.

St. Gervais, St. Gomer, a Town in the County of *Cornwall*.

the Borders of the Dukedom of *Brittany*, four Miles from *Paris* to the South, which is the Landgrave of *Hesse*.

St. Gothard, Adula, a Town in the part of the *Alps* in *Switzerland* and near *Milan*. The *Franco* Godard.

St. Hubert, a City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*.

St. Jago de Compostella, an Archbishops See in *Gallicia* in *Spain*.

St. Jago de Chili, a City in South *America*, which was built by the *Dutch*.

the River *Maipo*, two Leagues from the *South* of a Bishops See.

Archbishop of *la Plata*.

ver *Pari*, to the New, and the other Ancient, to which the Kings of *France* have frequently retired. It is four Leagues from *Paris* to the West. *Henry II.* King of *France*, was born here in the year 1518. *Charles IX.* in 1550. *Lewis XIV.* (now King of *France*) in 1638. And no less famous for a Peace made here in the year 1679. between the Kings of *France* and *Sweden*, and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*.

St. Germain Lembrun, a small City in *Auvergne*, near the River *Alhier*, in the Tract de *Lembrun*, two Leagues from *Issoire*, and eight from *Clermont* to the South, and the same from *St. Flour* to the North-East.

St. Gower, St. Gower, Fanum Sancti Gauri, a Town upon the Rhine, in the County of *Carzenellobogen*, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Brier*, four Miles above *Coblentz* to the South, which belongs to the Landgrave of *Hassia Rhine-land*.

St. Gotbard, Adula, the highest part of the *Alpes*, between the *Switzers* and the Dukedom of *Milan*. The *French* call it *Godard*.

St. Hubert, a City and Bishoprick in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*.

St. Fago de Compostella. See *Compostella*, an Archiepiscopal City in *Gallicia* in *Spain*.

St. Fago de Chili, Fanum Sancti Fagobi, a City in South America, which was built by the *Spaniards*, on the River *Maipus*, fifteen Leagues from the South Sea, and made a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *la Plata*.

St. Fago, a City of *Africa*, in an Island of the same Name, well fortified, and made a Bishops See by the *Portuguese*, under whom it is; yet was it taken and plundered by *Sir Francis Drake*, in the year 1585. This is one of the Islands of *Cape Verde*.

St. Fago, a City on the South Shoar of the Isle of *Cuba*, which has a safe Port, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*.

St. Fago del Estero, the Capital City of *Tucumania*, a Country in South America, seated upon the River *Estro*, an hundred and seventy Leagues from *Potosi*, which is a Bishops See, and under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*.

St. Fago de Guatimala, a City of New Spain in North America, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Mexico*.

St. Jean de Angely, Angeracum, a Celebrated Town in *Saintonge* in France, upon the River *Boutonne*, two Leagues from the Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. It was heretofore very strongly fortified, but *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it, after he had by force of Arms, and a Siege, taken it from the *Hugonots*.

St. Jean de Luz, Fanum Sancti Johannis Luisii, or *Luisium*, a Town of *Aquitain* in France, with a Port upon the Ocean, two Miles from the Borders of *Spain*. *Lewis XIV.* now King of France, was Married in this Town in the year 1660.

St. Jean d' Angeli, a Town in *Saintonge*, upon the River *Boutonne*, two Leagues from the Borders

Borders of *Poitou*, and seven from *Saintes* to the North. This was a Town of great Strength and Note, till *Lewis XIII.* dismantled it.

St. Jean de Leon, a Town in *Burgundy* upon the *Soane*.

St. Jean de Maurienne, *Fanum Sancti Johannis Mauriensis*, a very considerable, but unwalled, open City in *Savoy*, upon the River *Arco*, in the Valley of *Maurienne*, three Leagues from the Borders of the *Dauphiné* to the South, and ten from *Grenoble* to the East. This is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Visenne*.

St. Jean Pie de Port, a very strong Town in the Lower *Navarr*, in the Mountains upon the River *Nive*, which falls into the *Adoure*, eight Leagues from *Baïonne* to the South. This Town is yet in the Hands of the King of *France*, as King of *Navarr*.

St. Johns Point, *Isammium*, one of the most Eastern Points of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*, in the County of *Downe*.

St. Johnston, *Fanum Sancti Johannis*, the same with *Perth*, a City in *Scotland*.

St. Juan de Puerto Rico, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Portu divite*, a City of *North America*, in an Island of the same Name, in the North Sea. It stands on the North side of the Island, and has a safe Port and Cattle, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Domingo*. It was taken by the *English* in the year 1599. and being Plundered, was again left to the *Spaniards*.

St. Juan de Ulva, *Fanum Sancti Johannis de Ulva*, a Triangular Fort in a small Island in the North Sea, on the Coast of *New Spain*, over against the Port of *Vera Cruz*, and erected by the *Spaniards* for its security and defence. It stands eighty Miles from *Mexico* to the East. *Vera Cruz* was at first called by this Name, but the *Spaniards* changed its Name of latter years.

St. Leo, *Leopolis*, *Mons Fortranus*, *Fanum Sancti Leonis*, a City of *Italy*, in the States of the Church, in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Urbino*. The place is small, and built on a high Hill, in the Borders of *Romandiola* and *Tuscany*, near the River *Rimini*, fifteen Miles from *Sarsina* to the East, and five from *St. Martino* to the West, and is a very strong Town.

St. Leonhart, a Town in the Lower *Carinthia*, in the Valley of *Lavantthal*, near the River *Lavan*, in the Borders of *Stiria*, two Miles from *St. André*, a City of *Carinthia*. This Town is under the Bishop of *Bamberg*.

St. Licer, *Licerium*, *Conferanum*, a small City in *Aquitaine*, *France*, which is the Capital of *Conferans*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Auxois*. It stands five Leagues from *St. Bertrand*, and seven from *Pamiers*.

St. Lucar de Barameda, *Fanum Sancti Lucae Luciferi*, a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, called by the *French*, *St. Lurques*. It has three Castles, and a large and safe Port at the Mouth of the River *Gualquivir*.

Gualquivir, upon the *Strait*.

St. Malo, *Maclovio*, a City of *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Paris*. It is a small Island, very little removed from the Continent, to which it is by a Bridge. It grew famous of *Alerba*, a Circuit is not great. It is peopled, Rich, Strong, and one of the goodnes much frequented.

St. Marco, *Argemini*, *Sancti Marci*, a small Kingdom of *Naples*, in *Calabria*, which is under the Archbishop of *Canusin*, but exempt from the Pope's Jurisdiction. It stands ten Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canusin*.

St. Maria de Finis, a small, desolate, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canusin*. It is thirty Miles from the Coast of *Terra d'Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Italy*.

St. Agrippina, a small, desolate, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canusin*. It is thirty Miles from the Coast of *Terra d'Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Italy*. It is thirty Miles from the Coast of *Terra d'Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Italy*. It is thirty Miles from the Coast of *Terra d'Otranto*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Italy*.

Malquoir, upon the *Atlantick Ocean*.

St. Malo, Maclovipolis, Alesha *Maclovie*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, seated in a small Island, which is but very little removed from the Continent, to which it is joyned by a Bridge. It grew up out of the ruins of *Alesha*, and though its circuit is not great, yet it is well

peopled, Rich, Strong, and by reason of the goodness of the haven much frequented. It stands four Leagues from *Dole* to the South-West, and fourteen from *Genes* to the North.

St. Marco, Argentanum, Fanum Sancti Marci, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cosenza*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands ten Miles from the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, and sixteen from *Venza* to the North.

Sancta Maria, Pandataria, an Island in the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, upon the Coast of *Terra di Lavoro*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, thirty Miles from *Puteoli*. It is small, desolate, and uncultivated. *Agrippina*, the Mother of *Caligula* the Roman Emperor, was banished into this wretched place, *Tiberius* the Emperor, according to the Roman Custom.

St. Maria de Finis terre, Artaxum, a Promontory in *Gallicia* *Spain*, which the most is Northern Cape of *Spain*, called by the *Spaniards*, *El Cabo de Finis*, by the *French*, *le Cap de Fine*. It has the Name of *St. Ma-*

ry also from a near Town, which stands ten Leagues from *Compostella* to the West.

St. Marino, Marinum, Mons Titanus, Fanum Sancte Marie, a City in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, in *Romandsiola*, scarce four Leagues from the River *Rimini*, twenty two from *Pesaro* to the West, and five from *St. Leo* to the South-East, which is the Capital of a small Republick of the same Name.

Sancta Maræ, Fanum Sancte Marthe, a City in the *Terra Firma*, a Province of *South America*, on the Shoar of the North Sea, which has an Haven, and a Castle in the Hands of the *Spaniards*; it is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *St. Fé*, and has been taken and Plundered both by the *English* and *Hollanders*, and is therefore not much peopled.

Sancta Maura, Leucadia, Nevrismum, an Island in the *Ionian Sea*, on the Coast of *Epirus*, to which it is joyned by a Timber Bridge. It has a City of the same Name, which is very strong, and is seated on the East side of the Island, in the middle of the Channel, where it is a League over. This Town is a mere Nest of Pirats, which though they live in the *Turkish* Territories, are yet by their own Malters persecuted for this infamous Trade; the *Bassa* of the *Mores* making a Voyage thither to burn their Gallioits, as *Mr. Woeler* acquaints us. There belongs to this place an Aquaduct, which now serves instead of a Bridge to those that go on Foot to this place, though it is not at the top above a yard broad, and about a Mile

Mile long, and so very high, that if two should meet upon it their lives would be endangered, there being no Stairs, and scarce room to pass. This City has about six thousand Inhabitants, *Greeks, Christians, and Jews*. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Leptis*. The Island was under the State of *Venice* till *Mahomet II.* took it from them. It is fruitful in Corn, Oranges, Limons, and Almonds, and its Pasturage is very good, and though it is about forty Miles in compass, yet has it not above thirty poor Villages Inhabited by *Greeks*, who Till the Ground, and Fish. So that the Bishop has apparently a small Revenue.

St. Menebould, *Fanum Sancti Menebildis*, a Town in *Champagne*, in the Territory of *Argonne*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Aisne*, nine Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, and the same distance from *Virdun*; it has a strong Castle built on a Hill, yet it has been taken twice within the compass of a few years.

St. Michael, the chief Town in *Barbadoes*, seated at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the South part of the Island, which has an Harbour able to secure five hundred Vessels at once. The Town is long, containing several Streets, and beautified by many well-built Houses. It is also very Populous, being the Seat of the Governor, or his Deputy, and of the Courts of Justice for the whole Island, and the Scale of their Trade, where most of the Merchants, and Factors belonging to the Island, have

their Houses, and Store-Houses from whence also the Inhabitants are supplied with the *English* Commodities, by way of exchange; is the Town liable to be floated by the Spring Tides, and by that made unhealthful also: for its defence it has two strong Forts, and a Platform in the middle, which command the Road, and are stored with Cannon.

Mount *St. Michel*, a Town upon a Rock in the Sea, between *Bretagne* and *Normandy*, whence came the first Institution of the Knights of the Order of *St. Michael*. It belongs to *Normandy*, and is seated at the Mouth of the *River*; at a low Water it may be approached by Land; besides its Castle, it has also an Abbey, and a Church built by *Aubert*, Bishop of *Auranches*, in the year 1000, in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of *France*. This Town stands six Leagues from *Auranches* to the West, and the same distance from *St. Malo* to the East.

St. Miguel, *Fanum Sancti Michaelis*, a City of South America, in the Kingdom of *Peru*, and the seat of the *Quisoa*, seated in the Valley of *Piura*, twelve Leagues from the South Sea, which was the first Colony the *Spaniards* settled in this Province. There is a Town of the same Name in New Spain, in the Province of *Guatemala*, at the Mouth of the River *San Pedro*, sixty Miles from *Guatemala* to the East. Another in New Granada, a Fourth called *St. Miguel del Estero*, the Capital of *Tucumania*, twenty eight Leagues from *San Jago del Estero*, which

is a Bishops See, the Bishop of *la Plata*. *St. Nibel*, a Town upon the *Maes*, between *Bar*, between *Verdun* to the East. *St. Miniato*, a Town in *Turonis*, a City upon the Dukedom of *Verdun*, upon an Hill by the River *Meuse*, between *Florence* and *Venice*. *St. Nicaise*, a Town in the West of *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Florence*. *St. Morris*, a Town in the West of *France*, under the Archbishop of *Vallesia*. *St. Nicolas*, *Fanum Sancti Nicolai*, a pleasant Town in *Lorain*, twelve Leagues from *Nancy* to the East, dedicated to the Honour of *St. Nicolas*, Bishop of *Misene*. Another Town of the same Name in *Flanders*, twelve Leagues from *Antwerp* towards the North, which it stands five Miles from. *St. Nicolas*, a City in the North of the White Sea, upon the Eastern Shoar of the *Arctic*, over against *Archangel*, which it stands ten Leagues from the North-West, and is a considerable City. The White Sea is from the Bay of *St. Nicolas*. *St. Omers*, *Audomar*, a Town in *Artois*, which is called the Abbey of *St. Omers*, stands upon the River *Scheldt*, beneath *Graveling*. *St. Nicaise*, a Town in the *British* Sea, eight Leagues from the East, towards the North, which is called the South-

ore-Ho is a Bishops See, under the Arch-
Inhabit bishop of *la Plata*.

English City in *Lorain*,
change; upon the *Maes*, in the Dukedom
of *Bar*, between *Toul* to the South,
and *Verdun* to the North.

St. *Miniato al Tedesco*, *Minia-*
um *Toutonis*, a City of *Hetruria*,
in the Dukedom of *Florence*, built
upon an Hill by the River *Arno*,
between *Florence* to the East, and
Livorno to the West, twenty Miles
from either, which was heretofore
Bishops See, under the Archbishop
of *Florence*.

St. *Morris*, a Town in the Coun-
ty of *Vallesia*.

St. *Nicolas*, *Fanum Sancti Nico-*
las, a pleasant Town upon the *Me-*
use in *Lorain*, two Leagues a-
bove *Nancy* to the South, much
dedicated to the Honor of St. *Ni-*
colas Bishop of *Mirensis*. There
is another Town of the same
name in *Flanders*, three Miles
from *Antwerp* toward *Gant*, from
which it stands five Miles.

St. *Nicolas*, a City of *Moscovy*,
on the White Sea, on the
Eastern Shoar of the River *Dwi-*
na, over against *Archangel*, from
which it stands ten German Miles
to the North-West, and is a place
of considerable a Trade, that
the White Sea is from it frequently
called the Bay of St. *Nicolas*.

St. *Omers*, *Audomarensis Urbis*,
a City in *Artois*, which was her-
etofore called the Abbey of *Sithien*,
stands upon the River *Aa*,
which beneath *Gravelin* falls into
the *British* Sea, eight Miles from
Gravelin to the East, three from
Arras to the North, six from
Ypres to the South-East, and

five from *Gravelin* to the East.
It has this Name from *Audomarus*,
a Holy Bishop, who died here in
the year 695. It was made a Bi-
shops See, under the Archbishop of
Cambray, in the year 1559. in the
stead of *Terouanne*, a ruined City,
which stands three Miles from it to
the North. *Fulco* Abbot of St. *Bar-*
tin began to Wall this place, and
Baldwin II. Earl of *Flanders*,
perfected that Work in the year
902. There was a Council held
here in 1099. under *Robert* the
Younger, Earl of *Flanders*. About
the year 1596. *Philip* II. King of
Spain, Founded here a College for
English Jesuits, to which he gave a
good Annuity, since which that
House has purchased *Watton* Clois-
ter, a pleasant place, belonging
before to the *Benedictines*, and
seated two Leagues from St. *O-*
mers, which is worth five hundred
pounds a year. In the year 1639.
the *French* besieged this place with-
out any good success. But in the
year 1677. the *Spanish* Forces be-
ing much weakned they took it,
and by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* it
was yielded to them. Long 23.22.
Lat. 50.47.

St. *Papoul*, *Fanum Papuli*, a
small City in *Languedoc*, which is
a Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of *Tolose*, five Leagues from
Carcaffone to the South-West, and
nine from *Toulouse*.

St. *Paul de Leon*. See *Leon*,
or *Leondoul*, a City of *Bretagne*.

St. *Paul de Trois Chasteaux*,
Augusta Tricastinorum, an ancient
City, ascribed by *Pliny* to *Gallia*
Narbonensis, now in the *Dauphiné*,
and a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop

bishop of *Arles*. It is a flourishing Town built upon an advanced Cliff, one Mile from the *Rhofne*, four from *Montelimart* to the South, and from *Oranges* to the North.

St. Pierre le Moutier, *Monasterium Sancti Petri*, a Town in the Province of *Nivernois*, in which the Law-Courts of that Province are fixed. It stands between *Newers* to the North, and *Moulins* to the South seven Leagues from either.

St. Pons de Tomiers, *Tomeria* or *Pontopolis*, a City of *Languedoc*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, from whence it stands eight Leagues to the North, and a little more from *Alby* to the North-West. It is a small City, seated amongst the Mountains, not much Peopled, and was honoured with this Bishops See by Pope *John XXII*.

St. Quentin, *Augusta Nova Veromanduorum*, *Quinctinopolis*, *Samarobrina*, a City of *Picardy* upon the River *Somme* (or rather between it and the *Oyse*) which sprung out of a Roman Town call'd *Augusta Nova*, &c. two Miles from this place. It stands six Leagues from *Peronne* to the North-East, and seven from *Cambray* to the South. This City was taken by the *Spaniards*, in the year 1557. after a great defeat of the *French* Forces, and was restored by the Treaty of *Cambray*, in the year 1559. The *French* sometimes write it *St. Quentin*.

St. Salvador, *Soteropolis*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Congo* in *Africa*, seated one hundred

and forty Miles to the East from the Ocean, and sixty from the River *Zaire* to the South. The Inhabitants call it *Banza*, but the devout *Portuguese* gave it this Name.

St. Salvador, *Soteropolis*, A City in South America, which is the Capital of *Brasil* an Archbishop See, the seat of the *Vice-roy*, and of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom. It stands on the Eastern Shoar of *Brasil*, and has a capacious Harbour on the Ocean, is strongly Fortified, and defended besides by three Forts, yet the *Hollanders* took this City in the year 1624. but the year following, the *Portuguese* recovered it, and are at this day in the Possession of it; the Archbishops See was erected in the year 1676. by Pope *Innocent XI*.

San Salvador, a small City in North America, in the Province of *Guatimala*, which is call'd by the Natives *Cuzcatlan*. It stands forty Miles from *St. Jago* to the North-East, by a small Lake.

St. Sebastian, *Fanum Sancti Sebastiani*, a City of great strength seated at the foot of an Hill, on the Shoars of the Ocean, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, in the Province of *Guipuscoa* in *Spain*, not above three Leagues from the Borders of *Gallicia* to the West, and twelve from *Bayonne* to the West, and the same distance from *Pampelona* to the North.

St. Sebastian, a City in *Brasil* in America, which is a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Salvador*, and the Capital of a Province; it has also a large Haven

cured by two Hands of the *St. Sever* of *France*, of *Gafcoig*, and stands up six Miles beneath eight above twenty three the South.

San Severo, Kingdom of *Bishops* See, under of *Manfredonia* his Jurisdiction. *Capitanate* in a from the *Adriatic* South, and twenty *Fredonia* to the *Nick* was settled Henry XIII. it be populous City.

St. Severina, the further *Calabria* of *Naples*, and yet is an *Archbishop* stands upon a *river* *Neero*, ten *Adriatic* Sea, twelve and forty from *San Severino*, City in the *Margherita*, which is a Bishop See, the Archbishop small though of. In the year 54 the Roman Town the *Goths*; and in there was a Castle City stands, which degrees produced which in the year made a Bishop See V. It is built *tenza*, six League

cured by two Forts, and is in the Hands of the *Portuguese*.

St. Sever, *Severopolis*, a City of *France*, which is the Capital of *Gascoigne* properly so call'd, and stands upon the River *Adour*, six Miles beneath *Aire* to the West, eight above *Dax* to the East, and twenty three from *Bordeaux* to the South.

San Severo, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Manfredonia*, but exempt from his Jurisdiction. It stands in the *Capitanate* in a Plain, eleven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the South, and twenty four from *Manfredonia* to the West. This Bishoprick was settled here by Pope *Gregory XIII.* it being a flourishing populous City.

St. Severina, *Siberina*, a City in the further *Calabria* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is but small and yet is an Archbishops See. It stands upon a steep Rock by the River *Neeto*, ten Miles from the *Ionian* Sea, twelve from *Crotone*, and forty from *Cosenza*.

San Severino, *Septempeda*, a City in the *Marquisate* of *Anconiana*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Fermo*. It is small though of great Antiquity. In the year 543. *Septempeda* the Roman Town was burnt by the *Goths*; and in the year 1198. there was a Castle built where this City stands, which in time, and many degrees produced this City, which in the year 1598, was first made a Bishops See by Pope *Sixtus V.* It is built by the River *Tolenza*, six Leagues from *Tolera-*

tino to the West, and sixteen from *Macerata* to the South-West.

St. Thomas, *Melange*, a City of the hither East-Indies, call'd by the *Natives* *Maliapur*. It is a City of *Coromandel* on the Bay of *Bengala*, two hundred Miles from the Island of *Zeilan* or *Ceilan* to the North. This Town which has been a long time in the hands of the *Portuguese*, had the name of *St. Thomas* given it by them. In the year 1671. the *French* took this Town, but two years after they were forced to leave it, and the *Portuguese* recovered their Possession.

St. Thomas, is an Island of a considerable bigness in the *Atlantick* Ocean, being said to be thirty *Spanish* Leagues in compass, or one hundred and thirty *English* Miles round. It was found by the *Portuguese* the twenty third of *December*, being the day dedicated to *St. Thomas*, and therefore so call'd in the year 1403. When they thus found it, it was one continued Forest, and never before Inhabited by Men, but the *Portuguese* tamed those till then untouched Forests, and have since well Peopl'd it, though the *Negroes* live longer and thrive better than their Masters, some of which have lived here to an hundred and ten years of Age. The Air is excessive hot, so that no Wheat will come to any perfection, nor any stone fruit; but Sugar Canes thrive excessively, so that forty Ship Loads have been brought from thence in one year. In the midt of the Island there is a Mountain, which is always shadowed with Clouds, and covered

with Trees, which occasions those dews which nourish the Sugar-Canes in the hottest Seasons. The Principal City is call'd *Pavofan*, and makes about seven hundred *Portuguese* Families: This Island was taken by the *Hollanders* in 1599. and abandon'd again, and in 1641. But then the *Portuguese* having used all fair means to recover it the second time in vain, they entred it with their Swords, and by force of Arms recovered what was their just Right. This Island lies exactly under the Line in Long. 27. one hundred and eighty Miles from the Coast of *Africa*.

St. Trinidad de Buenos Ayres, *Fanum Sanctæ Trinitatis*, a City of South America, in the Province of *Paragua*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *La Plata*, the Seat of the Courts of Justice of *La Plata*, and a celebrated Sea-port, and Emporium seated on the South-side of the River of *Plate*, where it enters the Ocean. The *Spaniards* under whom it is have added *Buenos Ayres*, Good Air to its Name to shew its greatest Excellence.

St. Tropez, *Fanum Sancti Tropezis*, a small but very strong City or Province in *France*, which has a Sea-port or Haven upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, five Leagues from *Frejus* or *Fregiu* to the South, and twelve from *Toulon* to the East.

St. Truyen, or *St. Tron* as the *French* call it, *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige*, in the Borders of *Brabant*, which is the Capital of the

County of *Hasbain* or *Walpen-gow*, five German Miles from *Maeſtricht* to the West, and from *Leige* to the East. It was Wall'd but was dismantl'd in the year 1673.

St. Venant, *Fanum Sancti Venantis*, a Town in *Artois* in the Low Countries, seated upon the River *Lise*, two Leagues from *Arras*, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now neglected by the *French*, who have possess'd it ever since 1659.

St. Veit, *Caivocilla*, *Fanum Sancti Viti*, a City of *Carniola*, at the Conjunction of the *Wilex*, and the *Glac* two German Miles from *Clagenfurt* toward *Girkaw*; which is built in a very fruitful Valley.

St. Veit am-Flaum, *Fanum Sancti Viti Flomonienſis*, a strong Town in *Carniola*, which has a Castle and an Haven on the Gulph of *Venice*, in the Borders of *Cruſia*, and is in subjection to the Emperor.

Saintes or *Sainctes*, *Medionum Santonum*, *Santonæ*, *Santonæ*, a City in *Aquitain*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Sainteonge*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*. It stands upon the River *Charente*, twenty Leagues from *Bordeaux* to the North, eleven from *Rochelle* to the South-East, and seven from *Brouges* to the East, which last is also its distance from the Ocean; it is great but not equally Rich and Populous. This City was in the times of the *Romans*, built upon an Hill, where there appears the Ruins of a

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tiquities; this
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the *Sanrones*, a
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the other Cities
Brouges, *St. Je
Taillebourg*.

Sala, *Salas*, a
the same with *Sa
Salado*, *Salsum*,
which in *Andalus
dajox*, which bet
Corduba falls into
oir.

Salamanca, *Sal
in Spain*, call'd
by *Ptolemy*, and p
with *Polybins* his
stands in the King
upon the River *Tor
Bishops See* under
of *Compostella*, a
ſity Founded by
King of *Leon*, in
It stands about ten
Zamora to the Sou
from the Borders of
the East, and two

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man Theatre, and many other Antiquities; this first Pile being Ruin'd by the *Goths*, *Franks*, and other Barbarous Nations, the present *Pile* was built nearer the River, and in a lower ground. In the times of the Civil Wars of *France*, in the last Age, this City had also a great share, the *Huguenots* for a long time being Masters of it.

Saintonge, *Santonica*, a great and fruitful Province of *France*, is bounded on the North by *Poitou*, on the East by *Angoumois*, on the South by the *Garonne*, which separates it from *Guienne*, and on the West by the Bay of *Aquitain*. This was the Seat of the *Santones*, an Ancient Nation of the *Galls*: Its Capital is *Saintes* the other Cities of Note; are *Brouges*, *St. Jean de Angely* and *Taillebouvg.*

Sala, *Salas*, a River of *Saxony*, the same with *Saal*.

Salado, *Salsum*, a River of *Spain*, which in *Andalusia* is called *Gua-dajox*, which between *Sivul* and *Corduba* falls into the *Gudalquivir*.

Salamanca, *Salmantica*, a City in *Spain*, call'd *Urbs Vettonum* by *Prolemy*, and perhaps the same with *Polybius* his *Elmantica*, it stands in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Tormes*, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, and an University Founded by *Alfonfus IX.* King of *Leon*, in the year 1200. It stands about ten Leagues from *Zamora* to the South, fourteen from the Borders of *Portugal* to the East; and two and twenty

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from *Valladolid* to the South-West, upon several Hills in a very unequal situation, of a small Circuit, ill built, worse repaired, most of the Houses being falling down, and besides its Churches, Monasteries, and Colleges, has nothing that deserves Regard. Long. 14.45. Lat. 41.15.

Salé, *Sala*, a City ascribed in Ancient time by *Prolemy* to *Mauritania Tingitana*, seated at the Mouth of a River of the same Name, on the Shoars of the Kingdom of *Fez*, on the *Atlantick* Ocean, which is a place of great Trade, and has a Noble Harbour, but then it is an Infamous Nest of Pirates. It was heretofore a Common-wealth, but is now under the King of *Fez*, who is Master of the Castle. It stands one hundred Miles from *Fez* to the West, and *Tangier* to the South, *Almansor* one of the *Moorish* Kings much beautified this Town, and was after buried in it. The *Spaniards* took it in the year 1287. but they lost it in ten days again, in the year 1632. *Charles I.* sent a Fleet against this City, which blocked it up by Sea, whilst the King of *Morocco* besieged it by Land, and by this means brought it under, the Works being levell'd and those Rogues Executed, for which that Prince had three hundred Christian Captives sent him as a Recompence, a Reward Worthy of that Holy King. Long. 6. 40. Lat. 33. 50.

Sale, the same with *Saal* a River in *Germany*.

Sale, *Sala*, a River in *Quercy*, a Province of *France*.

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Sale, Sala, a Province of the Kingdom of *Bosnia*.

Salefica, Seleucia, a City in *Cilicia* in the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*. It stands seventy Miles from *Tarsus* to the West, and twelve from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea* to the North, and is call'd by *Niger, Selefcchia*. Long. 64. Lat. 38. 40.

Salerno, Salernum, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was a Roman City and Colony, call'd by *Strabo* and *Livy* *Urbs Picentinarum*, and is now an Archbishops See, a Principality and the Capital of the *bisiter Principato*. It stands upon the River *Bisfanola*, upon the Shoars of the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, upon which it has a Bay call'd by its own Name, and a safe and large haven; twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South-East, and thirty from *Benevento* to the South. Long. 38. 44. Lat. 40. 33. This Archbishoprick was Founded by Pope *Boniface VII.* in the year 974. The Body of *St. Matthew* the Apostle is said to be in this place. Pope *Gregory VII.* died here in 1085. it has a Castle and many Antiquities, which are the Remainders of the *Roman Works*. When *Naples* had distinct Kings, the Title of this place belonged to the eldest Son of that Kingdom.

Saifeild, an Abbey in *Thuringia* in *Germany*.

Saline, Didyme, one of the *Liparee* Islands belonging to *Sicily*, twelve Miles in Circuit, and fruitful in *Allum*. Near this the *Dutch* received a great Defeat from the

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French at *Sea*, in 1676. *Baudrand*. The *Italians* call this Island *Didimo*.

Salino, Suinus, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, and running through the further *Abruzzo* watering *Penna*, a City of that Province, and *Pescara*, falls into the Gulph of *Venice*.

Salingsfede, Salingsstadium, a Town in *Francia* upon the *Maine*, four Miles above *Frankfurt* to the East, which by *Charles the Great*, was made a Bishops See, but in the year 780. this Chair was removed to *Hailbrunn*. It was then a very great City, but is since become subject to the Bishop of *Mentz*.

Salins, Salina, a strong City in the *Franche-Comté*, upon the River *Forica*, eight Leagues from *Dole* to the East, and fifty eight from *Geneva* to the North. It is seated in a fruitful Valley call'd *Scoding*, which has been the Reason, why this City in the Latin Writers of the middle Ages is call'd *Scudingum*; there belong to it two Castles and several Salt-Springs, which are boil'd up to an excellent white Salt. This City was taken by the *French* in 1668. and again in 1674. ever since which last date, it has continued in their hands.

Sall, Sala, a Town in *Westmania* in *Sweden*, between *Upland* and *Nericia*, five *Swedish* Miles from *Upsal* to the West, which has been much celebrated on the account of some silver Mines it had heretofore.

Sallant, Sallandia, that is the Land

Land of the part of the Province, to *Zuider See*, in of *Deventer*, *Steenwick*.

Salisbury. City in *Wilt-sh*.

Salnich, C which in *Pis* Southern bound It falls into the the North-side *valona* in the *nia* over again by.

Salme, Salmo in *Lorain*, wh of a Territory, palty of *Salme*, the year 1460. a Branch of the *Rhine-graves*. I ders of *Alsacia*, *Vauge*, twenty M to the East.

Salobral. See of *Spain*.

Salona, a Cit which was form great Esteem, an That old City bei *Slavonians*, lies near which the built a Castle, at River, both of the Miles from *Spalat*. This Castle is now of the *Venetians*.

Salonichi. See famous City of *M* *Salles*, or *Sau* strong Castle in *Roussillon*, built o

Land of the Salii, a considerable part of the Province of *Overyffel*, and one of the three parts of that Province, towards the *Yffel* and *Zuider See*, in which are the Towns of *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Campen* and *Steenwick*.

Salisbury. See *Sarisbury*; a City in *Wiltshire*.

Salmich, *Celidnus*, a River which in *Pliny's* time was the Southern boundary of *Macedonia*. It falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, on the North-side of the *Croiso della valona* in the Kingdom of *Albania* over against *Otranto* in *Italy*.

Salme, *Salmona*, a small Town in *Lorain*, which is the Capital of a Territory, call'd the *Principality of Salm*, which ever since the year 1460. has belonged to a Branch of the Family of the *Rhine-graves*. It lies in the Borders of *Alsacia*, with in Mount *Vauge*, twenty Miles from *Nancy* to the East.

Salobrai. See *Salado*, a River of *Spain*.

Salona, a City of *Dalmatia*, which was formerly a place of great Esteem, and a Bishops See. That old City being ruin'd by the *Slavonians*, lies now in its Ruins, near which the *Venetians* have built a Castle, at the Mouth of a River, both of the same name, five Miles from *Spalato* to the North. This Castle is now in the Hands of the *Venetians*.

Salonichi. See *Theffalonica*, a famous City of *Macedonia*.

Salles, or *Sausses*, *Salsula*, a strong Castle in the County of *Roussillon*, built on an Hill by a

Lake of the same Name, in the Borders of *Languedoc*, four Leagues from *Perpignan* to the North, and two from the *Mediterranean Sea* West. This Castle was Built by the *Spaniards* against the Inroads of the Castle of *Leucate*, but wastaken by the *French* in the year 1640.

Salztor, *Salszach*, *Fuvavius*, a River of *Germany* which ariseth from Mount *Taurus* in the Earldom of *Tirol*, and washing *Salzburg* (which has its Name from this River) falls into the *Inns* between *Oettingen* and *Branaw*, below *Burehausen*, a Town of *Bavaria*.

Salzburg, *Fuvavia*, *Salisburgum*, *Pædicum*, a great City in the Circle of *Bavaria* in *Germany*, which is an Archbishops See, upon the River last mention'd, which has a very strong Castle, built on an advanced Ground, and is under the Dominion of its own Archbishop, together with a very large Territory call'd the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*. This City stands nineteen Miles from *Innspruck* to the North-East, and seventeen from *Muncken* to the East, and thirteen from *Istade* to the South. Historians do generally believe, that this City was at first the Capital of *Noricum*, in which the Ancient Geographers place it. This City was made an Archbishops See, in the year 798. in the times of *Charles the Great*; It was also for some time an Imperial and Free City, but is since exempted.

The Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, *Salisburgensis Diocesis*, is a
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Province in the Circle of *Beva-*
ria in Germany, between *Carin-*
thia and *Stiria* to the East, the
lower *Bavaria*, and the Earldom
of *Tirol* to the West, *Austria* to
the North, and the Bishoprick of
Brixen and *Carinthia* to the
South.

Saluces or *Saluzzo*, a *Marquis-*
sate in *Piedmont*, at the foot of
the *Alpes*, which was heretofore a
fife of *Dauphine*, and annexed to
France, but granted by *Henry IV.*
to the Duke of *Savoy* in exchange
for *la Bresse*, *Beugey*, and some
others on this side the *Alpes*, a-
bout the year 1601. It is bound-
ed by *Piedmont* on the North and
East, by the *Dauphine* on the
West, and by the County of *Niz-*
za on the South. It takes its
Name from *Saluzzo*, *Salurie*, the
Principal Town in it, which ever
since the year 1511. has been a
Bishops See under the Archbishop
of *Turin*. It stands upon an Hill
at the foot of the *Alpes*, about
one mile from the *Po*, ten from
Fossano to the West, and twenty
four from *Turin* to the South,
and is secured by a strong Castle.
This City was Anciently called *Au-*
gusta Vagiennorum.

Samandria. See *Spenderobi* an
Episcopal City in *Servia*.

Samarchand, *Samarchanda*, *Mar-*
chanda, a vast City in the *Asia-*
rick Tartary, one hundred Miles
beyond the River *Oxus*, which
is the Capital of that Kingdom,
and was the Royal City of that
great Prince *Tamberlaine*, who
filld himself *Flagellum Dei* the
Scourge of God; who about the
year 1402. took *Bajazet* the Em-

peror of the *Turks* his Prisoner,
and died in the year 1406. This
Prince bestowed his utmost care
in adorning, beautifying, and en-
larging this City; and Built in it
a very strong Castle, and Institu-
ted an University. But then in
what state it now is, is not easily
known.

Samaria, a City of *Palestine*,
mention'd by *Ptolemy* and *Scri-*
bo, as well as by the Sacred Wri-
ters. It was seated in the Tribe
of *Ephraim*; and was built by *Om-*
ri King of *Israel*, as is record-
ed 1 *Kings* 16. about the year of
the World 3112. or as others
3019. and becoming from thence-
forward the Royal City of that
Kingdom, it became one of the
greatest, strongest, and most po-
pulous as well as most beautiful
Cities of the East. *Benhadad*
King of *Syria* besieged it first, a-
bout the year 3146. with a vast
Army, and reduced it to great ex-
tremities, but it was then delivered
by a Miracle. *Salmanazar* King of
Assyria was the next that attempt-
ed it, and took it after a Siege
of three years in the year 3314.
He Peopl'd it however with a new
Colony, who were the implacable
Enemies of the *Jewish* Nation,
especially after the Building of a
Temple in *Samaria*, after the man-
ner of that of *Jerusalem*, about
the times of *Nehemiah*, by one of
the Sons of *Joida* the High Priest,
who had Married a Daughter of
Sanballat's the *Haronite*, for whom
his Father-in-law built a Temple
on Mount *Gerizim*. *Hyracanus*
the High Priest of the *Jews* about
the year of the World 3941. took
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nd intirely ruin'd this City, which
ay desolate, till *Herod* the Great
Rebuilt it about the year 4033.
and call'd it *Sabasa* in Honour of
Augustus. The Temple of *Sama-*
ria was standing in our Saviour's
time, as appears in *St. John's* Go-
spel, and after our Saviours Passi-
on this City received the Christian
Faith, by the Preaching of *Philip*
the Evangelist, about the year of
Christ 35. but then *Simon* the Fa-
ther of Heresie was one of these
new Converts, and the Founder
of the *Gnosticks*. About the year
4032. *Herod Agrippa* obtain'd
this City as an Addition to his
Kingdom from *Caligula*. In the
last Ruin of the *Jewish* Nation,
under *Vespasian* this Nation and
City had no great share of the
calamity, because I suppose they
were with the *Romans* in this
revolution against the *Jews*.
In the second under *Adrian*
Emperor they Acted otherwise,
about the year of Christ 135.
They were together with the *Jews*:
persecuted by the Armies of this
Emperour. This City has ever since
been Buried in its Ruins, though
there are some few remainders of
the *Samaritan* Nation to this day
in *Palestine* and *Grand-Cairo*:
The City stood thirty five Miles
from *Jerusalem* to the North,
8. 66. 40. Lat. 31. 30. or as
Fuller saith, Long. 69. 10. Lat.
30.
Sambas, *Sambasum*, a City on
North-side of the Island of
Ceylon in the *East-Indies*, which
has an Harbour upon the Ocean,
though it lies thirty Miles from the
main up into the Land.

Sambia, a Province of *Prussia*,
call'd by the Poles *Szamlaudt*,
which was one of those twelve
Counties, into which *Prussia* was
divided by *Venodotius* one of its
Princes in 733; which was also a
Bishops See under the Archbishop
of *Gnesna*, whose seat was at *Co-*
ningberg, but is now united with
the Bishoprick of *Ermeland* or
Warmerland. It lies between the
Bay of *Curland* to the North, and
the River *Pregel* to the South, and
was a part of the Circle of *Natin-*
gen, which is now under the Duke
of *Brandenburg*.

Sambre, *Sabis*, *Saba*, a River of
the Low Countries, which ariseth
in *Picardy*, and soon after entering
Hainault divides it, watering *Land-*
reecy, *Berlamont*, and *Maubeuge*,
it passeth by *Charleroy* to *Namur*
the Capital of the Province, and
there falls into the *Maes*.

Samo, *Samos*, an Island belong-
ing to the lesser *Asia*, in the *Ion-*
ian Sea near *Ionis*, as being but
five Miles from the nearest Shoar
of *Ephesus*, and sixty from *Chius*,
now *Sio* to the South. It is about
eighty Miles in compass. It has a
City on the East-side, which is a
Bishops See under the Archbishop
of *Ephesus*, but so poor that it will
scarce find its Bishop bread, yet is
this Island so fruitful, that almost
nothing can be Planted which the
Earth will not bring to maturity,
and the Wines of it are exceeding
pleasant, but then for want of a
Trade and encouragement, the In-
habitants Plant little more than they
shall use. The Inhabitants of this
Island were so powerful in ancient
times, that they managed a pro-
sperous

perous War against the *Ephesians*, and afterwards against the *Athenians* and *Meleians*, till *Pericles* about the year of the World 3510. reduced them, and upon his departure they reasumed their Liberty, and forced him to Besiege their City nine Months before he could take it, and to invent the *Battering Ram*, and several other Engines for that purpose; and even after this they sustain'd some other Wars. Their greatest Glory was *Pythagoras* the Father of Philosophy, and *Juno* was their Principal Patroness and Goddess. This Island which was once so Powerful, Rich, and Populous, is by the *Turks* who are Masters of it, reduced to that mean and depopulated condition, that a few Pyrats dare Land and Plunder it as they please, so that ever since the year 1676. no *Turk* durst venture to live upon the Island, lest he should be carried into Captivity by these Rovers, as four of them were then by *Monsieur Crevellier* a Famous Privateer.

Samogithia, a Province of the Kingdom of *Poland*, call'd by the Inhabitants *Samodzka-Zembla*, by the Poles *Samudzka Ziemia*, by the Germans *Samaiten*, by the French *Samogittie*. It is a very large Province, and is bounded on the North by *Curland*, on the East by *Lithuania*, on the South by *Prussia Ducalis*, and on the West by the *Baltick Sea*; its length from East to West is thirty five German Miles, but then it is not of equal breadth; the Principal Towns in it are *Memel*

or *Womte*, *Rowno* and *Kossente*, which last is the Capital of this Province. It was anciently divided into twelve Counties, as it is now into three, and is at this day over-spread with dark thick Woods, and yet it is a Bishopric under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, the Bishop having his Residence at *Womte*, and this Province is very often included in *Lithuania*, largely taken, the fortunes of which it has always followed.

Samoiede, *Samoieda*, a Province in the North-East of *Muscovy*, lying upon the Frozen Sea, lying on both sides of the River *Obb*, which is subject to the *Czars*, but in such manner that the People are almost free. This is a part of the Ancient *Scythia* or *Sarmatia*, and had this Name given them by the *Russ*, which signifies *Self-eaten*, it being their Custom to eat *Man-Flesh*, even that of their near Relations, mixed with Venison this day. They have no Cities, yet they are no wandering Nations, but their Cabans or Huts are built one half above and the other half beneath the Earth, with an hole in the top, which serves both for a Door and a Chimney; the Smoke rising sometimes the depth of a Pike above the Earth: they have also passages under the Ground to go from Caban to Caban, such times; for six Months of the year they have a perpetual Night, and the rest perpetual Day. They have neither Wool nor Corn, Food is Fish dried in the Wind, Sun, Honey and Venison, and their Cloaths are the Skins of Beasts dressed with the Hair on, and

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rio and Roffe, the Capital of the Province, was anciently a City, and is at this time with dark thick, it is a Bishopric, the Bishop of Gnesne, his Residence, this Province was founded in Lithuania, the fortunes of which are mixed.

Voieda, a Province, east of Muscovy, on the Sea, lying on the River *Obb*, which the *Czars*, but at the People call this is a part of *Sarmatia*, given them by the *Scythians* to eat Meat, at of their neighbourhood with Venison, have no Cities, wandering Nations, or Huts are built, and the other with an hole, serves both for a chimney; the Streets the depth of the Earth: they live under the Ground, from Caban to Caban, six Months of a perpetual Night, perpetual Day. The Soil nor Corn, is sown in the Wind, and Venison, and the Skins of Beasts, the Hair on,

ewed with the Nerves of the Beasts instead of Thread, which they mix with various Colours, they will so diversifie, as to represent Forest Works, and Flowers as they please. They are low of Stature, have large flat Faces, small Eyes, short Legs, and wear their Hair very long. Till of late they were Pagan Idolaters, and when the *Dutch* in 1595, discovered these Coasts, there were great numbers of Idols upon the Shoar, of which they would not suffer the *Hollanders* to carry any one away; but they have been since Converted to Christianity, and Baptized by one *Bladimer*, a Bishop, who was sent to them by the *Russ*. *Olearius*.

San, *Sanus*, a River of Poland, which arising from the *Carpathian* Mountains, in the Borders of Hungary, and running through Red *Russia*, by *Przemislaw*, and *Zaslav*, two Cities of that Province, and being by this time augmented by some other Rivers, it stretcheth the Lesser Poland, and *Sandomir* falls into the *Vistula*. *Sana*, *Sanaa*, the Capital City of the Happy Arabia, which is equal to *Damascus*, and being situated upon a Mountain, is said to enjoy a very temperate Air. It stands fifty Miles from the Red Sea. *Hoffman* supposeth it to be the same with *Pliny's* *Samar*.

Sandecz, *Sandecium*, a City of the Lesser Poland, in the Palatinate of *Cracovia*, upon the River *Maick* towards the Mountains, about thirty Miles from *Cracow* to the South. It stands at the foot of the *Carpathian* Hills, is well

fortified, and the Capital of the Territory in which it stands.

Sando, *Sandum*, a City in Japan, on the North side of the Island of *Nipponia*.

Sandomir, *Sandomira*. See *Sandomirex*, a City of Poland.

Sandwich, *Rbutupia*, is now a small Corporation on the Eastern Coast of Kent, above eight Miles from Dover to the North, and the same distance from Canterbury to the East. This Town sprung up out of the ruins of *Rbutupia*, an Old Roman City, which falling into decay under the Saxons, was intirely ruined by the Danes. *Sandwich* the Daughter, also felt the fury of the Danes, but she got up again, and in the Norman times was one of the Cinque Ports. *Lewis* Dauphine of France, burnt it in the year 1217. *Edward III.* recovered it from Christ-Church in Canterbury, to which it had been given by *Canutus* the Dane, when he was Crowned King of England, by exchange, and reunited it to the Crown of England. In the Reign of Henry VI. it was burnt by the French. But its greatest Calamity was the sinking of a great Ship belonging to Pope Paul IV. in the very entry of the Haven, which proved an incurable mischief. The Dutch in some degree contributed to the Consolation of these misfortunes, by settling a Trade of Bay-making in it. And Charles II. Honoured it by Creating *Edward*, Baron Montague of St. Neots, Viscount Hinchinbrook, and Earl of Sandwich, July 12. 1660. who was slain in a Sea-fight May 28. 1672. and

upper part of the *Franché Comté*, it watereth *Gray*, and beneath it takes in the *Louhon*, a great River, from the East, and so it passeth by *Auxone* to *Verdun*, above which the *Doule*, a great River, comes in from the East too, so passing by *Challon*, *Tornus*, *Mascon*, and *Ville Franche*, it entereth, and divideth the City of *Lyons*, and soon after falls into the *Rhône*, which conveys it into the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Sare, *Sarvus*, a River of the Low Countries, called *Sara* by *Veantius Fortunatus*, and now by the Germans, *Die Saare*, by the French, *Sare*; it ariseth in Mount *Vauge*, in the Borders of *Lorain* and *Alsacia*, near the Town of *Salin*, and running Northward it watereth *Sareck*, *Serwerden*, *St. Jean*, *Sarsberg*, and a little above *Sier* from the South-East falls into the *Moselle*.

Sarabat, *Hermus*, a River of the lesser *Asia*, which ariseth in the greater *Phrygia*, and receiving the Rivers anciently called *Crya*, *Hylas* and *Pactolus*, falls into the Bay of *Smyrna*.

Saragossa. See *Syracusa*, a City of *Sicily*.

Saragoza, *Caesar Augusta*, *Urbs detanorum*, *Salduba*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Arragon* in *Spain*, called by the Inhabitants, *Zaragoza*, and by the Italians, *Saragoza*. It is an Archbishops See, the Seat of the Courts of Justice for that Kingdom, and a University. It stands upon the River *Ebro*, which is here covered with a Bridge, a little above the confluence of the *Guerua*, and

beneath that of the *Xaleon*. So that *Nonius* might justly say of it; *If the fertility of the Soil, the pleasantness of its Site, the beauty and elegance of the Buildings of this City be duly considered, there can nothing be desired towards the improvement of it, which is wanting. The Houses are for the most part of Brick, the Streets large and open; so that for use and beauty it is equal to the best City in Spain. It has a strong Wall, four Gates, and a great number of Towers, and one Citadel, seventeen great Churches, and fourteen Monasteries, and is about three Miles in Circuit; the Air is very clear and Healthful, but inclining to too much heat. It is a City of great antiquity, having been a Roman Colony, and in those times one of the principal Cities of Spain. In the year of Christ 381. there was a Council Celebrated here, in which Priscillianus was condemned, who in those times had a great number of Followers in Spain. There were also other Councils held here in 516. 592. and 691. Prudentius, one of the ancientest Christian Latin Poets, was a Native also of this place, who flourished in the fourth Century. This City was recovered out of the Hands of the Moors in the year 1118. The Archbishops See was renewed in the year 1318. It stands twelve Spanish Leagues from *Boria* to the East, forty two from *Valencia* to the North, twenty six from *Pampluna*, and thirty eight from the Shoars of the *Mediterranean*. Long. 20. 10. Lat. 42. 30.*

Sarbruck,

Sarbruck, ar *Sarbrucken*, *Sar-ra Pons*, a Town of Germany, upon the River *Sar*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Lorain*, over against *St. Jean*, three German Miles from *Deux-ponex*, and nine from *Metz* to the East. It was heretofore an Imperial and Free City of Germany, but fell afterwards under the Duke of *Lorain*, and is now in the Hands of the *French*, and although it is not great, yet it is a fine Town, and of great antiquity, being mentioned by *Antoninus* in his Itinerary.

Sarcelle, *Rusicbar*, an ancient Town of *Mauritania Caesariensis*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus*, and now in the Kingdom of *Argier* in *Barbary*, twenty eight Miles from the Capital of that Kingdom to the West. It is a considerable Town, and has a large Haven on the *Mediterranean Sea*, and a Castle.

Sarch, *Assyria*, a Province of *Asia*, under the *Turks*.

Sardinia, a great Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, called by the Inhabitants, *Sardenna*, by the *Spaniards*, *Sardegna*, and by other Nations *Sardinia*. It is in length from North to South one hundred and seventy Miles, in breadth from East to West ninety, in circuit five hundred. It has eleven Harbours, ninety four Watch Towers to preserve it from the *Turkish* Pirates, and in the *Roman* times it had forty two Cities, which are now reduced to eight. The first Nation that became Masters of it were the *Carthaginians*, from whom it was taken by the *Romans*,

in the first *Punick War*, about the year of *Rome* 493. two hundred and fifty seven years before the Birth of our Saviour. In the fall of the *Roman Empire* it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, who in the seventh and eighth Century possessed most of the Islands in the *Mediterranean Sea*. In the year 809. *Pepin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, recovered this Island out of their Hands, which after this was the subject of a long War between the States of *Genova* and *Pisa*, till at last Pope *Boniface VIII.* granted it to *James II.* King of *Arragon*, about the year 1296. who after many Wars obtained the quiet possession of it in the year 1326, or as *Hofman* saith, in 1409. ever since which it has been in the Family, as it is at this day, and *Fredrick II.* has since given it the Title of a Kingdom. The Soil is very fruitful, but the Air is equally unhealthful or Pestilential rather than its fertility it was called the *Nurse of Rome* by *Valerius Maximus*; yet those parts of the Island which lie to the North and East are Mountainous and Barren. The principal City is *Cagliari*, the rest are *Algher*, *Cattel Aragonese*, *Bell Ostaghi*, *Terra Nova*, *Sacer* and *Iglesias*.

Sarduni, *Planasia*, an Island of the Coast of *Provence*, in the *Mediterranean Sea*.

Sargathia, the *Asiatick Tartary*, a vast Country in *Asia*.

Sarisbury, or *Saithsbury*, *Sarisberia*, *Sorviadumum*, Severn is the principal City of *Wiltshire* seated in the North-West part of that County, near the Borders

Hampshire and in the Rivers of *Wilt* united into one Stream presently into the River, and is anciently a *Roman* Town on a high Hill, and a fine Situation of Water. It was of the West Saxons, and of that Race who were defeated after a Defeat of the year 553. *Can* much damaged it in the year 1003. In the year 1066. *William the Conqueror*, after *Herman* had removed the *Worm* had removed whose next Successor was the Cathedral; and the Conqueror summoned the States of *England* to the Oath of Allegiance. At those times the Count Northward, and come to the Plains nearer than there was a second begun by *Richard* of this See, in the year 1151. was finished in the year 1152. which is one of the most beautiful Churches in the Kingdom. The present Rector is Dr. *Setb* the seventy fifth Bishop of *Exeter* hither in the glory hereof was learned and Industrious *Jewel*, Consecrated in the year 1153. *P*aux, was Created Bishop, and his Son *William Long-espee*, was made him in that Honour by *Henry II.* by the Bishop, Marrying *Eliza*

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Hampshire and Dorsetshire, upon
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 the Plains nearer the *Avon*. And
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 begun by *Richard Poore*, Bishop
 of this See, in the year 1218. which
 was finished in the year 1258.
 which is one of the greatest and
 most beautiful Churches in *Eng*
land. The present Bishop of this
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 The glory hereof was the most
 learned and Industrious Bishop
John Jewel, Consecrated Jan. 21.
 1559. and died Sept. 23. 1571.
 In the year 1153. *Patrick d'Eu*
reux, was Created Earl of *Salisbu*
ry, and his Son *William* succeed
 ed him in that Honour. In 1197.
William Long-espee, a Natural Son
 of Henry II. by the beautiful *Rosa*
mond, Marrying *Ella*, the Daughter

of *William d'Eureux*, had this
 Honour. In the year 1333. *Wil*
liam de Montacute, King of *Man*,
 became the fifth Earl, whose Male
 Line in four Descents enjoyed the
 Honour till the year 1428. when it
 passed to *Richard Nevil*, who Mar
 ried *Eleanor*, the Daughter of
Thomas Montacute, Lord Chan
 cellor. In the year 1472. *George*
 Duke of *Clarence*, second Brother
 to *Edward IV.* had it in Marriage
 with *Isabel*, Daughter of *Richard*
Nevil, the second Earl of that Line.
 In 1477. *Edward*, eldest Son of
Richard III. Married *Ann*, the se
 cond Daughter of the said *Richard*,
 and had this Honour. In 1514.
Margaret, Daughter of *George*
 Duke of *Clarence*, was by *Hen*
ry VIII. Created Countess of *Sal*
isbury. In 1605. *Robert* Lord
Cecil, was by *James I.* Created
 Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Line
 it still is.

Sarlat, *Sarlatum*, a City of
Aquitain in *France*, in the Pro
 vince of *Perigort*, which is a Bi
 shops See, under the Archbishop of
Bordeaux. It stands upon a Ri
 ver of the same Name, one League
 from the *Dordonne*, eight from *Pe*
rigneux to the South-East, and
 thirty four from *Bordeaux* to the
 North-East. This City was made
 a Bishops See, by Pope *John XXII.*
 in the year 1317. having before
 been a part of the Diocess of *Pe*
rigneux.

Sarnagans, *Sarnagan*, *Serlandt*,
Sarumetes, a Town and County in
Switzerland.

Sarno, *Sarnum*, a River and a
 City in the Hither Principato in
 the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is
 a Bi-

a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salerno*. It is seated partly in a Plain, and partly on an Hill, and has a very ancient Castle belonging to the Family of *Barberina*, its distance from *Salerno* is thirteen Miles to the North, eight from *Nola* to the South, and five from *Nocera*. This City stands in the Borders of the *Terra di Lavoro*, near the Fountains of the River *Sarno*, which divides that Province from the Principato, and then falls into the Bay of *Naples*, five Miles from *Castel à Mare* to the North.

Sarsina, a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, upon the River *Savio*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ravenna*, but is small, and almost desolate. It stands in *Romandiola*, in the Borders of the Dukedoms of *Florence*, and of *Urbino*, twenty four Miles from *Rimini* to the West, upon the River *Savio*.

Sartre, *Sarta*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Borders of *Normandy*, which it separates from *le Perche*, and running South it watereth *Alençon*, then entering *Maine*, and passing *Mans*, the Capital of it, the *Huy* comes in, so passing into *Anjou*, the small *Loire* falls into it from the East above *Angers*, and a little beneath that City they fall into the *Moyenne*, which last falls into the great *Loire* at *Ingrande*, twelve Leagues above *Nantes*. It is written by *Baudrand*, *Sartre*.

Sarwiczé, or *Zarwiza*, *Urpais*, a River of the Lower *Hungary*, which ariseth near *Wesprim*, or *Wetstpan*, and running South-

East, according to our latter Map passeth through the North end of the Lake of *Balaton*, and then through *Alba Regalis*, and so to *Dombe*, *Simathorn*, and *Sarbad*, it passeth beneath *Pasafek*, into the *Danube*, five German Miles below *Colocza*.

Sarzana, *Luna Nova*, *Serginum*, *Serezana*, a City of *Hemuria* in *Italy*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, towards *Luna*, near the Mouth of the River *Magra*, and under the States of *Genova*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Pisa*, is exempt from his Jurisdiction. The City sprung up out of the ruins of *Luna*, an ancient Roman City seated three Miles from it to the South, the Bishoprick of which was by Pope *Nicolas V.* removed to *Sarzana* in the year 1480. This Town is defended by a Ditch and a Wall, with an ancient Castle flanked with four Towers; upon an adjoining Hill is a Fort called *Sarzanello*, which wholly commands *Sarzana*. This Town was taken by *Castruccio*, who made himself Master of the City of *Luca*, at his death it passed to *Charles VI.* of *France*, from him to the Duke of *Milan*, and so to the Florentines from whom *Charles VIII.* of *France* recovered it, whose Governor sold it to the *Genoese*. It lies thirty four Miles from *Luna* to the North-West, and almost sixty from *Genova* to the South-East.

Sas, *Saccæ*, a Tribe, or People of the Asiatick Tartars, who inhabit the Mountain *Imaus*, now called *Chazalga*.

Sas van Gammer, a strong Fort of the Spaniards, four Leagues to the North, and the *Hollanders* in the year 1672 had it.

Sassari, *Sassari*, a City in the North of the Island of *Sardinia*, its Inhabitants *Sacerdoti*, a small and pleasant City, seated in a Plain and surrounded by a Castle; it sprung from the Ruins of *Turris*, an ancient Town, seated from it to the South near 1441. Pope *Eugene IV.* removed the Archbishoprick from *Turris* to *Sassari*, a city of eighty five Italian Miles from it to the North-West. *Sassonia*, the same as *Saxonia*, a part of *Germany*. *Sassuolo*, *Saxulum*, a City in the Dukedom of *Modena*, ten Miles from *Modena*, which has a Castle; it is called *Sassuolo*.

Sassum, *Sassima*, a City in *Asia*, mentioned by *Theophrastus*, which is a Bishops See, the Archbishop of *Caserta*, seated to the North, and about thirty two Miles from *Ancyra*. *Gregory Nazianzen*, Bishop of this See, who composed the *Prayers* of *Theodosius* the Great, much to the Establishment of the *Catholic Religion*, the *Christianism*, both by his *Prayers* and *Piety*.

Satalia, *Attalia*, a City in *Pamphylia*,

Sas van Gant, Gandeensis Ager, a strong Fort built by the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Gant* to the North, and taken by the *Hollanders* in the year 1644. who still have it.

Sassari, Sassaris, Plubium, a City in the North part of the Island of *Sardinia*, call'd by the inhabitants *Sacer*. It is a great and pleasant City, but not strong, seated in a Plain and defended by a Castle; it sprung up out of the Ruins of *Turritana*, an old Roman Town, seated twelve Miles from it to the South. In the year 1441. Pope *Eugenius IV.* removed the Archbishops See from *Turritana* to *Sassari*, it stands eighty five Italian Miles from *Cagliari* to the North-West.

Sassonia, the same with *Saxony*, part of *Germany*.

Sassuolo, Saxulum, a Town in the Dukedom of *Modena* in *Italy*, ten Miles from *Modena* to the South, which has a very strong Castle; it is call'd by the *French* *Assueil*.

Sassum, Sasima, a City of *Capadocia*, mention'd by *Antoninus*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Casaria* between it to the North, and *Tyana* to the South thirty two Miles, two hundred from *Ancyra* to the East.

Gregory Nazianzen was Bishop of this See, who contributed under *Theodosius the Great*, so very much to the Establishing the Catholic Religion, then oppress'd by *Arianism*, both by his Learning and Piety.

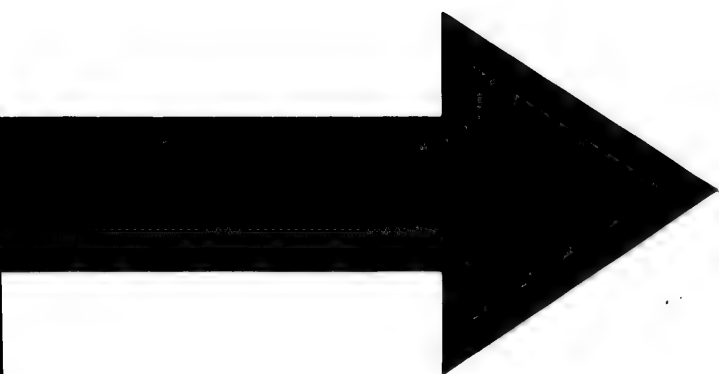
Satalia, Attalia, a Maritim City in *Pamphylia*, a Province

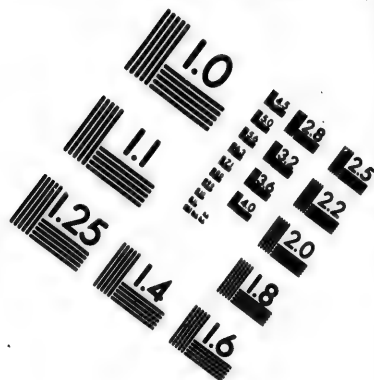
mention'd by *Prolemy*; It is an Archbishops See and the Metropolis of that Province, and is by the *Turks* call'd *Satalyah*, by the *Italians* *Satalia*. It was built by *Attalus* a King at the Mouth of the River *Cestrum* or *Cataractus*, on the East-side of Mount *Maficytus* to the North of the Isle of *Cyprus*, upon a Bay of the same Name. The *Turks* are at this day careful to repair the Fortifications of this City, and the Castle in which their Governor resides, it having a good haven, and being frequented by the *European* Merchants; but notwithstanding all their care, it fell into the hands of the *Pirats*, in the beginning of this Century, who treated it very severely, Long. 60. 50. Lat. 38. 56. The present City stands a few Miles more to the East than the old *Attalia*, which stood nearer the Mountains, and farther from the River to the West; whereas the present City stands at the very mouth of the River, the Ancients prefer'd Health before Riches, and built on high grounds, the latter Ages preferring Trade and the convenience of water, have generally removed their dwellings nearer the great Rivers and Sea-shoars.

Sascana, a Kingdom in *Japan*, on the South-side of the Island *Ximoa*, which has a City of the same Name.

Satriano, a Ruin'd City in the *Basilicate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Borders of the *Hiber Principate*, which has yet left its Name to the River *Cecinum*, which is now call'd *il Cacino* and *di Satriano*.







Resolution test chart showing various line patterns and numerical values:

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Sava, a great City in *Persia*, built in a barren Plain, within sight of Mount *Alouvent*, two Miles in compass, well Wall'd, but thinly Peopl'd, and for want of Inhabitants much decayed. It was built by the *Saracens* as the *Persians* report, and that it has been since rebuilt by them. Long. 85. 00 Lat. 35. 50. See Sir *John Chardins* Travels. pag. 386.

Saude, *Salda*, a River of *France* which falls into the *Marne*.

Saudre, *Salera*, a River of *France* in *Herry*. See *Sauldre*.

The *Sabe*, *Savou*, a great River placed by *Ptolemy* in *Pannonia*, which is now call'd by the *Germans* the *Die Save*, by the *French* and *English* the *Save*. It ariseth out of the *Jui'an Alps*, in the upper *Carniola*, scarce three German Miles from *Volzana* to the North; and flowing Eastward through *Carniola*, it watereth *Craineburg*, where it is a considerable River, though not far from its head. It watereth *Labach*, *Cille*, and *Rasa*. And then entering *Sclavonia*, which it divides from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Servia*, and passing by *Zagrab*, *Graditzka*, *Possiga*, (at four Hungarian Miles distance to the South) to *Belgrade*, it there falls into the *Danube*, after a course of about three hundred Miles, as *Dr. Brown* saith; it has several considerable Islands made by its stream, in some of which the *Romans* had considerable Towns, and particularly in *Sisseck* near *Zagrabia*. The Waters of the *Danube* appear white, and troubled; those of the *Save*, on the contrary are black

and more clear: This and the *Drave* inclose between them that most fruitful Country call'd *Sclavonia*, which in the year 1687. return'd under the obedience of the Emperor, the lovely large fruits of which Country, strangely surpriz'd and pleased the *Germans*.

Saverna, *Taberna Alsasia*, a Town in *Alsasia*, call'd by the *Germans* *Elas Tabern*, and by the *French* *Saverne*, which is under the Bishop of *Strasburg*, and his usual Residence. *Ancouinus* mentions this place in his Itinerary; it is a strong and populous City, and had heretofore a very strong Castle, which is now demolish'd, and it is seated upon the River *Sorr*, four Miles from *Strasburg* to the West, and from *Hagenaw* towards *Nancy*.

Savigliano, *Savilianum*, a great Town in *Piedmont*, upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, between *Fossano* to the East and *Saluzzo* to the West, five Miles from either.

Savio, *Isapis*, *Sapi*, a River of *Italy*, which springeth out of the *Apennine*, in the *Florentine* *Romandiola*, twelve Miles from *Sarpi*, and flowing through *Romandiola* properly so call'd, washeth *Sarsina* and *Sasena*, and falls into the *Adriatick* Sea five Miles from *Cervia* to the West.

Sauldre, *Sadera*, a River of *France*, mention'd by *Venanius Fortunatus*, which ariseth in *Berry*, and flowing through *Sologny* and *Blaisson*, four Leagues beneath *Romorentin*, falls into the *Cluse*, which falls into the *Loyre*.

Sault, *Saltus*, a Castle and a Count

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ty in France, the Castle is seated in the Borders of the *Dauphine* and of *Vendesmois*, seven Leagues from *Carpentras* to the East, and four from *Apt* in *Provence* to the North; from this Castle the Adjacent Country is call'd the *Conte de Saute*.

Saumont, *Salvus Mons*, a Town in the Diocese of *Paris* in France.

Saumur, *Salmurium*, a City of France, which has been call'd *Truncum*; it is seated in *Anjou* upon the River *Loyre*, over which it has a long bridge, eight Leagues from *Angiers* to the East, and sixteen from *Mau* to the South, the *Tuede* a small River falls near this place into the *Loyre*. It is a pleasant City built upon an Hill, and having a strong Castle, and was not built above six hundred years since. This whilst the Protestant Religion was suffered in France, was employed by them as an University.

Sauna, *Sapina*, a River of *Romandiola*.

Saunoi, *Salonenfis Ager*, a Territory between the *Seile*, and the *Nira* in the Diocese of *Metz* in France.

Savolax, *Sauvolaxia*, a County in Sweden in Finland, between *Kekholm* to the East and *Tavasthia* to the West, *Carelia* to the South, and *Muscovy* to the North, in which there is no place of note.

Savona, *Savo*, *Saona*, a City of *Liguria*, call'd also by the Inhabitants *Sana*, by the Spaniards *Saona*; It is seated in the states of *Genova*, and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*,

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very populous, and defended by two strong Castles. It had a very convenient Harbour, which the *Genouefe* have designedly ruin'd, and stands in the Bay *delle Spezie*, which is the best Harbour in all the *Mediterranean*. This Port of *Savona* was ruin'd by the States, because the *French* demanded it to make it a Magazine for Salt, but then *Andrew Doria* had before begun this Work, by sinking two great Vessels in the Mouth of it loaded with Earth, and since they have Wall'd it up with *Masons* work to make it for ever useles. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Genova* to the West, and from *Albenga* to the East.

Saur, *Sura*, a Village and a River, which falls into the *Moselle*. See *Sour*.

Saura, *Isauria*, a City in the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Iconium*, and stands in South *Galathia* near *Psidia*.

Saustia, *Sebastia*, an Episcopal City in *Cappadocia* in the lesser *Asia*. Long. 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Saw, the *Save*, a River of *Sclavonia*.

Savoy, *Allobroges*, *Sapandia*, *Sabaudia*, a celebrated Sovereign Dukedom in Europe, call'd by the Natives *Savoy*, by the Germans *Dessoy*, and by the Spaniards *Saboya*. It was of old a part of *Gallia Narbonensis*, and was the North part of the Country possess'd by the *Allobroges*; on the North it is bounded by *Vallais* or *Wallisserlande*, *Schweizerland*, and *Gex*, on the West by *Beugey*

separated from it by the *Rhone*, on the South by *Dauphine*, and on the East by *Piedmont* and the Dukedom of *Milan*, a part of it reaching beyond the *Alpes*. The whole Country is covered by vast high Hills and Mountains, and as it is thereby made healthful, so it is generally barren, the Valleys excepted. The Inhabitants are dull of apprehension and no great Soldiers; the chief City in it is *Geneva*, but then it is a free State; the best under the Duke of *Savoy* is *Chambery* or *Cameraci*. The Conquest of this Country for the Romans was begun by *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, in the year of *Rome* 631. one hundred and nineteen years before the Birth of our Saviour, but *Nero* first made it a *Roman* Province. At the fall of the *Roman* Empire, it became a part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, and under *Rodolph* the last King was united to *Germany*. In the year 999. *Berald* of *Saxony* fled hither and settled here, whose Son *Humbert* was by *Conradus Salicus* made Earl of *Maurence*, a Town in this Country, in the year 1027. From this beginning by Conquests and Marriages, this Family became so considerable, that *Sigismund* the Emperor Created *Amadee* the eighth in the Line, Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1397. or as others say in the year 1416. *Victor Amadee* II. the present Duke of *Savoy* succeeded *Charles Emanuel* his Father, in the year 1675. being then a Child of nine years of Age, and is the thirtieth in this Line, and of the *Roman* Catholick Religion; his

usual Residence is at *Turin* in *Piedmont*.

Saxony, *Saxonia*, in the several Ages that are past since the *Roman* Empire, has had very different Bounds from what it at present has, but the brevity of this Work will not admit of an account of what it has been, but only of its present state and bounds. To take it then in its largest acceptation, it contains two of the Circles of the *German* Empire, call'd the upper and the lower Circles of *Saxony*; the lower *Saxony* contains the Dukedoms of *Brunswick*, *Luneburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Breme*, *Mecklenburg*, *Holsatia* and *Lauenburg*, the Principalities of *Ferden*, and *Halberstad*, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, all which Countries lie between *Westphalia* to the West, the upper *Saxony* to the East and South, and *Futland* and the *Baltick* Sea to the North, and are all described in their proper Places. The upper Circle of *Saxony* contains the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Thuringia*, *Misnia*, the Dukedom of *Saxony* properly so call'd, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, and they are bounded on the East by *Lusatia* and *Poland*, on the North by the *Baltick* Sea, on the West by the lower *Saxony*, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Electorate of *Saxony* is a Province of *Germany*, in the upper Circle of *Saxony*, which is bounded on the East by *Lusatia*, on the North by the *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, and the Principality of *Anhalt*, on the West by the Dukedoms of *Brunswick* and *Hals-*

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fia, and on the South by *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. The Principal Town of it is *Witteburg*, and this Electoral Prince has the sixth Place amongst the Electors, and has his Residence at *Dresden*. In the year 1652. *John George I.* Elector of *Saxony*, divided this Dutchy between his four Sons. The Ancient Inhabitants of these Countries were the *Lombards*, and as these and the *Franks* went South upon their Conquests made in the *Roman Empire*, so the *Saxons* followed them, and took possession of their Ancient Seats as far as the *Rhine*: They were with great difficulty Conquered by *Charles the Great*, about the year 785. *Witikingus* their last King being made by *Charles the Great* the first Duke of *Saxony*, upon his embracing the Christian Faith, and from him are descended all the Kings of *France*, since *Hugh Capet*, the Kings of *Denmark*, of the House of *Oldenburg*, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, and the *Marquesses* of *Montisferas*, and many other Noble and Illustrious Families though of lesser Note, so that this Person seems to have Inherited *Abraham's* Blessing as to this. This Dukedom is still in the same Family, though there was an interruption of two hundred years beginning in the year 1180. and ending in the year 1423. To this Illustrious House, *Germany* in a great degree owes the Reformation, which but for *John Frederick* the thirtieth Duke had been stifled in its Rise. *John George III.* the present Elector is the thirty seventh Duke from *Witikingus*, and

the twelfth since the Restitution of the Line, and is the Richest as well as the most Ancient of the Princes in the Electoral College next the Emperor. He also is by Birth-Right Great Marshal or Gentleman of the Horse in the Empire, and by Religion of the *Augustane* Confession.

Scasato, the lower part of the River *Sarno* in *Italy*.

Scagen, *Scagensæ Promontorium*, the most Northern Cape of *Furland*, in fifty eight degrees of Latitude, over against *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*, ten *Danish* Miles from *Alborg* to the North-East, and from *Gottenburg* to the West. There is a Village near this Cape which is call'd *Skaune*.

Scala, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Hither *Principato*, which is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Amalfi*, but this Bishoprick is united forever to that of *Ravello*, from which it stands but one Mile, and two from *Amalfi*; it is very small and has not above one hundred and fifty Houses, standing on an Hill at the Foot of Mount *Cama*, and heretofore from that call'd *Cama*.

Scala Marmorea, *Amyli*, *Daphne*, a Port of *Bithynia* in the lesser *Asia*, upon the *Thracian Bosphorus* or Streights of *Constantinople* beyond *Chalcedon* to the North, now also sometimes call'd *Lamia*.

Scalabrari, or *Scaramis*, *Caucana*, a Ruin'd City and Port on the South of *Sicily* near *Cape Passaro*, the most Eastern point.

Scalona, *Ascalon*, a City in the Holy

Holy-Land, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, between *Azotus* to the North, and *Gaza* to the South eighteen Miles. It was one of the Regal Cities of the *Philistins*, after this it was a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, but is now reduced to a poor Village, and a few Cottages as *Leunclaviv* faith, and the See is united to that of *Bethleem*.

Scamandro, *Scamander*, a small River in *Phrygia* in the lesser *Asia*, mention'd by *Homer*. It falls into the *Archipelago* near *Cape Janisary*, at the very entrance of the *Hellepont*, North of the *New Dardanells*. The River ariseth out of Mount *Ida*, and has but a short Course.

Scandaly, *Pamphylia*, a Province in the lesser *Asia*.

Scanderone, *Alexandria*, a City of *Syria*, call'd by the *Italians* *Alexandretta*, heretofore a Bishops See, and a Celebrated Sea-port, seated at the Mouth of the River *Belum* new *Soldrat*, upon the Bay of *Laiizzo* (*Issicun*) fifty Miles from *Aleppo* to the West, twenty five Miles from the confines of *Cilicia* to the East. But now (saith *Baudrand*) there is scarce any mention of it remaining, except a few Cottages for the use of the Merchants, and a Stone House for the Captain of the *Fanisaries*, who collects the Grand Seignions Customs; but however, I have been informed by some Masters of Ships that have been there, that this Place of late years, is much Improved by the Trade the English and Dutch drive in it. Long. 68. 00. Lat. 38. 10.

Scardo, *Scardona*, a City ascribed by *Ptolemy* to *Liburnia* now in *Dalmatia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalato*, ever since the year 1120. and it is call'd by the *Sclavonians* *Scardv* *Bin*. It is now but small, and lies upon the *Adriatick* Sea, near the Lake of *Prochlian*, at the Mouth of the River *Ticinus*, and it has a small Castle on an Hill, which is in the Hands of the *Turks*. This place was taken by the *Venetians*, and Ruin'd in the year 1570. and since that time also, *Baudrand* placeth it thirty five Miles from *Zana* to the East, and nine from *Sibenico* to the North, and saith the *Venetians* bought it of the *Wayvoode* of *Bosnia*, in the year 1411. for five thousand Duckats of Gold.

Scaren, *Scara*, a small City of *Westgoshia* a Province of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, and was heretofore the Seat of the Kings of *Gothland*, but is now in a declining condition; it stands ten Miles from the Lake of *Vener* to the South, and twenty from *Falco* to the North.

Scarlsno, *Scaprin* vel *Scabrin*, a Town in *Italy*, in the Territory of *Siena*, and Principality of *Pombino*, ten Miles from *Massa* to the South, before which was slain the famous *Strazzi* Prior of *Capoua*, in the French quarrel.

Scarpanto, *Carpathus*, an Island near *Rhodes*, on the Coast of the lesser *Asia* belonging to the *Turks*.

Scarpe, *Scarpa*, a River in *Artoise*; it ariseth three Leagues above *Arras*, and watering it and

Douy,

Douy, and divideth *Flanders*, falls near *Mortagne* in *Flanders*, six Leagues to the South of *Scelde*. See of *Flanders*. *Schaffhausen*, *phusia*, a City call'd by the *Franks* which is in the *Cantons*. It stands four Miles beyond the West, and Lake of *Zell*, as the *Germans* *Basil*, and four to the North. This and took its Rise of *Benedictines*, *berhard* Count of the Reign of the III. about the year 1090. Numery built for Abbats and the City it was made an Imperial City. It was yet *Bavaria* to *Fredrick* *Austria*; about this continued under the five years. In this the Inhabitants besieged *Zurich*, their Wills; in most destroyed by Duke of *Austria* for withdrawing from the Council during the War which City return'd to them by their Money obtained the better to assure in the year 1424.

Douay, and dividing *Hainault* from *Flanders*, falls into the *Schelde* near *Mortagne*, a great Town in *Flanders*, six Leagues above *Tournay* to the South-West.

Sceldo. See *Schelde*, a River of *Flanders*.

Schaffhausen, *Prætoropolis*, *Scaphusia*, a City of *Switzerland*, call'd by the French *Schafhouse*, which is the Capital of one of the *Cantons*. It stands upon the *Rhine* four Miles beneath *Constance* to the West, and two beneath the Lake of *Zell*, or *des Zeller see* as the Germans call it, six from *Basil*, and four from *Zurich* to the North. This is a new City and took its Rise from an Abbey of *Benedictins*, built here by *Erhard* Count of *Nellenburg*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry III.* about the year 1032. About the year 1060, here was also a Nunnery built for Women. The Abbots and the City not agreeing, it was made an Imperial and Free City. It was yet sold by *Leopold* of *Bavaria* to *Frederick* Duke of *Austria*, about the year 1330. it continued under that House eighty five years. In the year 1351, the Inhabitants of this City besieged *Zurich*, though against their Wills; in 1372. it was almost destroyed by Fire; but *John* Duke of *Austria* being proscrib'd for withdrawing *Pope John XXII.* from the Council of *Constance*, during the War which ensued, this City return'd to the Empire, and by their Money obtain'd great Privileges from the Emperor, and the better to assure those Liberties, in the year 1424. join'd in the

League with *Zurich* and *St. Gall*; and in the year 1454. renewed this League with these, and took in the other *Cantons*. And in the year 1501. they join'd in the perpetual League. About the year 1529. this City embraced the Reformation, and burnt a vast Statue, which was call'd the Great God of *Schafhouse*, Long. 30. 25. Lat. 47. 25.

Solhagen. See *Scagen*, a Cape of *Futland*.

Schalbolt, *Schalboltum*, a City in *Iseland*, which is a Bishops See, and the University of that Island.

Scham, *Damascus*, a City of *Syria*.

Schelling, *Schellinga*, an Island and Sea-Port Town upon the Coast of *Holland*, and *Frifeland*, of about twelve Miles over, and the same distance from *Harlingen*, a City of *West Frifeland* to the West. The Principal Town in this Island is of the same Name, and was taken and burnt by the *English* the seventh of *August*. 1666. together with one hundred and fifty Sail of Ships; most of them richly laden; the Town is by some call'd *Bandaris*, and said to consist of one thousand Houses. That Squadron of Ships which perform'd this Action, was commanded by *Sir Robert Holmes*.

Schelde, *Schaldis*, one of the most noted Rivers in the low Countries, mention'd by *Caesar*, *Pliny* and others of the Ancients. It is call'd by the *Hollanders* the *Schelde*, by the French *L'Escaut*, and by the Spanish *Schelda*. This River ariseth in *Picardy*.

Vermandois near Chastelet, four French Miles from *St. Quintin* to the North-West, and flowing North it watereth *Cambray*; then entering *Hainault*, it passeth on the East of *Bouchain* to *Valencienne*, and being augmented by many lesser streams, becomes there first navigable by Boats, then taking in the *Huisne* above *Conde* from the West, and the *Scarpe* beneath *St. Amand*, it divides *Tornay* or *Dornick*, and *Oudenaerde*, and hasteth to *Gant*, where it is augmented by the *Lys*, and hither also the Tides of the Ocean reach; from hence it goes to *Dendermonde*, where it takes in the *Dendre*, and a little lower the *Rupele*, and separating *Brabant* from *Flanders*, it washeth the Walls of *Antwerp*, and forms for it a noble, large, and safe Harbour; and three German Miles lower, it divides into two vast Branches at *St. Villoier*, and that to the South separating *Flanders* from *Zeland* by *Ulfing* falls into the Ocean, being here call'd the *Wente*: The other parting the Islands of *Zeland*, falls into the Ocean between *Walcheren* to the South, and *Schouwen* to the North, retaining its first Name to its fall.

Schenken-schans, *Munimentum Schenckii*, a strong Fort in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, in the Borders of *Guelderland*, in a small District call'd *Grabenwert*, where the *Rhine* divides it self into two Branches, and the *Wael* begins, one German Mile from *Emmerick* to the West, and from *Cleve* to the North, which has this Name from the Builder of it. It was

taken from the *Hollanders*, in the year 1635. by the *Spaniards*, but they retook it the next year. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two days. In 1674. it was assigned to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and in 1679. by him Morgaged to the united Provinces, who are now Masters of it.

Schesburg, *Sandava*, a City in *Transylvania*, upon the River *Cabel*, between *Clausenburg* to the East and *Cronstad* to the West. The Inhabitants call this place *Segeswar*, and the *Germans* *Scheburg*.

Schetland, *Armoda*, *Amola*, *Schetlandia*, an Island or knot of small Islands lying to the North-East of the *Orcades*, over against *Bergen* in *Norway*, but at a considerable distance from it, which is under the King of *Scotland*, and is by *Mr. Camden* supposed to be the *Thule* of the Ancients; these Islands are also call'd *Holland* and lie sixty Miles beyond the *Orcades*.

Schiavoni, *Sclavi*, the *Slaves* or *Sclavonians*, which inhabit *Dalmatia*, which from them is also call'd *Schiavonia*.

Schiras, *Schirasium*, a great City in the Kingdom of *Persia* upon the River *Bendimir*, two hundred Miles from *Ormus* to the North, two hundred and fifty from *Hispahan* to the South. This City sprung out of the ruins of *Persopolis*, and is about nine Miles in compass, the Country about it producing excellent Wine. This City is largely described by *Monsieur Thevenot* in his Travels, Part II. pag. 124. he saith it

is the Capital a pleasant and ing from No compass'd with Gardens; the City is built and has no defence but also a College Philosophy, and art has abundant. Lat. 25. saith the Plain is 40 Miles long compass'd with one of which

Schirwan, a Province of *Persia*, the *Schlesien*, the Province of *Germany* in the River *Hagena*, 40 Miles from *Brieg* to the West, and a distance from *Silesia* to the North, before an City, but is now who in the year 1700, and two years fortified it, so that strong Place.

Schleswick, *Schleswig*, a Dukedom in *Germany*, *Schenberg*, a Arabian Hills, with that which all *Cerius*, and *Walenberg*, *Dexberg*, varying the different Country.

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is the Capital of Persia, seated in a pleasant and fertile plain extending from North to South, and encompass'd with lovely Cypress trees and Gardens; but then he faith the City is but two hours walk, and has no Walls, nor any other defence but a scurvy dike. It has also a College in which Theology, Philosophy, and Physick are taught, and has about five hundred Students. Lat. 29. 40. Mr. Herbert faith the Plain it stands in is twenty Miles long and six broad, encompass'd with great Hills, under one of which this City is placed.

Schirwan. See Servan, a Province of Persia.

Schlesien, the same with Silesia, a Province of Germany.

Schlestadt, Selesstadtum, a City of Germany in the Lower Alsacia, upon the River Ill, in the Territory of Hagenaw, four German Miles from Brisach to the South-West, and a little further from Colmar to the North, and the same distance from Strasburg. It was heretofore an Imperial and Free City, but is now under the French, who in the year 1673. dismantled it, and two years after began to fortify it, so that it is now a very strong Place.

Schleswick, Sleswicum, a City of the Dukedom in Friesland. See Schleswick.

Schenberg, a Part of the Carpathian Hills, which is the same with that which Latin Writers call Cetius, and the Germans Salenberg, Dewsberg, and Heitzberg, varying its Name in the different Countries it passeth through.

Schonen, Sconia, Scania, a Province of Sweden, call'd by the Inhabitants *Ochthone*, by the Swedes *Skone*, and by the Germans *Skonen*. It lies upon the Baltic Sea over against Zealand, from which it is divided by the Sound; it has the Sea on all sides but the North, being almost an Island, and on that side it is bounded by *Haland* and *Westgöthia*, and it is its self the Principal part of South-Göthland. This County was sold to Magnus King of Sweden, in the year 1330. by John Duke of Holstein, for seventy thousand Marks of Silver, Christopher II. King of Denmark having mortgaged it before to these Dukes, Waldemar King of Denmark redeemed it from the Swedes in the year 1341. but in the year 1658. the Swedes recovered the Possession of it by the Treaty of *Reschild*. This Country was converted to the Christian Faith, by Othmar a Bishop about the year 980. The principal places in it are Lunden, Landskroon, Marmuyen and Helsingborg.

Schorndorff, Schorndorfum, a small City but well Fortified in the Dukedom of Wurtemberg in Germany, upon the River Remm (which gives Name to the District in which this City stands) four German Miles from Stuttgart to the East, and six from Hailbrunn to the North-East. This City has a Castle, and obtain'd its Charter from Frederick II. in the year 1230. In the year 1647. it was taken by the French, but was after restored to the Duke of Wurtemberg, under whom it now is.

Schonen,

Schomem, Scaldia, an Island of *Zeeland*, one of the United Provinces, near the East Mouth of the *Schelde*; it was heretofore much greater than it now is; there are three places of Note in it, *Zirizsee*, *Brouwers*, and *Bommae*. It is six French Leagues long from East to West; and above two broad.

Schut, Cituorum Insula, a great Island in the Lower Hungary, made by the River *Danube*, called by the *Hungarians*, *Chalokewz*, by the *Germans*, *Schut*. It extends from *Presburgh* to the North-West, to *Comora* East, nine German Miles, and it is about four broad, and is in circuit twenty four Miles. It has three hundred Villages, and its principal place is *Comora*, beneath which the *Danube* again unites in one Stream. It is wonderfully fruitful, and well peopled, and was the cause of the present War, between the Emperor and the *Turks*, the latter demanding it to be put into his Hands about the year 1682. or 1683. but the Emperor denying it (as he could not part with it without exposing all his other Dominions to the Ravage of the Infidels) thereupon the *Turks* entered Germany in the year 1683. and besieged *Vienna*, with a vast Army, but that Siege being raised by the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Lorain*, the *Turks* have ever since been great losers, and their Empire seems to totter and decline.

Schwaben, Suevia, a great Province or Circle in Germany, called by the *Germans*, *die Schwaben*, by the *French*, *Souabe*, by the

Italians, *Suevia*, and by the *Poles*, *Szwabeka*. It is bounded by *Bavaria* on the East, the *Rhine* dividing it from *Alsaria* on the West, *Switzerland* to the South, and *Franconia* to the North. It had heretofore Dukes of great Name and Power, but is now divided into several lesser Territories, under several Princes, the chief of which are the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, the Bishopricks of *Ausburg* and *Constance*, the Marquissates of *Baden*, *Schwartzwald*, *Burgau*, and *Ortenau*, the Principalities of *Furstemberg*, and *Zollern*, the Counties of *Ettingen*, and *Hebenburgh*, and the Territories belonging to the Abbat of *Kempen* and *Algow*. There are also in it many Imperial and Free Cities, the Capital City of this Circle being *Ulm*. The others are *Augsburg*, *Kempen*, *Constantz*, *Hallbrun*, *Hall en Souabe*, *Lindau*, *Memmingen*, *Nordlingen*, *Stugart*, *Tubingen*, and *Ueberlingen*.

Schwanberg, the present Name of the *Norick Alps*.

Schwarzwasser, Vidrus, a River of Germany, which is the same with *Groenger Diap*, and the *Vecher See* Vecbr.

Schwartzwaldt, Martia Sylva, *Bacenis*, the Black Wood or Forest, a Province in the Circle of *Schwaben*, in Germany, towards Mount *Abenow*, and the Fountains of the *Danube* and *Neckar* between the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg* to the East, and *Briegow* to the West; and it lies extended from North to South, from the Marquissate of *Baden* to the Cities of *Seckingen*, *Rheinfelden*

and *Ortenau*. Part of the vast which in ancient times the whole Body perhaps through ended at the Fr White Sea.

Schwartz-Zee, the name of the *Euxine*.

Schweidmiez, in *Silesia*, upon the Rhine, thirty Miles from the West, and the Capital of the same Name, a city; yet it was taken several times in the year 1648. Near this city is the *Alberr* in the *Victory* of the *Masters* of the *Silesia*.

Schweinfurt, a city in *Franconia*, on the *Mayn*, within the *Bishop*, almost seven Miles from *Bamberg* to the North-East. This city was formerly to the *Catholic*, till *Henry* possessed them, with the Title of *Otto*; which he died the year 1112. the city to the Empire, a great strength; yet the *Swedes* in

by the Poles, and *Ortenau*. This Country is a part of the vast *Hercynian Forest*, which in ancient times run through the whole Body of *Germany*, and perhaps through *Meſſen* too, and ended at the Frozen Ocean, or White Sea.

Schwarz-Zee, the German name of the *Euxine*, or Black Sea.

Schwidwinz, *Swidnia*, a City of *Sileſia*, upon the River *Westz*, thirty Miles from *Wraustaw* to the West, and twenty five from *Wigniz* to the South, and twelve from the Borders of *Bohemia*. It is the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name, and a very strong place; yet it was taken, and retaken several times in the great Swedish war. Near this City the Swedes defeated *Albert Duke of Brandenburg*, in the year 1642. by which Victory they made themselves Masters of the greatest part of *Sileſia*.

Schneinfurt, *Schneinfurthum*, a City in *Franconia* in *Germany*, in the *Mayn*, within the Dominions of the Bishop of *Wurezburg*, almost seven German Miles from *Bamberg* to the West, and five from *Wurezburg* to the North-East. This City belonged formerly to the Counts of *Heneberg*, till *Henry II. Emperor* possessed them, and gave this City, with the Title of Marquisate, to the *Orto*; which Family ending in the year 1112. the City returned to the Empire, and is now an Imperial and Free City, and a place of great strength; yet it was taken by the Swedes in the German

War. *Schwerin*, the chief Town in *Mecklenburgh*, which stands upon a Lake, eighteen Miles from *Hamburg* to the East, and five from the *Baltick Sea* to the South, and is the usual Residence of one of the Dukes of *Mecklenburgh*, in the Lower *Saxony*.

Sciglia, *Scylla*, a Promontory on the Coast of *Calabria*; in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Scillo, or *Scylla*, a famous Rock on the same Shore, nineteen Miles from *Messina* in *Sicily* to the North-East, upon the Channel which parts *Sicily* from *Italy*, at the West end of it.

Scio, *Chios*, an Island in the *Archipelago*. See *Chio*.

Scisoco, *Togisonus*, a small River in the Territory of *Padua* in *Italy*.

Sabiro, *Sajros*, an Island in the *Archipelago*, called by the Greeks, *Skiros*, by the *Italians*, *Schiro*, and by the French, *Squires*. It is eighty Miles in Circuit, fruitful and populous, and lies forty Miles from *Nagropone* to the North, and seventy from *Macedonia* to the East, West of *Scio* or *Chio*. It has a small City called *Skira*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Athens*, and is in subjection to the *Turks*.

Sclavonia, the Southern Province of the Lower *Hungary*, called by the *Italians*, *Schiavonia*, by the Germans, *die Schlabonten*, by the Poles, *Slobienska Ziemia*; the middle ages under this Name comprehended *Illyricum*, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Bosnia*; and this which is now called *Sclavonia*; on the North it has the *Drave*,

Drave, a great River which parts it from the Lower *Hungary*, on the East the *Danube*, on the South the *Save*, which divides it from *Croatia*, *Bosnia*, and *Serbia*, and on the West *Carniola* and *Siria*; the length of it from the Town of *Kopraniex* in the West, to the fall of the *Drave* into the *Danube* in the East, is fifty German Miles, and its breadth from the *Drave* to the *Save* twelve. This Country was first possessed by the *Pannonians*, after that by the *Goths* about the year 386. who were Conquered by the *Oetabes* about the year 550. About the year 1200. these people became Tributaries to the Kings of *Hungary*. About 1544. this Country was first subdued by *Solyman* the Magnificent. But in the year 1687. after the Battle of *Mohacs*, the *Turkish* Army mutining against the Prime *Vizier*, all this Country except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor, the *Turks* deserting it without any blows. The *Germans* upon their return, were very well pleased with the fertility of this Country. The chief Towns in it are *Gradisca*, *Esseck*, and *Possoga*, which is the Capital City of it. The Inhabitants are great lovers of War, and pray for nothing more earnestly than that they may die with their Arms in their Hands.

Scodra, a City of *Illyricum*, attributed by *Livy* and *Ptolemy*, to *Dalmatia*, and in those times the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital City of *Albania*, and a Bishops See, great and populous; it stands upon the River *Boiana*, twenty four Miles

from the *Adriatick* Sea, and eight from *Regusa* to the North-East. It was twice besieged by the *Turks* under *Mahomet* II. without success, and in 1478. resigned to the *Turks* for a Peace. The Inhabitants of this City, *Scadar*, the *Turks*, *Scodar*, and the *Italians*, *Scud*, Long. 44. 20. Lat. 42. 24.

Scone, *Scona*, a Celebrated Abbey in the County of *Perth* upon the *Tay*, three Miles from *St. Johnston* to the North-West, in which the Kings of *Scotland* for many Ages were Crowned.

Scopia, *Scapi*, a City of the *Imper* *Moesia*, and the Capital of *Dardania*, in the Borders of *Macedonia*, in the times of *Ptolemy* now called *Scopia* by the *Italians* and *Uscub* by the *Turks*. It is a great, populous City in *Serbia*, an Archbishops See, and the Seat of the *Sangiac* of *Serbia*; lies in a fruitful Plain, upon the *Varadar*, over which it has a Bridge of twelve Arches, one hundred Miles from *Theffalonica* to the North-West, ten from *Scutari* to the West, and about the same distance from *Gaußandil* to the South. The River upon which it stands falls into the Bay of *Theffalonica*.

Scotland, *Scotia*, is the Name of the Kingdom in *Great Britain*, called by the *French*, *l'Ecosse*, by the *Italians*, *Scotia*, and by the *Germans*, *Schottlandt*, on the North it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, on the North by the *North Sea*, and the *Irish Ocean*, on the West by the *Irish Ocean*, and the *Frisch* and on the South by the *Irish*

Sea, the *Cheviot* Mountains, adjacent Tract to the North, whereby it is separated from *England*. *Solway Firth*, Latitude, and the Longitude, lies in 60. 30. It could be three hundred Miles in *English* Miles. *Virgil* recorded and eighty, but no where above the form *Triangular* inlets, and *Archie*, in which indent the Western sides of it, especially towards the North, generally barren, *Timber*, and in the Southern parts, but the Air is cold. It is divided into the Southern, by *Dunbritain*, *High Firth*. The Southern is called the *Lowlands* of Cities, and great People are more civilized, as not so better Country, made at Sea. The *Highlands*, are poor, and the *Irish* accordingly patient, and very poor Diet, without which could not flourish. *Scotland* is divided into Counties, and North *Scotland* Counties. And the *Political* Government of the Bishops, *St. Andrew*, and *Glasgow*, with *Strathgalloway* Bishops, in times of the *Roman* Country was called *Caledonia*.

sea, and eight Miles, and the Cheviot Hills, and the North-East. The adjacent Tract to Solway Sands, by the Turkes, whereby it is separated from England. Solway Fyrth lies in deg. 56. Latitude, and the most Northern point lies in 60. 30. by which it should be three hundred and fifty Miles in length. *Hydore Virgil* reckons four hundred and eighty, but then its breadth is no where above sixty Miles, and is of a form Triangular, with many great inlets, and Arms of the Ocean, which indent both the Eastern and Western sides of it. The Soil is, especially towards the North, generally barren, and affords little Timber, and no Fruit Trees. The Southern parts are more fruitful, but the Air is in both sharp and cold. It is divided into two parts, the Southern and the Northern, by *Dunbritain* and *Edenburgh Fyrth*. The South part which is called the *Low-Lands*, is full of Cities, and great Towns, and the People are more rich, and better Civilized, as not only Inhabiting a better Country, but driving a Trade at Sea. The Northern or *High-Lands*, are more barren and poor, and the Inhabitants are accordingly patient of want and hunger, and very temperate in their Diet, without which Virtues they could not subsist. South of Scotland is divided into twenty shires, and North Scotland into thirty shires, or Counties. And for the Ecclesiastical Government they have two Archbishops, *St. Andrews*, who has five Bishops, and *Glasgo*, who has three Bishops, and six Bishops under him. In the times of the Romans, this Country was called *Caledonia*, and

Albania, and the People were called *Picts*, from their custom of Painting their Bodies. The *Romans* never extending their Conquests beyond the South of *Scotland*, because they thought the Northern and barren parts not worth their pains. The remaining Inhabitants, after the withdrawing of the *Roman* Garrisons from the Northern parts of *Britain*, became very troublesome to the *Britans*, and forced them to call in the *Saxons* about the year 449. who Conquered the South parts of *Scotland*, and possess it to this day. The *Scots* or *Irish*, about the same time entered the Western parts of *Scotland*, and by degrees united first with the *Picts* or *High-landers*, and by their assistance Conquered the *Saxons*, and gained the Sovereignty of that whole Kingdom, but there being no Letters here, the story of these times is very dark, which has occasioned great Controversies concerning the time of the *Scots* coming out of *Ireland*. About the year 839. the *Picts* were intirely subdued by *Kenneth II.* first sole King of all *Scotland*. This Line continued under twenty three Princes, to the year 1285. When *Alexander III.* dying without Issue, there began a tedious and bloody contest about the Succession, which was referred to *Edward I. of England*, who adjudged the Crown to *John Balliol*, an *Englishman*; he Rebelling against his Benefactor, was defeated by that Prince, who following his blow made himself Master of *Scotland*, and kept it to his death. But in the year 1307. *Robert Bruce*

Bruce, the other Competitor, overthrew the *English*, and established himself King of *Scotland*, and Reigned till the year 1332. when the Kingdom divided again between *Edward Baliol*, and *David Bruce*, which latter prevailed at first against his Competitor, but fell under the power of the *English*, where he was many years a Prisoner. In the year 1371. *Robert II.* Surnamed *Steward*, Descended from the eldest Daughter of *David Bruce*, succeeded. And in the year 1602. *James VI.* the ninth in this Line, succeeded after Queen *Elizabeth* to the Crown of *England*, as Descended both by Father and Mother, from *Margaret* the eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* King of *England*, the whole Line of *Henry VIII.* being extinguished. The Christian Religion was Planted here by different Persons, and at several times, the *Saxon Scots* were Converted by *Aidini*, the first Bishop of *Lindisferne*, about 635. The South-Ealtern by *Nimas*, Bishop of *Candida Casa*, or *White Herne*, about 555. And the *Highlanders*, or Northern *Picts*, by *Palladius*, a Deacon of *Rome*, about the year 435. The Bishops of *Scotland* were always subject to the Archbishop of *Tork*, till the year 1478. when on the pretence of the frequent Wars between them and *England*, their two Archbishops Sees were erected, and they became a separate Church from that of *England*.

Scorufa, *Scoruffa*, a small City in *Theffalia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Larissa*, near to which it stands.

Skrikfirmer, *Scritophinii*, People in *Scandinavia*, between *Northway* to the North, and *Land* to the East. These People are said to Cloath themselves with the Skins of Beasts, like the *Samoiedes*, as is usual with all the *Hyperborean Nations*.

Sculteella. See *Panaro*, a River of *Remandiola* in *Italy*.

Scusari. See *Scodra*, a City in *Albania*.

Sdrin, *Sdringa*, *Stridonium*, City of *Dalmassa*, which was the Birth place of *St. Jerome*, the most Learned of the Latin Fathers, which City was afterwards ruined by the *Goths*, but it was afterwards rebuilt, and in some degree populated. Others place it upon the Confluence of the *Mure* and *Danube*, fifteen Miles beneath *Kellspurg* in *Sairia*.

Sebenico, *Sebenicum*, *Sicima*, small City, but very well fortified in *Dalmatia*, upon the Shoars of the *Adriack Sea*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salat*, which has been under the *Venetians* ever since the year 1400, having before been a Maritim City of *Croatia*. It has a Castle and Fort built upon a Rock, which is a place of great strength, and has four times humbled the Ottoman Forces, and preserved this important place under that State. It is at the Mouth of the River *Kirka*, thirty eight Miles from *Zara* to the East, and three hundred from *Venice*, and was made a Bishops See by Pope *Benedict* VIII.

Secchia, *Gabellus*, a River in *Italy*, which springeth from the *Apennines*, in the

Apennines, in the *Apennines*, between *Apennine*, and *Apennine*, and dividing the *Apennine* from that *Apennine*, it waters the *Apennine*, leaving *Modena* subject to the *Apennine* Po at *St. Benedetto* the Duchy of *Modena* is ten Miles from *North-West*. *Sackaw*, *Secor*, small Castle in *Salerno* Bishops See, Bishop of *Salerno*, Pope *Honorius II.* Archbishop of *Salerno* on the River *Garonne* fall into the *German* Miles of *Austria* to the *Apennine*. The Archbishop, and Convent, and gives him; and his Voice in the *Sedan*, *Sedanum*, *Sedan*, in *France*, with a very strong anciently in the Bishop of *Reims* exchanged with *Reims*, afterward *Reims* Lords of the *Reims*, and *Reims* family of *Turenne* Principality. But in little Principal submit to the *Cro* lands sixteen

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Apennini, in the Borders of *Car-*
agnana, between *Tuscany* and the
Apennine, and running Northward,
 and dividing the Dutchy of *Mo-*
gna from that of *Reggio*, in some
 places it watereth *Sassuala*, and
 leaving *Modena* to the East, and
Capri to the West; it falls into
 the Po at *St. Benedicts Abbey*, in
 the Duchy of *Mantoua*, five Ita-
 lian Miles from *Mirandola* to the
 North-West.

Sackaw, Secovia, Secovium, a
 small Castle in *Stiria*, which is yet
 Bishops See, under the Arch-
 bishop of *Salzburg*. This See
 was erected in the year 1219. by
 Pope *Honorius III.* and *Eberhard*,
 Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It stands
 upon the River *Gail*, a little above
 where it falls into the *Mure*, not above
 four German Miles from the Bor-
 ders of *Austria* to the South, and
 twenty from *Salzburg* to the
 West. The Archbishop has the E-
 lection, and Consecration of this
 Bishop, and gives him his Investi-
 ture, and takes an Oath of fealty
 from him; and he has no Place
 or Voice in the Diet of Ger-
 many.

Sedan, Sedanum, a City in *Cham-*
pagne, in *France*, upon the *Maes*,
 with a very strong Castle, which
 was anciently in the Propriety of
 the Bishop of *Reims*, by whom it
 was exchanged with the Crown, for
Verdun, afterwards it had parti-
 cular Lords of the Families of *Br-*
emour, and *Marcan*, and in the
 family of *Turenne* was made a
 Principality. But in the year 1642.
 this little Principality was forced
 to submit to the Crown of *France*.
 It stands sixteen Leagues above

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Namur to the South, and from
Verdun to the North, in the Fron-
 tiers of *Champagne* and *Luxem-*
burgh.

See, Seva, Segia, a small River
 in *Normandy*, six Miles from *Au-*
ranches to the West.

Seelandt, Selandia, a great Island
 in the *Baltick*; Sea belonging to
 the Crown of *Denmark*, separated
 from *Scania* to the North, by the
 Sound, and on the South it has
 the *Baltick* Sea, it is sixteen Ger-
 man Miles in length, and twelve
 in breadth, and is a very fruitful
 and pleasant spot of ground. The
 Capital of it is *Copenhagen*, the
 Royal City of *Denmark*, the rest
 are *Helsingore*, *Cronenburgh*, and
Fridericksburgh, and besides these
 it has three hundred and forty
 Parishes.

Seez, Sagiensis Urbs, Sagium,
 a City in *Normandy* in *France*,
 which is a Bishops See, under the
 Archbishop of *Roan*. It stands
 near the Fountains of the River
Orne, thirty six Leagues from
Paris to the West, eleven from
Lisieux to the South, and five
 from *Alençon* to the East.

Seged, or Segedin, Segedunum,
 a City of the Upper *Hungary*,
 seated upon the *Tibiscus*, where it
 receives the *Merish*, a great River
 out of *Transylvania*, in the County
 of *Bodroch*, twenty six German
 Miles from *Buda* to the South-East,
 and fifteen from *Colocz*. This
 place was taken by the *Turks* in
 the year 1552. The *Imperialists*
 Plundered it in the year 1685. and
 the year after took it from the
Turks without resistance, after they
 were possessed of *Buda*.

Seges-

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first invented. *Segobriga*, a City of *Valencia*, *Segre*, which is the *Mediter-*
shops See under of *Valencia* and not well
 Miles from *North-West*, and to the South

revacorum in *a* in *Ptolemy*
uncils, is a City of *Spain*, which is the *Archbishop*
 celebrated place *Rich*, by reason of *g Trade* driving
 very large *Sails* called *El A* on the North-side
 called *Eresma* on a Hill in a plain noble *Aqueduct*
 the hundred *thous*, in doubt from one *Hill* was built by *Rome*. This City is *leagues* from *Spain*. Long. 16.

Segura, *Senabis*, *Sorabis*, a River of *Spain*, which riseth in new *Castile* from a Mountain of the same Name, and flowing through the Kingdom of *Murcia*, falls into the Bay of *Alicante*, having watered *Caravacca*, *Murcia*, and *Orihuela*.

Sabuzon, *Senobustum*, a City of *Brandenburg*.
Seididag, *Atbos*, a Mountain in *Macedonia*. See *Agion Oros*.
La Seille, *Sala*, *Salia*, a River of *Lorain*, which riseth out of the Lake of *Lindre*, and flowing North-West watereth *Dinze*, *Nomy* and *Going*, and at *Metz* falls into the *Moselle*.

La Seine, *Seyne*, *Sequana*, one of the Principal Rivers of *France*, which riseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in a Mountainous place near the Castle of *Chancouaze*, two leagues from a Town called *Seine*, and six from *Dijon* to the North, and being augmented by some smaller Rivers, it watereth *Chablon*, and *Bar sur Seine*, *Troye*, and *Pont sur Seine*, above which the *Aube* comes in, and beneath the *Tonne* and the *Loing*, so called by *Melun* to *Corbest*; the *Seine* comes in a little above *Paris* the Glory of this River, and beneath that City above *Poissy* the *Yonne*, the *Epte*, and in *Normandy* the *Eure*, and the *Andelle*, above

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Roan the Capital of *Normandy*. At *Candebe* in *Normandy* it forms a great Arm of the Sea, which admits the tides of the Ocean, thirty Leagues into the Land, and which give passage to a Ship of great Burthen as high as *Roan*, and smaller Ships as high as *Paris*.

Selefschia, *Seleucia*, a City of *Cilicia*, which is an Archbishops See under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and stands twelve Miles from the *Mediterranean* Sea to the North. Long. 64. 00. Lat. 38. 40.

Seleucacelber, *Seleucia Pieria*, a City of *Syria*, built by *Seleucus* Son of *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, near the Mouth of the River *Orontes*, ten Miles from *Antioch*; which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*.

Selivrea or *Selibria*, *Selymbria*, *Selybria*, a City of *Thrace* upon the *Propontis* of great Antiquity, as being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Ptolemy*: It was at first a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Heraclea*, but is now the Metropolis it self; and is Great and Populous though without any Walls, and it has a bad Harbour too. This City stands twenty five Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, it is also called *Selombria*.

Selo. See *Silaro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Semigallen, *Semigallia*, a Province of *Livonia* in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which signifies in their Tongue The End of the Earth; It is bounded on the North by *Livonia* properly so called, cut off by the *Dwina*, on the South by *Samogithia*, on the West by *Curland*, and on the East by the *Palatinate*.

linate of *Ploczko*; the Principal Town is *Mittaw* the usual Residence of the Dukes of *Curland*, under whom this Province is.

Semender. See *Spenderobi*, a City of *Servia*.

Semnitz, one of the Names of the *Carpathian Hills*.

Sempach, a Town in *Switzerland*, under the Protection of the Canton of *Lucerne*.

Semur en Auxois, *Semurium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the River *Armanfon*, ten Leagues from *Autun* to the North, and eleven from *Dijon* to the West, and twenty two from *Troye* to the South.

Semur en Briennois, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, in the Territory of *Autun*, one League from the *Loyre* to the East, and three beneath *Roanne* to the North.

Sendomir, *Sendomira*, a City in *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name in the lesser *Poland*, built upon an Hill by the *Vistula*, where it receives the *Sanum* twenty eight *Polish* Miles from *Crakow* to the East, and thirty two above *Warsaw* to the South. This Town was taken by the *Swedes*, in the year 1655, and retaken next year by the *Poles*.

Senega, a great River in *Africa*, call'd by the *Portuguese* *Zanaga*, by the Natives *Ouedec*; it is one of the Principal Branches of the *Niger*, and the most Northern, which was called *Darat* or *Daradus*; and falls into the *Atlantick Ocean* by *Cape Verde*, where there is a *French Colony*,

upon its Banks stand the Cities of *Geneboa* and *Timbutum* and some others; its course is from East to West, between the Kingdoms of *Geneboa* and *Faisarum*.

Senex, or *Senes*, *Sanisium*, a small City of *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ambrun*, from which it stands fourteen Leagues to the South, and eight from *Sisteron* to the North-East. It is now reduced almost to a Village, and the See is removed to *Castellane*, a Town upon the *Verdon* two Miles South from *Senex*.

Il Senese, *Senensis Ager*, a Territory in *Italy* called by the Inhabitants *il Senese*, by the *French* *le Sienois*; it is a considerable part of *Tuscany* towards the South, between *Florence* and *Pisa* to the North and West, the *Tyrrhenian Sea* to the South, and the State of the Church to the East; and was heretofore a Common-wealth and a free State, but has been subject above one hundred years to the Duke of *Florence*; but yet the *Maremma di Siena*, is divided between the Prince of *Pimino*, a Sovereign Prince under the Protection of the *Spaniards* and the *Stato di Presidis*, in which is *Orbitello* and *Tellamont*, which are immediately under the *Spaniards*, though they be parts of the *Senese*. The Capital of this Province is *Siena*, and the other Cities are *Monte Alciano*, *Colle*, *Perenza*, *Soana*, *Chiusi*, *Massa*, *Setto*, and *Piombino*; and the Islands on this Coast belonged to this State.

Senga, or *Cinca*, *Cinga*, a R

ver in the which arise Hills above South water Moncon and quinenca fall with it into this course e the *Guatical* and some other Senio, *Senbria* in *Italy*.

Senlis, *Augsum*, a small France, which under the Archbishop the Capital of upon the River from *Paris* to this Name, becom with Wood *Bailiage de l'Isle of France*, and the Towns in it be

Senne, or *Zem* River of the which arising in flowing through *Arabant*, water *teeblen*, and the *supell*.

Senno, *Siris*, *Siccare*, a Province of *Naples*, *Agromento*, and the Bay of *Taranto* *Torre di Marone* had once a City called *Siris* too, and is now ruined, its ruins appearing three miles out-let.

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ver in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, which ariseth from the *Pyrenean* Hills above *Biela*, and flowing South watereth *Ainsa*, *Balbastro*, *Moncon* and *Fraga*, and at *Mequinencia* falls into the *Segre*, and with it into the *Ebro*, having in this course entertained the *Espera*, the *Guatscalema* and the *Tjuela*; and some other Rivers.

Senio, *Senna*, a River of *Umbria* in *Italy*.

Senlis, *Augustomagus*, *Silvanæum*, a small City in the Isle of *France*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of its County, seated upon the River *Nonette*, ten Leagues from *Paris* to the North, it has this Name, because it is surrounded with Wood. The County or *Bailiage de Senlis* lies between the Isle of *France*, *Le Valois*, the *Orléans*, and the *Assise*, the Principal Towns in it being *Senlis* and *Compiègne*.

Senne, or *Zenne*, *Senna*, a small River of the Low Countries, which arising in *Hainault*, and flowing through the Dutchy of *Brabant*, watereth *Brussels* and *Mecklen*, and then falls into the *Elbe*.

Senno, *Siris*, a River in the *Basilicata*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which watereth *Agromento*, and then falls into the Bay of *Taranto*, fifteen Miles from *Torre di Mare* to the South; it had once a City upon its Banks called *Siris* too, but it is now entirely ruined, its Rubbish scarce appearing three Miles above its outlet.

Senonensis, *Senonensis Ager*, a

Tract in *France*, annexed to the Generalité of *Champagne*, which is a part of the Possessions of the old *Senones*, and has this Name from *Sens* its Capital City.

Sens, *Senones*, a great City in *France*, called by the *Italians* *Sans*; it is so very Ancient, that it is thought older than *Rome*, and is an Archbishops See, built in a beautiful Plain upon the River *Yonne*, which has over it there a Stone Bridge. It is also the Capital of *Senonensis*, in the Prefecture of *Champagne*, though ill attributed by some to *Burgundy*. It is a beautiful City, and stands twenty six Leagues from *Paris* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Orleans* to the North-East.

Sentines, *Athens*, the Ancient City of *Athens*, taken by the *Venetians* the fourth of October 1687. after a Siege of thirteen days. See *Athens*.

Sentino, *Sentinus*, a small River in the *Marchia Anconitana*; which running by *Sentina* once a considerable Town, but now only a Castle in the Dukedom of *Urbino*, seated in a pleasant Valley, fifteen Miles from *Eugubio*; (the Town being ruined by the *Lombards*;) falls into the *Esinio*, which last falls into the *Adriatick* Sea, to the East of *Ancona*.

Seguino, *Arymagus*, a River of *Cilicia*, in the lesser *Asia*, which springeth out of Mount *Taurus*, and falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the Cities of *Anemora* and *Arsinoe*.

Ser, *Cyrrhus*, a River of *Albania*, a Province or Kingdom of *Greece*.

Seraio, Seraium, a City of *Bosnia*, upon the River *Migliazka*, in the Lower *Bosnia*. It is great and strong, and is the Capital of that Kingdom, being some few Miles from the Borders of *Servia*, and about thirty from the *Savi* to the South, and about ninety from *Belgrade* to the South-West.

Serchio, Esferis, Aufer, Sarculus, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in *Tuscany*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Modena*; and flowing through *Carfagnana*, and the States of *Lucca*, and not far from the Capital City of that State, entertaineth the *Ofaro*, and entring the Dukedom of *Florence*, falls into the *Tyrrhenian Sea*, five Miles North of the Mouth of the River *Arno*.

Sere, Sara, a River of *France* in *Touraine*, and another in the Low Countries, which falls into the *Oyse*.

Seregippe del Rey, a City in *Brasil* in South America, built on an Hill near the Mouth of the River *Potigipeba*; on the Eastern Coast; which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name, between *Pernambuc* to the North, and the Province of All Saints to the South, both City and Province being subject to the King of *Portugal*.

Sereth, Tiarantus, a River of *Moldavia*, which falls into the *Danube*, near *Galatz* or *Axiopolis*.

Sernia, Sergnia. See *Isernia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Molise*.

Serio, Serius, a River in *Lombardy* in the States of *Venice*, which springeth out of the Moun-

tains in the Borders of the *Grisons*, and flowing South by *Bergamo* and *Crema*, falls into the *Adda* above *Piciglione* a great Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, five Miles from the Borders of the Dukedom of *Parma*.

Sermoneto, Sulmo, Sermineta, a Town in *Campagna di Roma*, in the States of the Church, which gives the Title of a Duke to the Family of *Cajetan*. It stands twenty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and seventeen from *Terracina* to the North-East.

Seres, or *Seres, Serra*, a City of *Macedonia*, mentioned in *Nectes* and *Cedrenus*, and the latter Greek Writers, and by *Leunclavius* now called *Seres*. It is now a considerable and well Peopled Place, and advanced to the Honour of an Archbishops See, in the place of *Amphipolis*, between which, *Theffalonica* and *Philippi*, it stands upon an Hill; its latter Map place it thirty four Miles from *Amphipolis* to the South-East, sixty from *Theffalonica* to the North-East, and thirty from *Comanessa* to the North-West.

Servan, or *Schirwan, Servania, Atropatia*, a Province in the North-West of the Kingdom of *Persia*, towards the Borders of *Georgia* and the *Turkish Empire*, the Northern Bounds of which are the *Caspian Sea*. It has many great Cities, and is one of the most fruitful and Populous Provinces in that Kingdom; though it has suffered much in latter times by the depredations of the *Turks*. The Cities of it are *Tauris, Schamachie, Servan, Ardebil* and *Bac-*

Servia, kish Empire, Strka. It is bounded *tia*, or rather *masia*, and on the North which separates *per Hungary* the East by the South by *nia* and *D* Towns and *grade, Pristina, cupie, Serna* which was A of this Province the Romans, *sa Superior*, a part of *Th* Barbarous Nations subdued, which by *Marcus Licinius* times of *Augustus* fall of the *R* *Servi* a Branch became Masters and gave it the name. About the year 1000 it was Conquered by the Emperors of *Constantinople* who suffered to choose their own Princes, and the Empire. The first of the *Ottoman* Emperors invaded this *Nissa* about the year 1460. which they made War with some of the year 1460. submitted to *M* and have ever since been a Province of the Christian Faith here by *Cyril* and *Servi*

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Serra

Servia, a Province of the *Turkish* Empire, is called by them *Sirbia*. It is of great extent, and is bounded on the West by *Croatia*, or rather by *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia*, and in part by *Sclavonia*; on the North by the *Danube*, which separates it from the *Upper Hungary* and *Moldavia*; on the East by *Bulgaria*; and on the South by *Macedonia*, *Albania* and *Dalmatia*. The chief Towns and Cities in it are *Belgrade*, *Prisren*, *Novibazar*, *Procupie*, *Semander*, and *Scopia*, which was Anciently the Capital of this Province. In the times of the *Romans*, this was called *Moesia Superior*, and was then esteem'd a part of *Thrace*, and the most Barbarous Nation the *Romans* had subdued, which were Conquered by *Marcus Licinius Crassus* in the times of *Augustus Caesar*. In the fall of the *Roman Empire*, the *Servi* a Branch of the *Getabes*, became Masters of this Country, and gave it the Name of *Servia*. About the year of Christ 1000. it was Conquered by the Emperors of *Constantinople*, but suffered to continue under their own Princes, as Hommagers to the Empire. *Amurash I.* was the first of the *Ottoman Princes*, who invaded this Country, and took *Nissa* about the year 1374. after which they maintained a Bloody War with some Intermiſſions, till the year 1460. when they finally submitted to *Mahomet the Great*, and have ever since been esteem'd a Province of that Empire. The Christian Faith was first settled here by *Cyril* and *Methodius*, be-

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tween the years 860. and 890. *Methodius* taking care to give them the Bible in the *Sclavonian Tongue*, together with the Divine Offices, which they hold in high esteem to this day. The Country is very Fruitful and Rich, and has Mines of Gold and Silver, especially about *Zerbenick*.

Sessanne, *Sesanna*, a small City in *La Brie* a Province of *France*, in the Borders of *Champagne*, thirteen Leagues from *Troyes* to the North, and twenty four from *Paris* to the East; of late years it suffered much by Fire, but is now rebuilding. Some have written *Sezanina*.

Sesans, or *Sezans*, *Cincomagus*, an Ancient *Roman Town* in *Dauphine*, two Leagues from *Briançon* to the East, at the foot of the *Cottian Alps*.

La Sesia, *Sesites*, a River of *Lombardy*, which springeth out of the *Penine Alps*, and flowing between the Dukedom of *Milan*, and the Principality of *Piedmont*, watereth *Varallo*, *Romagnano* and *Vercelli*, and then falls into the *Po*, six Miles below *Casale*.

Sessa, *Sueſſa*, an Ancient City in *Italy*, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*, from which it stands sixteen Miles to the West, and twenty from *Gaeta* to the East, in a very Fruitful Soil.

Sotia, a City in the Isle of *Candy*, called by the *Greeks* *Sitia*, which though very small, is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Candy*. It stands on a *Peninsula*

Sula, on the East side of the Island, and is now under the *Turks*.

Sethie, Disie, an Island on the East of *Candy*, which was thought by the *Pagans* to have been the place where *Jove* was Nursed. It is now also called *Lassiti*, and *il Monte di Setia*.

Settalia, Pamphylia, a Province in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the Mediterranean Sea, between *Cilicia* to the East, and *Lycia* to the West.

Seberne, Sabrina, one of the noblest Rivers of *England*, which riseth in the County of *Montgomery* in *Wales*, near *Wynlltmon Hill*, and flows at first East, as far as *Llandois*, then turning North-East, it watereth *Newtown*, and (leaving *Montgomery* to the East) passeth by *Welfo-Poole* to the Borders of *Shropshire*, taking in the *Tanor* before it entereth that County, and so passeth South-West to *Shrewsbury*, and so to *Worcester*, beneath which the *Temde*, and at *Tewkesbury* the *Avon* comes in, so passing to *Gloucester*, it becomes by that time very great, and beneath that City it has never a Bridge over it, so parting *Monmouthshire* to the North, from *Gloucestershire* to the South, it entereth the *Irish* Sea, by a vast and itately Mouth, fifteen *English* Miles broad, between *Nasbo-poynt* in *Glamorganshire*, and *Lintow* in *Devonshire*.

Les Sevennes, Cennenus, Gebenna, a Mountain in *France*, which runs a Course of thirty Leagues, between *Rovergne* and *Givaudan*, two Provinces of *France*, to the West, and the *Swizzers* and

le Velay to the East. These Mountains begin near the Fountains of the *Loyre*, in the Province of *Vivarais*, and are extended as far as *Rovergne*, and the Borders of the Lower *Languedoc*; towards *Paris* they are very fruitful, and well inhabited, the rest is more barren, and besides the Rivers which spring from it, and its being a Boundary, is of no great advantage.

Seven-waldr, Seven-walden, Beduhennæ Lucus, a Forest in *Frise-land*.

Severino, Acmonia, a City built by *Severus*, the Roman Emperor, upon the *Danube*, near *Trajanus* his Bridge, twelve German Miles from *Temiswaer* to the North-East.

Seville, Hispalis, a City of *Spain*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Sevilla*; it is Great, Rich, and Populous, the Capital of the Lower *Andalusia*, and an Archbishop's See, seated upon the River *Guadalquivir*, upon which it has a frequented Harbour: there belongs also to it an University, an old Castle, called *Alcafer*, and a large Suburb, called *Triana*. It is one of the ancientest Cities in *Spain*, and ascribed to *Hercules* as its Founder, which shews it to be a *Phœnician* City. In the year 1248. it was recovered by *Ferdinando*, out of the Hands of the *Moors*, and since that time two of the Kings of *Castile* were born here, viz. *Ferdinand IV.* and *Henry II.* *Ferdinand III.* died here in the year 1252. and *Alphonfus X.* in 1284. When the *Spaniards* took it from the *Moors*, there belonged to it a very populous Territory (it being seated in a

very fruitful Banishment come almost 30. Lat. 37. dian Fleets. Land their City.

Sevilla de in the North of *Jamaica*, Harbour upon co, but is little English.

La Seure, S. ver in *Poitou* *Seure Nantois* in *Poitou*, a *tagne*, and the 2. *La Seure Na* *St Maixant*, *Mallezais*, and to the Bay of

Sewer, Su riseth in the C in the Borders land, and wat ryck, and *Wa* the *Boyrne*, on land, and with *Sexols*, *Theff* *Macedonia*.

Seyne, Sequ one of the p France.

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very fruitful Plain) but by the
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come almost desolate. Long. 14.
30. Lat. 37. 25. The *West-Indi-
an Fleets*, for the most part
Land their Merchandise at this
City.

Sevilla de Oro, a deserted Town
in the North part of the Island
of *Jamaica*, which has a good
Harbour upon the Gulph of *Mexi-
co*, but is little frequented by the
English.

La Seure, Separa, a double Ri-
ver in *Poitou*, in *France*. 1. *La
Seure Nantois*, watereth *Mortagne*,
in *Poitou*, and *Nantes* in *Bre-
tagne*, and then falls into the *Loyre*.
2. *La Seure Niortois*, ariseth above
St. Maixant, and watering *Niort*,
Mallemais, and *Marans*, falls in-
to the Bay of *Aquitain*.

Sewer, Surius, a River which
ariseth in the County of *Tipperary*,
in the Borders of *Leinster*, in *Ire-
land*, and watering *Cashel*, *Ca-
rnyck*, and *Waterford*, falls into
the *Boyne*, on the South of *Ire-
land*, and with it into the Ocean.

Sexoli, Thessalonica, a City of
Macedonia.

Seyne, Sequana. See *Seine*,
one of the principal Rivers of
France.

Sfaccchia, Leuci, a Range of
Mountains in the Territory of *Cy-
lonia*, on the West side of the
Island of *Candy*, which gave Name
to the *Sfacciotes*, who signalized
themselves by their valiant resi-
stance against the *Turks*, when
they endeavoured the Ravishing of
that Island from the Seignior of
Venice, of late years.

Shannon, Shennyn, or Shen-

nonon, Senus, Sinejus, a River in
Ireland, which is one of the prin-
cipal Rivers in that Kingdom. It
ariseth in the County of *Roscomen*,
in the Province of *Connaught*, out
of Mount *Slew-nern*, and flow-
ing Southward through *Letrim*,
forms a vast Lake, call'd *Shyne*,
Eske, and *Ree*, towards the
North end of which, on the East
side, stands *Letrim*, in the mid-
dle *Longford*, and towards the
South *Ardagh*; on the West side
stands *Elphem* and *Roscomen*, and
at some distance from the Lake to
the South *Atlone*, beneath which
comes in from the West the *Logh*,
a vast River, from three other
Lakes, more to the West, called
Garogh, *Meske*, and *Ben-Carble*;
on the East it receives the *Anney*,
so passing by *Bannogh* and *Clon-
fore*, to the Lake of *Derg*, at *Ki-
loe* it leaves that Lake, and passeth
to *Lymerrick*, where it turns full
West, and between *Mounster* to
the South, and *Connaught* to the
North, enters the *Vergivian Ocean*
by a Mouth five Miles wide, be-
tween *Cape Leane*, and *Cape Sa-
nan*, having in this Course sepa-
rated *Leinster*, and *Mounster*, from
Connaught.

Shaftsbury, Septonia, a Town
upon the *Stoure*, in the North-
East Borders of *Dorsetshire*, to-
wards *Wiltshire*, but seated on an
high Hill, which deprives it very
much of Water. In the times of
the *Norman Conquest* it had an
hundred and four Houses, and af-
ter this ten Parish Churches. This
Town was built by King *Aelfred*,
in the year of our Lord 880. as
Mr. *Cambden* proves from an old

Inscription mentioned in *William of Malmesbury*. In the year of our Lord 1672. *Charles II.* Created *Anthony Aspley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellor of England, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, whose Son succeeded him in this Honour.

Sheppey, *Shepey*, *Toliapis*, an Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*, at the Mouth of the *Thames* and *Medway*.

Shirburne, *Clarus Fons*, a Town and Castle in the North-West of *Dorsetshire*, on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, upon a River of the same Name, which afterwards falls into the *Parret*; built on the side of an Hill, in a fruitful and pleasant Country, and much encreased in the number of its Inhabitants, and its Wealth, by the Cloathing Trade. In the year 704. a Bishops See was erected here, Translated afterwards to *Sunning*, and from thence to *Salisbury*. The Family of the *Digbys*, Earls of *Bristol*, are Barons of *Shirburne*.

Shrewsbury, *Salopia*, the principal City in *Shropshire*, is seated upon the *Severn*, on the top of an Hill of Red Earth, in the middle of that County, the River runs almost round the Town, and is Covered by two lovely Bridges. *Roger of Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, built on the North side of it also a strong Castle, which added much to its strength; it was then a very considerable place, nor is it after so many Ages sunk in its Wealth, Riches, or People, but is still a goodly City, and the Centre of the Trade between *Wales* and *England*. Near this City in the year

1463. was a sharp Battle fought between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Percie*, Earl of *Northumberland*, on the behalf of *Edward Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, as the Right Heir of the Crown of England, after *Richard II.* In the year 1067. *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel*, was by the Conqueror Created Earl of *Shrewsbury*; his Posterity enjoyed it till the year 1102. in three Descents, and then were divested of it. And in the year 1442. *John Talbot*, Marshal of France, a person of great Worth and Conduct, and the terror of France, was by *Henry VI.* made Earl of this City, which Honour he enjoyed by his Posterity to this day. *Charles Talbot*, the twelfth of this Line, succeeding in the year 1667.

Shropshire, *Salopia*, is bounded on the North by the County of *Palatine of Chester*, on the East by *Staffordshire*, on the South by *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshire*, on the West by *Montgomery*, and *Denbigh*. Its length from North to South is thirty four, its breadth from East to West twenty five, and the circuit about an hundred and thirty four English Miles. The Air of it is gentle and healthful, the Soil rich and fruitful, abounding in Wheat, Barley, Peas, Coals, Iron, and Wood. The *Severne*, which is the second River of England, divides this County almost in the middle, receiving in it the *Camlet*, the *Morda*, the *Mele*, the *Reddon*, the *Terne*, and the *Worse*, and some others, on the South it has the *Temde*; which receives the *Bradfeld*, *Onke*, *Ome*, *Quemy*, *Srad*, *wich*, and *Rea* some other Rivers which the South of it; so that it is one of the best Peopled of the land.

Siam, a Town in the road the *Gang* *Indies*.

Siangyang, Si in the Province of the Kingdom of

Siana, a small upon the North Capital of a Province and a large castle, but is not *Siba*, a King of Great Mogul, in towards the Foun

and Mount *Caucas* *Siben*, *Sabiona* only, but formerly county of *Tirol*, It is seated *Essoak*, ten Miles thither the Bishop moved, to the South

Siberia, a Province, under the Crown, towards the *R* *Tartary*, bet

aces of *Coudora*, *ermia*. It was first Discovered with uninhab

parthes, and despoiling only a few which have a part of their own, and h

of Bread. *Sicily*, *Sicilie*, *Sic* *tania*, *Triguera*,

tle fought
Henry Per-
rland, on
Morrimer,
Right Hair
land, after
year 1067,
Earl of
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e Terne, and
thers, on the
nde; which
Onke, Ome,
Quemy,

Quemy, Stradbrook, Corve, Led-
wich, and Rea; all which, and
some other Rivers, water and in-
rich the South part of this Coun-
ty; so that it may very well
be one of the most fruitful and
best Peopled Counties in Eng-
land.

Siam, a Town and Kingdom be-
yond the *Ganges* in the *East-
Indies*.

Siangyang, *Siangyanion*, a City
in the Province of *Huquam*, in
the Kingdom of *China*.

Siera, a small City in *Brasil*,
upon the North Sea, which is the
Capital of a Province, and has a
large and a safe Haven, and a
Cattle, but is not very populous.

Siba, a Kingdom under the
Great *Mogul*, in the *East-Indies*,
towards the Fountains of *Ganges*,
and Mount *Caucasus*.

Siben, *Sabiona*, now a Castle
only, but formerly a City in the
County of *Tirol*, and a Bishops
see. It is seated upon the Ri-
ver *Eschock*, ten Miles from *Brixia*,
whither the Bishoprick is now re-
moved, to the South-West.

Siberia, a Province of great ex-
tent, under the Crown of *Mosco-
wy*, towards the River *Obb*, in the
Great *Tartary*, between the Pro-
vinces of *Coudora*, *Logomoria*, and
ermia. It was some few years
since, first Discovered, and is all
covered with uninhabited Woods,
marshes, and desolate Countries,
bearing only a few Inhabitants,
which have a particular Language
of their own, and having not the
use of Bread.

Sicily, *Siciliæ*, *Sicelia*, *Trinacria*,
tanica, *Triquetra*, a very great

Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*,
at the South-West point of *Italy*.
It lies in the form of a vast Trian-
gle (from whence some of its
Names are derived) having three
great Capes, *Pelorum*, now *Faro*,
to the North-East towards *Italy*,
Pachynus, now *Passaro*, towards
the *Morea*, and the South-East,
and *Lilybaeum*, now Cape *Coco*,
to the West. It lies three hun-
dred and eighty Miles from the *Ma-
rea*, one hundred from *Africa*,
and one hundred and seventy from
Sardinia, and from *Italy* a Mile
and a half. Its North side is two
hundred and fifty five Miles, its
Southern one hundred and ninety
and the Western one hundred and
fifty five, as *Cluverius* saith, who
measured the whole Island. It is
now divided into three Counties,
Val di Demoni to the North, *Val
di Noto* to the South, and *Val di
Mazara* to the West. The ancient
Cities of greatest Power, were *Syr-
racusa*, now *Syracusa*, *Panormus*,
Palermo, *Messina*, and *Messana*,
of which the two last retain their
former Dignity. The other Cities
are *Gergenti*, *Calatagirone*, *Cata-
nia*, *Cefalu*, *Trapano*, *Mazara*,
Monreal, *Noto*, *Patti Sacca*, and
Terra Nova. It is wonderfully
fruitful as to Corn and Wine, and
was therefore called by *Cato*, *The
Granary of the Common-Wealth*,
and *Nurse of the People of Rome*.
It abounds also with Cattle, Sheep,
Hony, Wine and Oil. In ancient
times it had seventy three Free
Cities, and in the time of the se-
cond *Punic* War it had sixty six
Cities. We have only Fabulous
accounts who were the first Inha-
bitants

bitants of this Island; but find certainly the *Phanicians* to have been here, who in time were expelled by the *Greeks*, who not well agreeing amongst themselves, drew over the *Carthaginians* to their common ruin. The *Romans* followed not long after, and in the year of *Rome* 494. two hundred and fifty six years before the Birth of our Saviour, made themselves Masters of it; it being the first Province they possessed out of the Bounds of *Italy*. It continued under the *Romans* till the Reign of *Justinian*: and then the *Vandals* under *Genfericus*, in 439. and 440. for some time became Masters of it, who were expelled by *Bellisarius* in the year 535. But it having been miserably spoiled by the Emperor *Constantine*, in the year of Christ 669. it fell into the Hands of the *Saracens*, who Plundered it then, as they did several times after, and left it. *Leandro Alberti* saith, that in the Division of the Empire, between *Charles* the Great, and *Nicephorus*, Emperor of the East, about the year 800. *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, fell to the Emperor of *Constantinople*, and that it continued under them till the times of *Nicephorus Thomas*, but however we find the *Saracens* in the year 910. after a great Naval Victory, became Masters of *Calabria*, *Apulia*, and *Sicily*; but *Leandro* placeth this in 914. and saith the *Greeks* had part of *Sicily* still. In the year 1035. the *Saracens* were still possessed of part of *Sicily*, but as *Leandro* saith, they and the *Greeks* too, were expelled by the *Normans*, in the times of

Michael Caliphates (who Reigned but one year, about 1041. and 1042.) by *Gulielmus Ferebatus*, and not by *Tancred*, as others say. To this *William* succeeded, as Counts of *Calabria*. *Roger I.* who was by the Pope Created King of *Sicily*, he having taken the Pope Prisoner in the year 1139. To him succeeded *William III.* *William III.* and *Tancred*, who being a Bastard, was opposed by Pope *Celestine III.* who preferred *Costanza*, a Daughter of *Roger II.* an ancient Lady, and a Nun, and Married her to *Hemry* Son of *Frederick Barbarossa*, and made him King of *Sicily*; to whom succeeded *Frederick II.* his Son. Then followed *Manfred*, his Natural Son, but the Pope set up *Charles* Duke of *Anjou* against him in the year 1263. But in the year 1281. the *French* were Massacred by the *Sicilians*, by the Order of *Peter* King of *Arragon*, who had Married the Daughter of *Manfred*. During this Interval, the Crown had been offered to *Richard* Earl of *Cornwal*, Brother to *Henry III.* King of *England*, and he had refused it. From thence forward it became inseparably united to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and has ever since had the same fate to this day. *Hoffman* saith the *Saracens* were possessed of *Palermo*, and had their *Amiral*, or General there, from the year 827 to the year 1070. when they were finally expelled by the *Normans*, to whom Pope *Nicolas* had granted this Island, on that condition in the year 1058. So that the *Normans*, might perhaps expel the *Greeks* in the year 1042. and the

Saracens in the Inhabitants of the *Spaniards* to recal all their *Siena*, *Senna*, *Herruria* in *Italy*, and a *Roman* in the Borders of *Florence*, thirt that City to the hundred and seven the North. Th with in his second the *Galls* in 96. A. M. 373. *Romones*, one of his Name. In *Roman* Empire much from the E and is said to have *Charles Martel*. purchased their F the Emperer with various f ear 1555. when the *Spaniard*, and *Florence* in the whom it still 159. it was made by Pope *Pius* flourishing Univer 186. but when not known t pes and great tives of this pla glory is *St. Cath* so persuaded Pop the *Avignon*. Sh ed was Canonize II. in 1461. *Sigeth*, *Salina*, the Lower Hung ke made by the *Hungarian* M ave, seven from

who Reigned
1041. and
the *Ferebatur*,
as others say,
succeeded, as
Roger I. who
eaten King of
taken the Pope
39. To him
William III.
being a Bastard,
the *Celestine* III.
1124, a Daughter
gent Lady, and
her to Henry
Barbarossa, and
of Sicily, to
Frederick II. he
ed Manfredus
at the Pope
of Anjou against
63. But in the
French were
Sicilians, by the
ing of Arragon
the Daughter of
this Interval, the
terred to Richard
Brother to Henry
England, and he
om thence for
separably united
Naples, and he
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Amiral, or Go
the year 827
when they were
the Normans
colas had granted
that condition
So that the Nor
haps expel the
1042. and the

Saracens in the year 1070. The
Inhabitants of this Island, forced
the *Spaniards* in the year 1647.
to recal all their Taxes.

Siena, Sena, Sana, a City of
Etruria in Italy, of great anti-
quity, and a Roman Colony, seated
in the Borders of the Dukedom of
Florence, thirty two Miles from
that City to the South, and one
hundred and seven from *Rome* to
the North. This City, as *Polybius*
writeth in his second Book, was built
by the *Galls* in the year of *Rome*
96. A. M. 3730. and from the
Senones, one of their Tribes took
its Name. In the fall of the
Roman Empire, it suffered very
much from the Barbarous Nations,
and is said to have been rebuilt by
Charles Martel. The Inhabitants
purchased their Freedom of *Rodol-*
ph the Emperor, and managed
with various successes, till the
year 1555. when it was taken by
the *Spaniard*, and sold to the Duke
of *Florence* in the year 1558. un-
der whom it still is. In the year
1559. it was made an Archbishops
see by Pope Pius II. It was a
flourishing University in the year
166. but when it was Founded
is not known to me. Several
Popes and great Men, have been
natives of this place, but its great-
est glory is St. Catharine of *Siena*,
who persuaded Pope Gregory IX. to
move *Avignon*. She died in 1380.
and was Canonized by Pope Pi-
us II. in 1461.

Sigerth, Salina, a strong Town
in the Lower Hungary, seated in a
valley made by the River *Alme*,
about Hungarian Miles from the
Danube, seven from *Alba Regalis*

to the South, and five from *Quin-*
que Ecclesia to the West. It has
a very strong Castle, and is forti-
fied with three Ditches, and as ma-
ny Walls, which added to the si-
tuation of it, make it a very
considerable place. *Solyman* the
Magnificent ended his life at the
Siege of this place, which was
yielded to the *Turks* September 7.
1566. after a defence which wanted
nothing but success to have ren-
dered it the most Celebrated that
has happened; *Nicolas Esdrin*,
Count of *Serini*, Governour of
it, being slain in the last Sally
which he made at the Head of his
remaining Forces. It is still in
the Hands of the *Turks*, but in a
languishing State, having had lit-
tle or no relief in almost two
years. There is another Town of
the same Name in the Upper *Hun-*
gary, near the Fountains of the
Tibiscus, in the Principality of
Transylvania.

Sabor, the Nile, a River of *Africa*.
Silaro, Silarus, a River in the
Kingdom of *Naples*, which in an-
cient times was the Boundary of
Lucania, and is now some times
called *il Selo*, and *il Silaro*. It
ariseeth in the Hither Principate
from the *Apennine*, and falls in-
to the Bay of *Salerno*, eighteen
Miles from that City to the East.

Il Sile, Silis, a River in the
States of *Venice*, which watereth
the City of *Treviso*, and then falls
into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Silezia, a great Province in the
Kingdom of *Bohemia*, called by
the Inhabitants, *Slisko*, by the
Poles, *Slusko*, by the *Germans*,
Schlesien. It is Bounded on the
East

East by *Poland*, on the North by the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, on the West with *Lusatia* and *Bohemia*, properly so called, and on the South with *Moravia*, and the *Upper Hungary*. It was for eight hundred and sixty years a part of *Poland*, and revolted from that Crown under *Uladislaus Loek*, King of *Poland*. And in 1327. in the fifteenth Century, this Country generally imbraced the Doctrines of *John Hus*, which were tolerated by *Redolphus II.* in 1609. It had at first several Princes, who had Royal and Sovereign Jurisdictions, in their several Principalities, which together with the *Piaslean* Family, ended in the person of *George William*, in the year 1675. upon which that Country returned intirely to the Emperor, as King of *Bohemia*. The principal Cities, and Towns in this Province, are *Brieg*, *Crossen*, *Glogaw*, *Grotkaw*, *Fawer*, *Lignitz*, *Monsterberg*, *Olsf*, *Troppaw*, *Oppelen*, *Ratibor*, *Sagan*, *Schweidnitz*, *Volaw*, and *Bresslau*, which is the Capital City of this Country.

The Isles of Silly, Silurum
Insule, Casiterides; a knot of
Islands in the *Vergivian* Ocean, to
the West of the Lands end of
Cornwal, one hundred and twenty
Miles South of the Coast of *Cork*
in *Ireland*, sixty from the Lands
end, and one. hundred and forty
from *Cape St. Mabe* in *Britagne*.
The *French* call them the *Sorlingues*,
but they are, and ever
have been under the Crown of
England, there are of these in all
about one hundred and forty five,
all clad with Grass, or green Moss.

The greatest of them is St. Mary, which has a Town and Harbour of the same Name. In which Island Queen Elizabeth in the year 1592 built a Castle, to defend it from the Spaniards, and fixed a Garrison in it. King Asheshtana was the first of the Saxon Kings that Conquered them. See Camden.

Sin, Sina, a City in the Kingdom of **China**, in the Province of **Chocquang**, seated at the foot of **Mountain**.

Sinopi, Sinope, a Celebrated City in the Lesser *Asia*, upon the *Euxine* Sea, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Amisum*, and is seated upon a small River of the same Name, having two Harbours; it was built by *Macrissus*, a *Cappadocian*, about the year of *Rome* 125. and fell not into the *Romans* Hands till they had Conquered *Mithridates*, who had a Palace here. After this it became a *Roman* Colony, and in latter times was subject to its own Bishop, from whom it was Ravished by the *Turks*, who call it *Sinabe*; but it has had yet good fortune to preserve itself a tolerable State, under those devouring enemies of Mankind. Lat. 64. 00. Lat. 45. 00.

Sion, Sedunum, a City also by *Pliny* to *Gallia Narbonensis*, now the Capital of *Valais*, and call'd by the *Germans*, *Sitten*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Moutiers en Tarentaise*, and is seated in a pleasant Place, having only one Hill, on the East side of the City, on which stand three Castles, in one of which the Bishop resides. There is a small River runs by it, call'd *Saône*.

which after falls in
lands fifteen M
to the South, and
Geneva to the E
is the Sovereign
for his Security
the seven Catholic
Swiss.

Sion, a Mount
Jerusalem, on w
that City was buil
Sion, Siorium,
which is the Cap
Prince of Semgad,
Dom of Corea, a
to the Kingdom
eated sixty Lea
Southern Borders
upon a great River
mel van Gercum
with, who lately p
els in this Kingd
om lies to the
hime, in a great
ard Japan, and
inian.

Sir, or Ser, *Tig*
Melopotamia, in a
Swad, *Sirackz*
the Greater Po
the Capital of a P
Name. It fl
river *Warea*, fix
to the North,
Urelo to the East
from *Warsaw* to the
Sirmisf, *Sirmiu*
lower *Pannonia*, is
the Emperor was
called *Syret*
res, and *Sirmisf*
ony, and is a Bish
the Archbishop of
the Capital of a
its Name in

is St. Mary, which after falls into the *Rhofne*. It stands fifteen Miles from *Berne* to the South, and fifty five from *Geneva* to the East. The Bishop is the Sovereign of the City, who for his Security is Leagued with the seven Catholick Cantons of the *Swiss*.

Sion, a Mountain in the ancient *Jerusalem*, on which a part of that City was built.

Siar, *Siorium*, a City in *Asia*, which is the Capital of the Province of *Sengad*, and of the Kingdom of *Corea*, a Tributary Prince to the Kingdom of *China*. It is situated sixty Leagues from the Southern Borders of that Kingdom, upon a great River, as *Henry Hamel van Gorcum*, a *Durchman* with, who lately published his *Travels* in this Kingdom. This Kingdom lies to the North-East of *China*, in a great Peninsula, towards *Japan*, and the Streights of *Anian*.

Sir, or *Ser*, *Tigris*, a River in *Mesopotamia*, in *Asia*,

Sirad, *Sirackz*, *Siradia*, a City in the Greater *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Warza*, six Miles from *Viesse* to the North, twenty from *Preslo* to the East, and forty five from *Warsaw* to the West.

Sirmish, *Sirmium*, a City of the Lower *Pannonia*, in which *Probus* the Emperor was born, It is now called *Szerem* by the *Natives*, and *Sirmish* by the *German*, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, and the Capital of a County, called by its Name in *Sclavonia*. It

lies between the *Danube* to the East, the *Save* to the South, *Wallcowar* to the North, and *Possessa* to the South. This City stands fourteen *German* Miles from *Belgrade* to the West, about two from the *Save* to the North, and from *Esseck* to the South, at the foot of Mount *Almus*, and is now by the *Turks* reduced to a mere Village. This City is famous for two *Asian* Councils, held under *Constantius* the Emperor, one in the year 351. and the other in 357. *Socras*. l. 2. c. 25. Long. 43. 05. Lat. 45. 24.

Le Siron, *Sirio*, *Serio*, a River of *Aquitain* in *France*.

Sirus, or *Sidrocapsa*, a City of *Macedonia*, famous for its Silver Mines, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Thessalonica*, from which it stands 55 Miles to the East, towards Mount *Athos*. It is called in the latter Maps, *Sidrocapsa*, but *Leunclavius* calls it *Sirus*.

Sisse, *Siscia*, an ancient City of *Pannonia*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, now a Village in *Croatia*, with a Monastery seated upon the *Save*, and the *Colaps*, in the Borders of *Sclavonia*, two Miles from *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, which has robbed it of the Bishops See. This Town is under the Emperor.

Sisteron, *Seguftero*, *Segesteriorum urbs*, *Sistarica*, an ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, now a Bishops See in the Province of *Provence* in *France*, great and populous, and built upon the River *Durance*, where it receives the *Buech*, in the Borders of *Dauphiné*, twenty four Leagues from *Orange*

to the East, twenty six from *Grenoble* to the South; and from *Marfeilles* to the North-East.

Sittaw, or *Zittaw*, *Settja*, a City of Germany in *Lusatia*.

Sitten. See *Sion*, a City in *Valais*.

Sittia, *Cytaum*, a City at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy* called *Sesia*, and *Sitia*, which is a Bishops See, small but very strong, and seated in a peninsula, and for the most part surrounded by the Sea; it has a noble, large, safe Haven, and is the Capital of a County, and one of the four Cities of that Island, but in slavery under the *Turks*.

Suchen, a City in the Province of *Nanquin* in *China*.

Sixenne, a Priory of Ladies in *Aragon*, of the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*.

Skofde, *Skofda*, a small City in *Westrogothia* in *Sweden*.

Skye, *Skia*, an Island on the West of *Scotland*, fifty Miles in length from East to West, it lies about three Miles from the Shoars of *Rosse* to the West; and has never a Town or City of Note.

Sladizxa, *Osmus*, a River of *Bulgaria*.

Slavonia. See *Sclavonia*.

The *Sleeve*, the Sea between *France* and *England*, or the Straights of *Calais*.

Slawkow, *Slaukovia*, a City in *Bohemia* in *Moravia*, called by the Germans *Austerlitz*; it stands five Miles from *Olmütz* to the South.

Slego, *Slegum*, a Town and County in *Conaught* in *Ireland*, on the Western Shoar.

Sleswick, *Slesvicum*, a City of

Denmark, heretofore called *Hedebæ* and *Sittetorp*. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Lund*, and the Capital of a Duchy of the same Name; seated upon the River *Sleie*, which falls into the *Baltick* Sea, four German Miles from the Mouth of that River to the West, between *Flensburg* to the North and *Rensburg* to the South, sixteen Miles from *Lubeck* and *Hamburg* to the North. Its Bishoprick was instituted in the year 948. by *Harald Blaaland*, and extinguished in the year 1556. by *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*. It was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt, and under the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. Long. 32. 45. Lat. 55. 54.

The Dukedom of *Sleswick Slesvicensis Ducatus*, is a part of the *Cimbbrica Chersonesus*, which is sometimes called South *Frisland*. On the East it is bounded by the *Baltick* Sea, on the South by *Holstein*, on the West by the German Ocean, and on the North by *Frisland*. *John Buno* denies it to be any part of *Holstein* or *Germany*, but saith it is a Fife of the Crown of *Denmark*. *Lotharius* the Emperor, Created *Canutus* Duke of *Sleswick*, King of the *Vandals*, in the year 1130. *Christian* Son of *Theodorick* *Oldenburg* King of *Denmark*, united this and *Holstein* to the Crown of *Denmark*, in the year 1566. *Christian IV.* granted it to the Duke of *Holstein*, in the year 1589. but as a Feudatary and Subject of the Crown of *Denmark*, by the Treaty of *Roschild*, in the year 1658. This Dukedom was declared a Sovereign State by the

Procurement of Affairs of *Denmark*. Compliance with that Victorious Crown of *Denmark*. Advantage of betwixt his Duke to becom *Denmark* again, in *Flensburg*. in which last Treaty ed to be rescind *Roschild* confirm'd and other of the *Norwiche*, *Slonim*, *Slonim*, *Lithuania*, in *Novogrod*, eight F at City to the Sou *Sluczka*, *Slucum*, *uania*, Honour'd e of a Dukedom. ous, but for ult only of *Tim* the Palatinate o *Polish* Miles orders of *Polesia* Duke of *Ostrog*, in *gismond* King of three great Arm *rs*, in a Fight of uance near this *Slays*, *Slusa*, *Cl* at very strong T *rs*, about one Le *cean*, four from e South-East, a *nges*. It was take the year 1604. *ards*, and has bee *their* Hands. *Smaland*, *Smalan* of *Goethland* und *ween Westrogoth* eking to the South a to the East, an the North. The

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called Hedeboe, is a Bishop's See; it is a Bishopric of Lund, of a Dutchy seated upon which falls into four German Miles from to the North, situated in the d Blaasand, in the year 1556, of Denmark, and Free-empt, and was Holstein-Gottorp, Lat. 55. 54. N. Long. 10. 18. E. is a part of Pomerania, which South Zealand, bounded by the Sound by Holstein, by the German North by Zealand, denies it to be of Germany or the Crown of Denmark, as Julius the Emperor, Duke of the Vandals, Christian King of Burgundy, and Holstein, Denmark, in the IV. granted Holstein, in the Cudatory, of Denmark, eschild, in the dukedom was State by the Procurement of the Swedes, the Affairs of Denmark requiring then Compliance with the Demands of that Victorious Nation; but the Crown of Denmark taking the Advantage of better times, forced his Duke to become a Subject of Denmark again, by a Treaty made at Flensburg, in the year 1675. which last Treaty is now endeavored to be rescinded, and that of Roschild confirm'd by the Swedes, and other of the Northern Princes. Slonim, Slonima, a small City in Lithuania, in the Palatinate of Novogrod, eight Polish Miles from that City to the South.

Sluczk, Slucum, a Town in Lithuania, Honoured with the Title of a Dukedom, Great and populous, but for the most part built only of Timber; it stands in the Palatinate of Novogrod, fifteen Polish Miles North from the borders of Polefia. Constantine Prince of Ostrog, in the Reign of Sigismund King of Poland, defeated three great Armies of the Tartars, in a Fight of three days continuance near this Place.

Slusys, Slusa, Clausule, a small very strong Town in Flannery, about one League from the Ocean, four from Middleburg to the South-East, and three from Bruges. It was taken by the Dutch in the year 1604. from the Spaniards, and has been ever since in their Hands.

Smaland, Smalandia, a Countie of Gothland under the Swedes, between Westrogothia to the West, looking to the South, the Balrick Sea to the East, and Ostrogothia to the North. The Principal Pla-

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ces in it are *Calmar*, *Fonekoping*
and *Wexsio*.

Smalkalde, Smalcalda, a City in Franconia in Germany in the County of Henneberg, under the Duke of Heff-Cassel, not above one German Mile from the River Werra, four from Isenach, and six from Erford to the North-West. This Place is particularly regardable, on the account of a League made here by the Protestant Princes, in the year 1537. against Charles V.

Smolensko, Smolentum, one of the Principal Cities of Poland, and the Capital of a Palatinate; it stands upon the *Borysthenes* in *White Russia* in *Lithuania*, near the Borders of *Muscovy*, and is great and very strong, being surrounded by a Wall eight Cubits broad at the top, and strengthened by fifty two great Towers, and a very strong Castle, it contains about eight thousand Houses, and was once much greater. This City was subject at first to a *Russian Duke*, who was the Sovereign of it, but was Conquered by *Vitoudus Duke of Lithuania*, in the year 1403. *Casimir King of Poland* subjected it to that Crown, in the year 1452. the *Russ* took it in 1514. and the *Poles* after many fruitless attempts, recovered it again in the year 1611. after a Siege of two years. The *Russ* besieged it in 1616. and in 1633. to their great loss, but in 1654. it was taken by them the thirteenth of *October*, under whom it now is, and by a Treaty in 1656. was yielded to the *Russ*. It lies one hundred and fifty Polish Miles

Miles from *Vilna* to the East, and the same distance from *Kiovia* to the North.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia* in the lesser *Asia*, of great Antiquity, as laying claim to the Birth of *Hommer*; the *Turks* call it *Ismyrna*. It is an Archbishops See, Great, Rich, and Populous; and the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*, being built partly on an Hill, and partly in a Plain upon the River *Mele*, and having a large and secure Haven upon the *Archipelago*; which is very much frequented by the *English* and *Dutch* Merchants, to whom alone the present greatness and Wealth of this Place is owing. This City was taken by the *Venetians*, in the year 1344. from the *Turks*, and was not retaken by them till the year 1428. This was one of the seven Churches mentioned in the *Revelations*, and almost the only one that is in a tolerable condition. See *Mr. Wheelers Travels*. pag. 240. Long. 55.30. Lat. 39. 28.

Soana, *Suana*, a small City in the Territory of *Siena*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Siena*. It stands upon a very high Hill, near the River *La Flore*, in the Borders of the States of the Church, forty eight Miles from *Siena* to the North-East, and is in a declining State, and waited almost to a Village. Long. 34. 46. Lat. 42. 11.

Sobal, *Syria*, one of the Principal Provinces in *Asia*.

Sobrarbe, a Tract in *Aragon* towards the *Pyrenean Hills* and *Catalonia*.

Socomusco, a Province in *New Spain*.

Soczaw, *Sucidava*, a Town in *Transylvania*.

Soczow, *Socfavia*, a City in *Poland*.

Sodare, *Sodera*, once a City, now a Village in the Island of *Cholmhill*, on the West of *Scotland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Glasco*; in which Place there are interred forty eight Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. The Abbey here having been built by *St. Columba*, the Great Apostle of the Northern Nations; and from this Place the Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, is still *Sodorense* in Latin.

Soest, *Susavum*, a City in the Circle of *Westphalia* in Germany, in the County of *Mark*, called the *French Soust*. It was once an Imperial Free City, but is now subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg* as Earl of *Mark*; it was taken by the *French* in the year 1673. and afterwards destroyed. This City in more Ancient times was granted by *Frederick I.* to the Archbishop of *Cologne*, but being too much oppressed by them, it put it self under the Protection of the Counts of *Mark*, and this in time turned to a Sovereignty; but it has some remains of its Ancient Liberty. It stands seven German Miles from *Padexborne* West, and *Münster* South; and four from *Ham* to the East.

Sofala, *Zofala*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Ethiopia* in *Africa*, in the Country of *Casraria*, towards the *Ethiopic Ocean*, in an Island in the Mouth of the River *Zambeze*, in the *Bor*

ber, in the *Bor*
ria, which tak
Sofala, a stron
Portuguese, one
Miles from
three hundred
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City, there are
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which the *Portu*
Revenue.

Sofia, *Sophia*,
Bulgaria, called
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mor, but it has
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at. 42. 43.
Sosions, *Suessione*
man City in the
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a Town *bez*, in the Borders of *Zanguebaria*, which takes its Name from *Sofala*, a strong City under the Portuguese, one hundred and fifty Miles from *Zanguebar*, and three hundred and forty from *Mozambique*. Fifty Miles West of this City, there are Rich Mines of Gold called the Mines of *Manica*, from which the Portuguese raise a vast Revenue.

Sofia, *Sophia*, the Capital City of *Bulgaria*, called by the *Turks* *Trigra*, which is an Archbishops See, and was Anciently called *Sarica*; it is seated upon the River *Stranica*, at an equal distance from the Borders of *Thrace* East, *Serbia* West, and *Macedonia* South; being now a great Populous City, and the seat of the *Turkish* Government, but it has no Walls nor other Fortifications; *Hofman* calls the River *Ciabrum*. In this Place was the greatest General Council held that ever met, in the year 457. in which the *Nicene* Council of the Arts of *Constantius* was condemn'd. This City stands three hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the West, one hundred from *Thessalonica* to the North, and two hundred and fifty from *Belgrade* to the South, in the Road to *Constantinople*. Long. 31. 00.

et. 42. 43.
Soissons, *Suessiones*, an Ancient Roman City in the Isle of France, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Reims*, and the Capital of a County called *Le Soissonois*. It is a great, fine, strong City, and seated upon the River *Sonne*, which divides the City, five leagues from the confines of *Picardy*, eleven from *Reims* to the West, and twenty two from *Paris*. *Pepin* was first Proclaimed King of France in this City, in the year 752. *Soissonois* the district belonging to this City, was heretofore a Part of *Picardy*, and it lies between *Reims* to the East, *Picardy* to the North, *Valois* to the West, and *Le Brie* to the South. It took this Name from the *Suessones* an old Gallick Tribe, which Inhabited it before the Roman Conquest.

Solane, *Solana*, a small River in *Aquitain* in France, which in the Province of *Limosine*, falls into the *Courreze* by the City of *Tulle*.
Solao, *Salaoa*, a Province of the higher *Ethiopia*, near the River *Tacaz*, between the Kingdom of *Bagamindra* to the South, and the Province of *Arbagela* to the North.
Soldin, *Selusia*, *Pieria*, a City of Syria.
Soldino, *Oromes*, a River of Syria. See *Farfar*.
Soleurre, *Salodurum*, *Salodorum*, a City of *Switzerland*, which is the Capital of a Canton called by its Name, the Natives call it *Soleurre*, the Germans *Solothurn*, and the Italians *Soloduro*; it stands upon the River *Avola*, seven Miles from *Basil* to the South, and from *Friburg* to the North; and five from *Berne* to the same. The Canton is the eleventh in the number, but small, and a Roman Catholick Canton.
Solfarin, a small Seigniory or Lordship in *Mantoua*.
Solms, *Solma*, a County in Germany,

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Solms, *Solma*, a County in Germany,

many, which has its Name from a ruined Town on the River *Lohne*. It lies extended from North to South part in *Westerwalde*, and part in *Weteraw*, between *Hassia* to the East, and *Treves* to the West, and is under its own Count, whose Residence is in the Castle of *Brunsfeld*.

Sologne, *Solonia*, *Sicalonia*, a small Province under the prefecture of *Orleans*; which by Latin Writers is also called *Secalonia*, and *Sigalonia*. It lies between the Provinces of *Orleans*, *Berry*, and *Blaison*; but its proper Limits are lost, the Principal Town in it is *Romorentin*, eight Leagues from *Bou* South, and fourteen from *Bourges* North.

Solothurn. See *Soleure* above.

Solsona, a City in *Catalonia* in Spain, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, made such in the year 1593. by Pope *Clement VIII*. It stands upon the River *Cordoner*, at the foot of the Mountains, about three Leagues from *Cardona* to the North, and is a small and ill Peopled Place, though it has been fortified by the *French*.

Soltwedel, *Heliopolis*, *Solwedelia*, a City in the Ancient *Marquisate* of *Brandenburg*, upon the River *Fetz*, eight German Miles from *Ulcen* to the East, and ten from *Havelburg*. The Inhabitants report it was Built by *Charles* the Great, after he had destroyed a Statue of the Sun; which was Worshipped in this Place.

Solwey Fryth, *Ituna*, an Arm of the *Irish* Sea, which parts *England* from *Scotland*,

Somerfet-shire, *Belga*, *Durotriges*, *Somerfessia*, is a Rich, Populous, and Fruitful County in the West of *England*, bounded on the North by the *Severne* Sea, and *Glocestershire* cut off by the *Severne*; on the East by *Wiltshire*; on the South by *Dorsetshire*, and part of *Devonshire*; and on the West by *Devonshire* and the *Irish* Sea. It contains in length from East to West fifty Miles, in Breadth forty, in Circuit two hundred and four. The Air is mild and gentle in the Summer, but then the Roads are extremely miry and deep in the Winter, which is recompenced again by the fertility of the Soil, yielding Corn and Grass in great plenty, nor is it destitute of Mines of Lead; and it has also a Rock called *St. Vincent's* Rock, where are found great plenty of Diamonds, equal to that of *India* in their Lustre, but not in hardness. It has three Noble Cities, *Bristol*, *Bath* and *Wells*, all which are discoursed of in their proper places. The first Earl of this County was *William de Mohun*, Created in 1138. The second *William Long-Espee* Bafe Son of *Henry II*. in 1197. The third *Reginald de Mohun*, in 1296. The fourth *John de Beauford* in 1399. In which Family it continued to the year 1471. in six Descents. The tenth was *Edmond* third Son of *Henry VI*. in 1496. The eleventh *Henry Fitz Roy* a Bafe Son of *Henry VIII*. the Twelfth was *Edward Seymor*, Lord Protector of *Edward VI*. Created Duke in 1547. Beheaded in 1552. The thirteenth was *William Carre* in 1614. The

fourteenth *Harque* of *Great Grand* of *Somerfet* by since which twelve Descents

Somme, or *mona*, a River in which ariseth *Fon Somme*

Leagues from *S* and running *W* *Peronne*, *Corbie* and *St. Vallery* to the *British* Leagues South against *Rye* in *vided Picardy* in

Sommiers, *So* City in the *L* upon the *Riv* Leagues from *South-East*, and from *Nismes*. *I* tified City.

Sophia. See *Bulgaria*.

Sopron. See of the Lower *Hu* *Sor*, or *Soro*, Kingdom of *Por* *rides Alentejo* fr

ra, and falls into *aterra*, nine Mil *Sora*, a City o the River *Lirn*, now a Bishops See of *Naples*, in the which is under It has a splendid honoured with the dom, belonging *Boncompagno*, and Miles from *Rome* from *Arpino*, a

fourteenth *William Seymor* Marquess of *Hartford*, restored to his Great Grandfathers Title of Duke of *Somerset* by *Charles II.* in 1660. since which time there have been five Descents in this Family.

Somme, or *Some*, *Phrudis*, *Somona*, a River in *Picardy* in *France*, which ariseth in a place called *Fon Somme*. *Vermandois*, two Leagues from *S. Quintin* to the West, and running West, it watereth *Han*, *Peronne*, *Corbie*, *Amiens*, *Abbeville* and *St. Vallery*, where it falls into the *British* Sea, twelve French Leagues South of *Boulogne*, over against *Rye* in *Suffex*, having divided *Picardy* into two parts.

Somniers, *Sommeria*, a small City in the Lower *Languedoc*, upon the River *Vidole*, four Leagues from *Mompellier* to the South-East, and the same distance from *Nismes*. It was once a Fortified City.

Sophia. See *Sofia*, a City of *Bulgaria*.

Sopron. See *Oedenburg*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*.

Sor, or *Soro*, a River in the Kingdom of *Portugal*, which divides *Alentejo* from *Extremadura*, and falls into the *Tago* at *Salvaterra*, nine Miles above *Lisbone*.

Sora, a City of *Latium*, upon the River *Liris*, now *Garigliano*, now a Bishops See in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Terra di Lavoro*, which is under no Archbishop. It has a splendid Castle, and is honoured with the Title of a *Duke*-dom, belonging to the Family *di Boncompagno*, and stands fifty five Miles from *Rome* to the East, six from *Arpino*, and ten from the

Lake di Celano (*Fucinus*) to the South.

Sorathoff, *Sorathovia*, a City in the Kingdom of *Astracan*, upon the *Volga* in the middle between *Casan* to the North, and *Astracan* to the South, in Lat. 52. 12. in a great Plain, and the Inhabitants are all *Muscovites*. See *Olearius* Pag 162.

Soraw, *Sorava*, a small City in *Lusatia*, which is the Capital of the Lower part of that Province, and is under the Elector of *Saxony*. It stands in the Borders of *Silesia*, two German Miles from *Sagan* to the West, and five from *Crossen* to the South, and was often taken and retaken in the *Swedish* War.

Sorge, *Sorgue*, *Orge*, *Sorge*, *Sulga*, *Sulgas*, a River of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which ariseth in the County of *Vendosmois* in *Provence*, and falls into the *Rhone* above *Avignon*, but very near that City, at a Town called *Pont-Sorge*.

Soria, *Syria*, a Province of the Greater *Asia*.

Soria, *Numantia Nova*, *Soria*, a City of *New Castile*, not above one League beneath the Ruins of the Ancient and Celebrated *Numantia*, seated in the Mountains, well Peopled, and having belonging to it a very large Jurisdiction. It stands twelve Leagues from *Baubula* to the South-West, and eight from *Tarazona* to the North-West.

Sozlings. See *Silley-Islands*.

Sorrento, *Sorriento*, *Surrentum*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples*; which is an Archbishops See in the *Terra di Lavoro*, on the Bay of

Naples, in the Borders of the *Hither Principato*, twenty four Miles from *Naples* to the South. It is seated in a fruitful Plain, and though it is very Ancient, being mentioned by *Pliny* and *Livy*, yet it is in a good Estate. Long. 38.20. Lat. 40. 33.

Souabe. See *Schwaben*, a Province or Circle of *Germany*.

Souilly or *Seully*, a Town in the Dukedom de *Bar* in *Lorain*.

The Sound. See *Sund*, the Mouth of the *Baltick* Sea.

Soure, *Sura*, a River in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, called by the Germans *Saur*, by the French *Soure*. It ariseth near *Bastogne*, eight Leagues from *Luxemburg*, and being increased with some smaller Rivers, watereth *Dietskirch*, beneath which it receives the *Ur* from *Vlande* to the North; and then passeth to *Echternach* and *Wasser-bilch*, where it falls into the *Moselle* two Leagues above *Trier* to the South.

Souria, a Province of *Turcomania*, in the *Lesser Asia*.

Souric the same with *Zurich*, a City of the *Swiss*.

Souster, *Susa*, the Capital of *Chusistan* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Bagdad* to the East, and now in a flourishing State.

SOUL, *Sous*, a Kingdom in the W. part of *Biledulgerid* in *Africa*.

Southampton, *Clausentum*, *Antonia*, *Magnus Portus*, *Trifan-tonum Portu*, a small City in the County of *Hants*, seated on the West-side of the River *Anton*, which comes from *Winchester*, and here falls into the great Bay

of *Southampton*, ten Miles from *Winchester* to the South. This was a *Roman* Fort called *Clausentum*, and was ruined by the *Danes* in the year 980. It was also Plundered and Burnt by the French under *Edward III.* and rebuilt in the Reign of *Richard*. It is a strong, rich, populous, and well traded City, fenced with a double Ditch, strong Walls, and many Turrets; and for the Defence of the Haven, it has a strong Castle built by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County, in the year 1067. *Beauvois* of *Southampton* that Celebrated Warrior was its first Earl, in 1537. *William Fitz William* Lord Admiral, in 1547. *Thomas Wri-thesley* Lord Chancellor, was Created the third Earl by *Edward VI.* to whom succeeded three of his Posterity. The last of which died in 1667. And in the year 1679, *Charles II.* Created *Charles Fitz Roy*, eldest Son to the *Duchess of Cleaveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*.

Southwold, a small Corporation and Sea-port Town in the County of *Suffolk*, Famous for the many Rendezvouzes of the *English* Fleets, when ever we have had any Wars with the *Hollanders*; and especially for two great Naval Victories obtained against them in the Bay of this Town, the first June 3. 1663. and the second May 28. 1672. both under the Conduct of His Majesty *James II.* as Lord Admiral of *England*, under his Brother *Charles II.* of Blessed and Pious Memory.

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Spahan. See
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Spahan. See *Haspam* the Capital City of the Kingdom of Persia.

Spa, a small Town in the Bishoprick of *Leige* famed for its Medicinal Waters.

SPAIN, Hispania, is one of the most considerable Kingdoms in Europe, called heretofore *Hesperia* and *Iberia*. It is separated from France towards the North-East by the Pyrenean Hills; on all other sides it is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Straights of Gibraltar and the Atlantick Ocean, so that it lies in the form of a vast Peninsula, joyned to France by a Neck of Eighty Spanish Leagues over. This Kingdom is called by the Natives *La Espanna*, by the French *L'Espagne*, by the Italians *La Spagna*, by the English *Spain*, by the Poles *Dzi-panska*, by the Germans *Spanien*, and by the Dutch *Spanjen*. Its greatest length from East to West, is one hundred and ninety German Miles, or eight hundred Italian. Its breadth is one hundred and fifty German or five hundred Italian Miles. Its Circuit is two thousand four hundred and Eighty Italian Miles, and taking in the Creeks and Windings of the Seas and Mountains, it is two thousand eight hundred and sixteen Miles, the least of which Computations, is four hundred and sixty Miles greater than France was about forty years ago. The Ancient Geographers with one consent affirm, That it abounded with whatsoever the Ambition or Needs of Men required, being full of Men and Horses, all over

replenished with Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, Iron, and Lead, white and black; It had Corn, Wine, and Oyl in abundance, and was in short so extremely fruitful, that if any place for want of Water was less useful; yet even there Hemp and Flax thrived very well. It was in those days the West-Indies of the World, and like them the Storehouse of the Ancient Treasures; and we may reasonably believe they were so greedy of them, that they exhausted all her stores, and reduced her to that desolate, barren, poor state, in which we now see her, but that we can give other Reasons for it. The Ancients divided Spain into three great Parts, called by them *Tarraconensis*, *Betica*, and *Lusitania*. First, *Hispania Tarraconensis* was the greatest of the three, and the most Eastern on the East; It was bounded by the Pyrenean Hills, on the North by the Bay of Biscay, on the West by the Atlantick Ocean and *Lusitania*, and on the South by the Mediterranean Sea and *Betica*. Secondly, *Hispania Betica* was the most Southern part, and was bounded on the East and South by the former, in part and by the Ocean, and on the West and North by the same Ocean and *Lusitania*. Thirdly, *Hispania Lusitania* was the most Western Part, and lay extended upon the Ocean, between *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and *Hispania Betica*. The very Ancient History of this Country is either fabulous or lost: The Phœnicians may justly be supposed to have been the first

Civilizers of this Country, and the Founders of the most Ancient Cities, as *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Strabo* affirm, after these (who settled mostly in *Bætica*) the *Grecians* followed, who from *Marseille*, sent many Colonies into *Hispania Tarraconensis*. The *Carthaginians* were the next, who after they were by the *Romans* dispossessed of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corfica*, in the end of the first *Punick War*, about the year of *Rome* 512. by the *Isle of Gades* (which was theirs before) they entered *Spain* about four years after, and in less than twenty years under *Amilear*, *Asdrubal* and *Hannibal*, the Son of *Amilear*, they destroyed *Saguntum*, built *New Carthage*, and Conquered all the Nations of this Country, as far as the *Pyrenean Hills*, and the *Mediterranean Sea*, and might easily have subdued the rest, but that *Hannibal* chose rather to revenge the Injuries of his Country, and to ruin *Rome* by an Invasion of *Italy*. The Jealousie of the *Carthaginians* ruined his designs in *Italy*, and the *Roman* fortunes prevailed in *Spain* too, under *Cornelius Scipio*, about the year of *Rome* 545. This People having been broken by the *Carthaginians*, submitted the more willingly and easily to the *Romans*, and continued under them till about the year of *Christ* 400. when *Gunderic* King of the *Vandals* first Conquered it; the *Goths* followed these, and in 411. set up a Kingdom; which in time, extirpated the *Vandals*, or drove them over the Sea into *Africa*. This Kingdom

continued under one and thirty Princes, till the year 724. when the *Moors* came in, and after a Fight of seven days continuance, prevailed against the *Goths* and forced *Spain*; they brought over fifty thousand Families of *Moors* and *Jews*, and so fixed themselves here, that though they were in a short time cantoned into a small Kingdom, and the *Spaniards* the remainders of the *Goths*, who had secured themselves in the Mountains and other places of difficult access, by the help of the *French* made a gainful and prevailing War upon them; yet they could not be intirely subdued before the year 1492. In after times it is hard to say, whether the good Fortunes or ill Government of the *Spaniards*, have contributed most to the ruin of this once most Potent Kingdom; for first *Ferdinando* and *Isabella* in the year 1492. expelled out of *Spain* one hundred and seventy thousand Families of the *Jews*, and *Philip II.* in the year 1610. expelled nine hundred thousand *Moors*. And *America* being found in the meantime, the numbers of *Spaniards* that passed thither is unknown. *Philip I.* succeeded in the year 1504. and was the first Prince of the House of *Austria*, who reigned in *Spain*. *Charles V.* his Son in 1516. *Philip II.* in 1556. *Philip III.* in 1598. *Philip IV.* in 1621. and *Charles II.* the present King of *Spain*, began his Reign in September 1665. being then an Infant. This Kingdom is now divided into fifteen Kingdoms or Provinces, viz. 1. *Navarra*, 2. *Biscay*, 3.

2. *Biscay*. 3. *duba*. 7. *G*. 9. *Toledo*. 12. *V*. 14. *T*. *forca*. And there are at this day der three Cro *Castile*, *Port*. The Religion *Roman* Catho the introduc *Pedro Gonfale* bishop of *Tole*. The Christian this Nation ver or more pro *Arianism* ente and continued ver heard of t after the year 1 man being m *Toledo*, endeav ction of that first opposed i Prelates and F been well for ver been rece cost that Nati People, no less Families having the Inquisition three years, r bols of the Unit the ruin of *Fl* of *Spain* are t here inserted. *New Spain* is a considerable *America*, whi *Spaniards* la N sometimes el M pital City. I space of Land

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2. Biscay. 3. Guipuscoa. 4. Leon, and Oviedo. 5. Galicia. 6. Corduba. 7. Granada. 8. Murcia. 9. Toledo. 10. Castile. 11. Portugal. 12. Valencia. 13. Catalonia. 14. The Kingdom of Majorca. And the 15. Arragon. Which are at this day all again reduced under three Crowns or Governments, Castile, Portugal, and Arragon. The Religion here professed is strict Roman Catholick, especially since the introducing the Inquisition, by Pedro Gonsales de Mendoza, Archbishop of Toledo, in the year 1478. The Christian Faith was taught this Nation very early by St. James, or more probably by St. Paul. Arianism entered with the Goths, and continued till 583. They never heard of the Roman Rites till after the year 1083. when a Frenchman being made Archbishop of Toledo, endeavoured the Introduction of that Service, and was at first opposed in it by all the other Prelates and People. And it had been well for Spain if it had never been received, seeing it has cost that Nation so many of its People, no less than three thousand Families having been destroyed by the Inquisition, in one Diocess, in three years, not to mention the loss of the United Netherlands, and the ruin of Flanders. The Cities of Spain are too numerous to be here inserted.

New Spain, Hispania Nova, is a considerable Country in North America, which is called by the Spaniards la Nueva Espanna, and sometimes el Mexico, from its Capital City. It contains all that space of Land between the North

and the South Sea, and between the Terra Firma, or Streight of Panama to the East, and Florida to the West, which by the Indians was called Anahuac, that is The Land by the Water. It extends from 15. deg. of Latitude to 26. exclusively, and it is in breadth six hundred Italian Miles, and in length one thousand two hundred. The Air is very temperate, though situate wholly in the Torrid Zone, by reason of the frequent Showers which fall in June, July, and August, their hottest months in the year, and also by reason of the Sea Breezes. It is abundantly enriched with inexhaustible Mines of Gold, Silver, Brass, and Iron, and has great Plenty of Coco Nuts, Cochineel, Wheat, Barley, Oranges, Limons, Figs, Cherries, Apples and Pears, Cattle and Fowle, but then it has few Grapes, and no Wine. Their Seed time is in April or May, and their Harvest in October, but then in the Low Countries they Sow in October, and Reap in May. This Kingdom had Kings of its own, from the year 1322. to 1520. about two years before which time Francis Cortez, a Spaniard, entered this Kingdom, with eleven Ships, and five hundred and fifty Men, by help of which he sacked the Town of Pontonchon, and defeated by his Cannon and Horse forty thousand Naked Indians, who came to revenge this injury, by which he got such footing in that Kingdom, that in the year 1531. he took the City of Mexico, Aug. 13. and put an end to this Indian Empire. The Provinces of this vast Kingdom, are, 1. Panuco.

2. *Mechuachan*. 3. *Mexicana*.
4. *Tlascala*. 5. *Guaxaca*. And the
6. *Fucatan*.

Spalatro, *Salo*, *Salona nova*, *Spalatum*, *Palatium Dioclesiani*, a City of *Dalmatia*, called by the *Italians*, *Spalato*, and by the *Sclavonians*, *Sopla*. It is very strong, rich, and populous, and an Archbishop's See, seated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, (upon which it has a large and safe Haven) thirty five Miles from *Sebenico*. Long. 40. 54. Lat. 44. 00. This City grew up out of the ruins of *Salona*, which stood four Miles more to the North, and in the year 1420. destroyed an Army of the *Turks*, which was sent against it. The Learned Mr. *Wheeler* in his Travels Pag. 15. has given a large account of the Site of this City, and a little lower Pag. 19. of the City of *Salona*, the Mother of *Spalato*.

Spandow, *Spandava*, a City in the Marquisate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the River *Havel*, where it entertains the *Sprehe*, two Miles beneath *Berlin* to the West, and about six from *Brandenburgh* to the East; which is well fortified; yet it was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, in the year 1631.

Spenderobi, *Spenderobis*, *Spenderovia*, a City of *Servia*, called by the *Turks*, *Bemender*, by the *Hungarians*, *Bendrew*, or *Bendrew*, and *Bendryn*, and by the *Italians*, *Sandria*. It is a Bishop's See, which is thought to be *Ptolemy's Singidunum*, and stands about six German Miles from *Belgrade* to the East, upon the *Danube*, and fourteen from *Temeschware* to the South. The *Turks* sh

Governour of *Servia* resides for the most part in this City.

Spire, *Spira*, a City of *Germany*, called by the *Germans*, *Speyer*, by the *French*, *Spire*, by the *Italians*, *Spira*. It is a Free and Imperial City, in the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, and in the Diocese of *Spire*, but not subject to the Bishop. This great, rich, populous City, is Free, but under the Protection of the Elector *Palatine*, and the Bishop of it is under the Archbishop of *Mentz*. It stands in the middle between *Straßburg* to the South, and *Mentz* to the North, fifty German Miles from either, and fifteen from *Hindelsberg* to the North-West. The Imperial Chamber which was first instituted at *Frankfort* in 1496. by *Maximilian I.* In the year 1530. was by *Charles V.* removed to *Spitz*, and has been ever since in this City. This City was of old called *Nemetum*, and in the year 1082. took the Name of *Spire*. The Cathedral was built in the year 1411. by *Cowade* the Emperor, in which are the Tombs of eight of the German Emperors. The Emperors which granted Privileges to this City, were *Charles IV.* *Rodolphus I.* *Albert*, *Lewis*, *Wenceslaus*, *Frederick III.* and *Maximilian II.* Near this City *Philip the Suabian*, beat off the *Saxon*, in the year 1202. In a Diet here held in 1526. the Peace of Religion was first established, which when it was endeavoured to be Repealed in a second Diet here held in the year 1529. several of the German Princes protested against the Repeal, and were

were for it, called *Jesses* the first *B* was present in the *logne*, in the year who was taken by *G* who demolished a because he was not so many Men out were necessary for by which the *G* easily recovered 1635.

Spiritu Sancto. *Bur*, a small City the Capital of a *Brasil*, under the stands sixty Spanj the River *Jamuar* and fifty from *P* the South.

Spiringa, a small isle, which was the Capital of that Island, which was that bloody and in *tracy*, called the *Sicily*.

Spirmaxza, *Pany*, *Macedonia*, which is in the *Adriatick* Sea, between the River *Aspro* falls into the same Sea. Miles from *Durazzo*. Some call it *Aspro*. Others call *Spirmaxza*. *Spitzberg*, an University, *Founders* 544.

Spitzberg, *Spitz*, *Arctica*, or the *Spitz*, as the Name of the Country, and *Arctic* Continent. *Arctica* to the East, and to the West, not near it by three Miles was called thus by

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were for it, called *Protestants*. *Jesses* the first Bishop of this See, was present in the Council of *Cologne*, in the year 346. This City was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, who demolished all its Out-Works, because he was not willing to spare so many Men out of his Army, as were necessary for a Garrison to it, by which the *Germans* the more easily recovered it in the year 1635.

Spiritu Sancto, *Spiritus Sanctus*, a small City, which is yet the Capital of a Prefecture in *Brasil*, under the *Portuguese*. It stands sixty *Spanish* Leagues from the River *Januario* to the North, and fifty from *Porto Seguro* to the South.

Spirlinga, a small Town in *Sicily*, which was the only place in that Island, which was innocent of that bloody and infamous Conspiracy, called the *Sicilian Vespers*.

Spirnazza, *Panyasus*, a River of *Macedonia*, which falls into the *Adriatick Sea*, between *Durazzo*, and the River *Aspro*, which last falls into the same Sea, twenty five Miles from *Durazzo* to the North; some call it *Aspro Spirnazza*, and others call *Spirnazza*, *Arzenza*.

Spitzberg, an University in *Brandenburgh*, Founded in the year 1544.

Spitzberg, *Spitzberga*, *Regio Arcticca*, or the Sharp Mountain, as the Name signifies, is a large Country, and a part of the *Arctic* Continent, between *Nova Zembla* to the East, and *Greenland* to the West, which are yet not near it by three hundred Miles. It was called thus by the *Dutch*,

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upon their discovering it, but the *English* call it *New-Land*. It extends to *deg. 80.* of North Latitude. Whether it be an Island, or joyn'd to any Continent, is unknown to the *Europeans*, but it is certainly known to be a very cold Country, and not to have one Village in it, but it has some parts frequented by the *Dutch*.

Split, the same with *Spalatro*, a City of *Dalmatia*.

Spugen, *Spugue*, *Speluca*, the highest Mountain amongst the *Grisons*, which is a part of the *Rhetian Alps*, upon which there was once a strong Castle, near the Lower Branch of the *Rhine*, about eight Miles from *Cleven* to the North.

Spoleti, *Spoleum*, is a City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, called *Spoleto*, and *Spolere* also, and the Capital of a Dukedom of the same Name. It stands in the Province of *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, partly on an Hill, and partly in a Valley upon the River *Tessino*, thirteen Miles from *Fuligno* to the North-East, forty five from *Rome*, to the North, and sixty two from *Ancona* to the South. It is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope, and a City of great antiquity, it having defended it self very well against *Hannibal*, in the second Punick War. In the year 1234. here was a Council held under Pope *Gregory IX.* for the Recovery of the Holy Land. In the year 740. it was besieged by *Luitprandus*, King of the *Lombards*, and reduced to great extremities. In the year 1155. *Frederick Barbarossa*, took, plundered, and burnt this

this City, for violating his Ambassadors, and corrupting his Coin.

Il Ducato di Spoleto, *Spoletanus Ducatus*, is a very large Province of Italy, called of old *Umbria*, and of latter times *Ombria*. It was called a Dukedom from the time that *Longinus* the Greek Exarch of *Ravenna*, after the recalling *Narjes*, instituted Dukes for the Government of this Province. The *Lombards* made a Conquest of it, under *Alboinus*, one of their Kings, in the year 571. but then they left it under Dukes still, one of which in the year 740. joyning with Pope *Gregory*, and Rebelling against his Master *Luisprandus*, drew a War upon the Province. In the year 876. *Charles* the Bald, one of the *Caroline* Princes, made one *Guido*, a Descendent of *Charles* the Great, Duke of *Spoleto*, whose Posterity in thirteen Descents enjoyed this Dukedom, to the year 1198. How or when this Province fell under the Pope I know not, but it bore the Title of a Dukedom under them, till the year 1440. when it reassumed its ancient Name of *Ombria*. See *Leander Albertus*.

Sponheim, *Sponheimensis Comitatus*, a County in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, between the *Moselle* and the *Naw*, which last falls into the *Rhine* four German Miles beneath *Mentz*. The fourth part of it is under the Marquess of *Baden*, the rest has been under the Electors Palatine, ever since the year 1416. when it came to that Family by the Marriage of *Isabella*, Heiress of it, with *Robert* Elector Palatine. The principal places in

it are *Creutznaeck*, *Simmeren*, and *Birkenfeld*.

Sprebe, *Sprew*; *Sprea*, la *Sprebe*, *Spreba*, a River in Germany, which ariseth in the Borders of *Bohemia*, and flowing through *Lusatia*, watereth *Bautzen*, *Cottwitz*, and *Luben*, then entering *Brandenburgh*, it falls by *Berlin* into the *Havel* at *Spandow*, which last ends in the *Elbe* at *Havelburg*.

Sprotaw, *Sprotavia*, a City of *Silesia*, in the Dukedom of *Glogaw*, upon a River of the same Name; which falls into the *Bober*. It stands four Miles from *Glogaw* to the West.

Spurnhead, *Ocelli*, a Cap or Promontory in *Yorkshire*, at the Mouth of the *Humber*.

Squillaci, *Scillerium*, *Squillaceum*, a small City of great antiquity, and a Bishops See, in the Frontier *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, to which there belongs a Bay, upon the *Ionian* Sea, called *Golfo di Squillaci*. This City stands sixty five Miles from *Rossano* to the North-East, and fifty from *Rossano* to the South, and has not above three hundred Houses in it. Long. 40. 12. Lat. 37. 48.

Staden, *Statio*, *Strada*, a City in the Lower Saxony, in the Dukedom of *Bremen*, near the *Elbe*, which was anciently a Free Imperial City and a Hanse Town, but is now subject to the Duke of *Bremen*. It stands upon a small River, called *Schuinge*, seven German Miles from *Hamburg* to the West, and twelve from *Bremen* to the North and is a very strong Town; yet

was taken in the Duke of *Brunswick*. It was restored to her whom it was by Treaty of *Munster*. *Staffanger*, *Staffa*, a City of *Norway*, under the Bishops See, under *Drontheim*, a safe Harbour upon the Ocean. It stands under *Bergen*, ninety miles to the South of the *Baltick* Sea. Lat. 61. 15. *Staffordshire*, *Stafford*, a County in *England*; it is bordering *Cheshire* and *Derbyshire*. A Stone shews the place where three Counties meet by *Darbyshire*, *Dorset* and *Trent*, and *Warwickshire* and *Staffordshire* on the W. by *Stafford*. It represents a Lozenge in length being 44 Miles South, and its breadth is the whole of the hundred and forty miles. The Air is good, and the soil, but very cold towards the North; the Earth also is barren, more level, but the South is fertile, producing Corn, and other things. This County is named *Stafford*, the name it, anciently called *Stafford* by *Edward* the First, created by King *John* Earl of *Stafford* and South, and is a very strong Town; yet it is a very strong Town; yet

was taken in the year 1676. by the Duke of Brunswick. But in 1680. it was restored to the Swedes, under whom it was before put by the Treaty of Munster.

Staffanger, Stavandria, Stasandria, a City of Norway, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Drontheim, and has a large and safe Harbour upon the German Ocean. It stands in the Prefecture of Bergen, ninety Miles from Bergen to the South, and sixty from the Bauck Sea. Long. 27. 45. Lat. 61. 15.

Staffordshire, Staffordia, Corvavi, a County in the middle of England; it is bound on the North by *Cheshire* and *Darbyshire*, where Stone shews the point in which these three Counties meet, on the East by *Darbyshire*, cut off by the *Dove* and *Trent*, on the South by *Warwickshire* and *Worcestershire*, and on the W. by *Shropshire*. It represents a Lozenge in its form, its length being 44. Miles from North to South, and its breadth twenty seven, and the whole circumference one hundred and forty seven Miles.

The Air is good, and very healthy, but very cold, especially towards the North; in which part the Earth also is barren, the middle more level, but full of Woods, and the South is fruitful, producing Corn, and Grains in abundance. This County takes its Name from *Stafford*, the principal Town in it, anciently called *Berbeny*, built by Edward the Elder, Incorporated by King John, and on the East and South Walled, and fenced by its own Barons, the other two sides being secured by

a Lake of Water: the River *Sowe* runs on the East and West of the Town. Edward VI. confirmed and enlarged their Charter. Its Long. is 18. 40. Lat. 53. 20. In the year 1357. one *Ralph* was Created the first Earl of *Stafford*, whose Posterity in twelve Descents enjoyed that Honour to the year 1639. when it was finally extinguished in the person of *Henry Stafford*. But in the year 1640. *Charles I.* revived this Honour, by conferring it upon Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Surrey*, who was then Married to one of the Daughters of the last Earl of *Stafford*.

Stagno, Stagnum, a small City in *Dalmatia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, from which it stands thirty Miles to the North, upon the *Adriatick* Sea, which affords it the convenience of an Harbour.

Stalemura, Anemurium, a City in *Cilicia*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, called by others *Anemora*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Selenia*, between *Antioch* to the West, and *Celendris* (now *Palapoly*) to the East, about forty four Miles from Cape *Cormachiti*, in the North of the Isle of *Cyprus* to the N. *Mela* placeth it in the Borders of *Pamphylia*, and *Cilicia*. Long. 65. 10. Lat. 36. 50.

Stalimene, Lemnos, a considerable Island in the Archipelago, called by the Inhabitants, *Stalennos*. It is one hundred and sixty Miles in compass. It was at first under the *Vene-*

Venetians, but was Conquered by *Mahomet II.* and lies fifty Miles from *Agionoros*, or the Coast of *Macedonia* to the East.

Stamboli, the Turkish Name of *Constantinople*.

Stametz, *Stametia*, a small City in *Gothland*, a Province of *Sweden*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, but is now become a poor Village.

Stanford, *Stamford*, *Durobriva*, a Town of *Lincolnshire*, seated upon the River *Welland*, on the Borders of *Northampton*, which is great and well peopled, it having about seven Parish Churches. In the Reign of *Edward III.* part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a quarrel between the Southern and Northern Men, settled for some time in this Town, who erected Schools here, and would not return to *Oxford* till they were compelled by a Proclamation. In the year 1628. *Henry Lord Grey of Grooby*, was Created Earl of *Stamford*, and succeeded by *Thomas* his Grandchild in the year 1673.

Stargard, *Urbs Vetus*, a City of *Holstein*. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 55. 06.

Stargart, *Stargardia*, a City of *Germany*, in the Further *Pomerania*, the Capital of which it is, upon the River *Ibna*, under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, five German Miles from *Stetin* to the East. It is a Hanse Town, but not well peopled. Long. 37. 40. Lat. 53. 23.

Stavelo, *Stablo*, *Stabulum*, a Monastery in the Diocess of *Utrecht*, between the Archbishoprick

of *Triers*, and the Low Country three German Miles from *Limburch* to the South. There belongs to the Abbat of this place Territory, which lies between the Bishoprick of *Leige*, and the Dukedoms of *Limburch*, and *Luxemburgh*.

Stavern, *Stavera*, a small City of *Friseland*, under the United Provinces in *Werbergow*, upon the *Zuyder Zee*, four German Miles from *Enchusen* to the North, and six from *Vollenhove* to the South West. It is a Sea-Port Town included in the Hanse League, and was of old the Seat of the King of *Friseland*.

Steenberg, *Stenoberga*, a City in the Dukedom of *Brabant*, under the Dutch, and belongs particularly to the Prince of Orange.

Steenwick, *Stenovicum*, a Town in *Over-Yffel*, upon the River *A* in the Borders of *Friseland*, seventeen Miles from *Zwol* to the North, and seven from the *Zuyder Zee* to the East. It was taken by the French in 1672. but deserted soon after.

Steegeborg, *Steegeburgum*, a small City in the Province of *Ostrogotia* with a Port or Harbour on the *Baltick Sea*, under the King of *Sweden*, sixteen Miles from *Narvick* to the East.

Stella, a Mountain in *Galatia* in the Lesser *Asia*, near the City of *Ancyra*, called by the Turks *Almadag*. This is very remarkable for the defeat of two great Princes in their times, *Mithridates*, who was here overthrown by *Pompey the Great*, sixty years

before the Battle of *Marathon*, and *Bajazet* the Turk, here be-
with his Son *Murad* the Great, in which Victory, it was followed by a vigorous Christian night (by the blood) have put an end to the family then.

Stenay, *Stenaun*, a strong City in the *Norman*, some time ago. It lies in the *Norman* upon the *Maes* from *Verdun* to the *Norman* from *Sedan* to the *Norman* place was taken by the French in 1654. and kept for some time, and now again in the hands of the French.

Sterling, *Sterling*, a County in *Scotland*, sometimes called *Serling*. North it has *Mentmore* to the South the *Lothian*, and the *Lothian*. It takes its name from *Sterling*, a Town in *Fryeb*. This is a strong, that the *Victory* at *Dunbar*. It was afterwards by General *Stewart* in 1654.

Stetin, *Stettinum*, a City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*, is situated on the *Oder*, over a bridge, eight Miles from the *Oder* Sea to the South. It is the Confines of *Brandenburgh* forty four from *Danzig*.

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years before the Birth of our Saviour, and *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the Turks, here beaten, and taken with his Son *Musa*, by *Tamerlane* the Great, in the year 1397. which Victory, if it had been followed by a vigorous Attack from all the Christian Princes united, might (by the blessing of God) have put an end to the Ottoman family then.

Stenay, Stenaum, Stenacum, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Barrois*, some times called *Statshenay*. It lies in the Dukedom of *Lorraine* upon the *Maas*, seven Leagues from *Verdun* to the North, and six from *Sedan* to the South. This place was taken by the French in 1654. and kept by them ever since, and now annexed to *Chamagne*.

Sterling, Sterlinga, a Town and County in *Scotland*, which is sometimes called *Sterveling*; on the North it has *Mentich* and *Fife*, to the South the *Chyde*, on the East *Lothian*, and on the West *Argyle*. It takes its Name from *Sterling*, a Town upon *Dunbride* in *Fryeb*. This Town was so strong, that the Victorious *English* durst not attempt it after their Victory at *Dunbar*. But it was taken afterwards by General *Monk* in the year 1654.

Stetin, Stetinum, the Capital City of the Dukedom of *Pomerania*, in *Germany*, is called by the Germans, *Stettin*. It stands upon the *Oder*, over which it has a Bridge, eight Miles from the *Baltick* Sea to the South, four from the Confines of *Brandenburgh*, and forty four from *Danzick* to the

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South-West. This City grew up after the ruin of *Vineta*, in the Isle of *Usedom*, ten Miles more to the North-West, from a small Village, to that greatness it now enjoys, by becoming the Seat of the Dukes of *Pomerania*, who lived here many Ages in a Castle of an Elegant and Noble Structure. *Otho*, the Father of *Barnimius* I. the Founder of the Line of *Stetin*, removed to this City in the year 1345. This Family continued the Possession of it till the year 1630. when *Gustavus Adolphus*, coming before it with an Army, obtained an admission, partly by force, and partly by the terror of his Arms, *Bo-gislaus*, the last of that Line, dying soon after. The Right of the Succession, undoubtedly belonged to the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, but the *Swedes* being in Possession, got their Right confirmed by the Treaty of *Munster*, and kept this City till the year 1677. When the Duke of *Brandenburgh*, coming before it with a powerful Army, after a tedious Siege took the City, but in the year 1679. by the Treaty of *St. Germaine*, it was restored to the *Swedes*, who are still in Possession of this very strong place. See *Pomerania*. This City had been before attempted by the *Imperial* and *Brandenburgh* Forces united, in the year 1659. but then it baffled the designs of those great Princes. *Olearius*. Long. 38. 45. Lat. 53. 27.

Sceyr, Asturis, a City of *Austria*, four Miles from *Liniz* to the South.

Stiff, Dirio, a word in the *German* Tongue, which signifies a *Domi-*

Dominion, Country, or Territory, and is frequently joyned with the Names of places, as *Stift von Luick*, the Dominion of *Leige*.

Stiria, a Province of Germany, stiled by the Inhabitants, *die Steyer*, or *Steyer-march*, which was a part of the Old *Noricum*, or Upper *Pannonia*, towards the *Muer*, and the *Draue*. It is bounded on the East by *Hungary*, on the North by *Austria*, on the West by the Diocesis of *Salzburg*, and *Carinthia*, and on the South by *Carniola*. And the Capital of it is *Gratz*; the other Cities are *Cilly*, *Kermend*, *Marcburg*, *Petaw*, *Pruck am Muer*, and *Rakelsburg*. *Canisa*, a very strong place, belongs also to this Province, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*, and reckoned to the Lower *Hungary*. The *Quadi* were the Old Inhabitants of this Country, who being driven out by the *Romans*, the Country was called *Valeria*, in Honour of a Daughter of *Dioclesian*, so called. It was at first a Marquisate, which Title by *Frederick Barbarossa*, the Emperor, was changed into a Dukedom. This Country is in length one hundred and ten Miles, in breadth sixty, and is for the most part Barren, being covered with the Spurs and Branches of the *Alpes*, and rich in nothing but Minerals. *Ottacar*, the last Duke of this Province, sold it to *Leopold V. Archduke of Austria*, who bought it with a part of that vast Ransom he extorted from *Richard I. King of England*, about the year 1193. And though it has been since grant-

ed to some Younger Brothers of that Family, yet it is now returned to the Emperor, and not likely to be any more dismembered from the rest of the Hereditary Countries. As to the fertility of it, *Hoffman* differs from *Heylyn*, who saith, *In Iron Mines it excells all the European Countries, and would be nothing that is useful, it abounding with Wine, Corn, Cattle and Salt*.

Stirone, *Sisterio*, a small River of *Lombardy*, in the Dukedom of *Parmia*, and watering *Burgo*. *St. Domino*, falls into the *Tanaro* four Miles above its fall into the *Po*.

Strives Thebe, a City once of great renown, but now a poor Village in *Greece*, fifty Miles from *Athens* to the North; *Sophian* calls it *Thiva*. This is still in the Hands of the *Turks*, and of late since the taking of *Athens* by the *Venetians*, in the year 1687, made the Seat of the War. See *Thebes*.

Stockholm, *Holmia*, is a very great City, and the Capital of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, standing in the Province of *Upland*, in the Borders of *Sudermania*, and was heretofore a place of small consideration, but having for the last Ages enjoyed the Residence of the Kings of *Sweden*, and thus having also much enlarged the Kingdom by their Conquests on *Poland*, *Germany* and *Moscovy*, it is now become a Celebrated Maritime, Rich, and Populous. It has a Royal Castle, and a large and commodious Port, and a convenient situation, but being placed amongst many

Rocks just by it, it is not very tall. Two large Suburbs to the North and the South. Though it is not very strong, yet it was taken by the King of *Denmark* in 1518. It stands about thirty Leagues from *Uppsala*, five from the *Baltic* Sea, and eighty to the North, at a distance almost from the North-East. Lat. 60. 30. *Stolhoffen*, *Stoll*, a Fortified Town in *Germany*, upon the Marquisate of *Bavaria*, thirty Miles from the East, and three to the South-East. *Stolpe*, *Stolpa*, a River of *Pomerania*, upon a River of the further *Pomerania*, German Miles from *Colberg* to the North, subject to the Duke of *Pomerania*. *Stonehenge*, a very venerable monument in *Wiltshire*, from *Salisbury*, about twenty miles, or Ranks brought Stones, or some of which are twenty eight foot high, and upon the road, and upon the hills there are others laid out into them. *Stormaren*, *Storn*, a County of *Holstein*, between the *Rocks*

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Brothers of Rocks just by it, the prospect of it is not very taking; it has also two large Suburbs, one on the North and the other on the South. Though it is a Place of no strength, yet *Christian King* of Denmark could not take it, when he besieged it in the year 1518. It stands eight Swedish Leagues from *Upsal* to the South, five from the *Baltick* Sea to the West, and eighty from *Danzick* to the North, and the same distance almost from *Copenhagen* to the North-East. Long. 43. 00. Lat. 60. 30.

Stolhoffen, Stollhoffa, a City or Fortified Town in *Schwaben* in Germany, upon the *Rhine* in the *Marquisate* of *Baden*, two German Miles from *Hagenow* to the East, and three from *Strasburg* to the South-East.

Stolpe, Stolpa, a Town seated upon a River of the same name in the further *Pomerania*, three German Miles from *Lawenburg* in *Pomerania* to the West, and thirteen from *Colberg* to the East. It has an Ancient Castle, and is subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*.

Stonehenge, Mons Ambrosii, a very venerable and ancient Monument in *Wiltshire*, six Miles from *Salisbury*, consisting of three Rows or Ranks of huge unpolished Stones, one within another; some of which Stones are twenty eight foot high, and seven foot broad, and upon the tops of them there are others laid cross and framed into them.

Stormaren, Stormaria, a Province of *Holstein*, bounded on the

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North by *Holstein* properly so called, on the East by *Waggaren* and *Lavemburg*, and on the West and South by *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*, cut off by the *Elbe*. It is partly subject to the King of *Denmark*, and partly to the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*. The Principal Places in it are *Gluckstad*, *Crempen* and *Pimmenberg*, which are under the King of *Denmark*; under the Duke are *Elmesboorn*, *Steinborst*, *Barmsted* and *Reinhorst*. *Hamburg*, though subject to neither of these Princes, is reckoned within the bounds of this Province by *John Bunon*.

Straelsund, Sundis, a small but very strong City in the *Hither Pomerania*, upon the Shoars of the *Baltick* Sea, which has an Harbour over against the Isle of *Rugen*. It stands five German Miles from *Gripswald* to the North, and ten from *Anclam*, and about four from the Isle of *Rugen*; and is now one of the *Hanse* Towns; but was formerly a Free Imperial City, and a frequented Mart. It was built by the *Danes*, in the year 1211. and being besieged by Count *Wallestein*, for the Emperor (who had subdued all the rest of *Pomerania*) this small Place in the year 1629. called *Gustavus Adolphus* into Germany; who rescued it out of the Hands of the Imperialists, and became the Master of it, which was Confirmed by the Peace of *Munster*. In the year 1678. the Duke of *Brandenburg* took and burnt this Town, and the next year after, it was resigned to the *Swedes* again.

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Stramulipa, *Bæotia*, *Attica*, a part of Greece, the Capital of which is *Thebes*, and it lies over against the Isle of *Negropont*.

Strasburg, *Argentoratum*, the Capital City of *Alsasia* in Germany, called by the *Italians* *Argentina*; It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Metz*. And was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, seated upon the River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breuch*, one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-bridge of vast length, and is a Place of great Strength and Wealth, eight German Miles from *Brisach* to the North, twelve from *Spire*, fourteen from *Basil*, fifteen from *Bipont*, and twenty from *Nancy* and *Metz*. This City is so very Ancient, that it is said to be built in the year of the World 1955. thirty three years before the Birth of *Abraham*, which though it may be true, yet cannot be proved. But however it is mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, as a Place which the slaughter of the Barbarian (by *Julian* the Apostate) had made famous; the Victory here mentioned was in the year of Christ 357. In which *Battel Julian* overthrew six Barbarous Kings of the *Germans*, and took *Chodonomar* the chief of them his Prisoner. In the year 378. *Gratianus* the Emperor gave the *Germans* another great overthrow near this City. *Attila* King of the *Hunns*, took and waited this City about the year 451. *Childerick* King of the *Franks*, possessed himself of it in the year 478. *St. Amand* became the first

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Bishop of this City in the year 643. *Henry II.* Emperor rebuilt this City in the year 1004. the Cathedral was built in the year 1207. In the year 1332. it suffered very much by intestine divisions, between the Nobility and Populace. In 1522. the Reformation was first Preached, and in 1529. it was embraced, whereupon the year following this City entered a League with the Reformed Cantons for her defence. In 1538. here was an University opened here, which in 1566. was confirmed by *Maximilian I.* But in September 29. 1681. the present King of France, having before possessed himself of all the rest of *Alsasia*, suddenly surprised this important Place, in a time of Peace when no body suspected it, and put an end to the Liberty of this great City. Longitude 29. 26. Lat. 48. 25. *Hoffman*.

Strathern, *Strathernia*, a County in the South of Scotland, between *Albany* and *Asbole* to the North, *Perth* to the East, and *Menteith* to the West and South; *Aborness* is the Capital of this County.

Strath-Rabern, the most North-Western County in Scotland, being bounded on the North and West by the Ocean, on the South by *Southerland*, and on the East by *Caithness*. It is all over run with Woods, and filled with Mountains desolate and cold, and of small profit or regard.

Strava, *Hyrcania*, a Province of Asia.

Straubingen, *Augusta* *Ablava*, *Serviodurum*, *Straubinga*, a City

of *Bavaria* has a Bridge over the six German Miles to the *Elbe* near *Presburg* to the *Thames*.

Srael, *Sargelachia*, called *Sargel*; in which his Treasures were taken by *Trajan* *Marell*, a River.

Stragnes, *Stragones*, Sweden in the *Germania*, which is under the Arch-bishopric of *Stockholm* to the North, from *Torsil* to the South, *Strigonia*, *Serica* City of the Lower *Sericonoma*, *Serica* *Thrace*, which is a *hipelago*.

Strongoli, *Seron* City in the Kingdom of *Calabria*, the Hither *Calabria* Bishops See, under the *Santa Severina* *Hill*, three Miles from the *Adriatic* Sea to the North, and thirteen Miles to the North, some call it *Macall*.

Srudan, the Capital of the *Scythia* beneath *Limnæ*, this Place is called *Srudumita*, *Myra*, placed by *Strabo* near the *Scythia*, about two Miles from the *Scythia*; formerly a City, now the *Metropolis*.

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of *Bavaria* in *Germany*; which has a Bridge upon the *Danube*, fix German Miles beneath *Ratisbone* to the East, and eleven from *Presburg* to the West.

Sirel, *Sargetia*, a River of *Wallachia*, called *Istrix* by the *Germans*; in which *Decebalus* hid his Treasures, when he was attacked by *Trajan*; it falls into the *Marell*, a River of *Transylvania*.

Stregnes, *Stregnesia*, a City of *Sweden* in the Province of *Sudermania*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, and stands eight Swedish Miles on the Lake of *Meler*, from *Stockholm* to the West, and three from *Torsil* to the East.

Strigonie, *Strigonium*, *Gran*, a City of the Lower *Hungary*.

Stronoma, *Strymon*, a River of *Thrace*, which falls into the *Archipelago*.

Strongoli, *Strongylum*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in the Hither *Calabria*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, placed on a high Hill, three Miles from the *Ionian* Sea to the West, and eight from its *Metropolis* to the South-east, and thirteen from *Corsona* to the North, some believe it was of old called *Macallum*.

Stryden, the Cataracts or Precipitate fall of the *Danube* in *Austria* beneath *Lintz*; the *Germans* call this Place *Strebessel*.

Strumita, *Myra*, a City of *Lycaonia*, placed by *Syrabo* in the Inner Parts, near the River *Limyris*, about two Miles from the *Mar*; formerly a Bishops See, now the *Metropolis*, having

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thirty fix *Suffragan* Bishops under its Archbishop. Long. 39. 40. Lat. 38. 25.

Stugart, *Stugardia*, *Stugaria*, a City of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, which is the Capital of the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, and the seat of the Dukes. It has a fine and a noble Castle, and stands upon the River *Necker*, one German Mile from *Esling* to the West, and four from *Tubingen* to the North.

Szulweissenburg, *Alba Regalis*, a City in the Lower *Hungary*. See *Alba Regalis*.

La Stura, *Stura*, two Rivers in *Lombardy*, the first in the Dukedom of *Monisferat*, which falls into the *Po* at *Pontestura*, four Miles beneath *Casal*. The second riseth in *Savoy*, and running South, falls into the *Po* three Miles beneath *Turin* from the West.

Suachen, *Ptolemaï*, a celebrated Port of the higher *Aethiopia* upon the Red-Sea, which is now in the Hands of the *Turks*. Long. 66. 00. Lat. 16. 26. but according to the latter Maps. Long. 68. 15. Lat. 19. 27. It is written *Suaquem* in these Maps.

Succadana, a City in the Island of *Borneo* in the East-Indies.

Sucheu, *Sucheum*, a City of *China* in the Province of *Queycheu*.

Sucheu, a City of *Ghina* in the Province of *Nankim*.

Suching, a City of *China* in the Province of *Quamsi*, but now under the King of *Tunkim*.

Suchuen, a large Province in the Kingdom of *China*, lying towards

wards the South-West Borders of that Kingdom, upon *India* and the Kingdom of *Thiber*. It is bounded on the North by *Xensi*, on the East by *Huquam*, on the South by *Queycheu*, and on the West by the further *East-Indies*; the Principal City of it is *Ching-tu*. It contains eight great Cities, one hundred and twenty four small Cities, and four hundred sixty four thousand one hundred and twenty eight Families.

Suchzow, *Suczova*, a City of *Moldavia*, or as *Baudrand* saith in *Walachia*, upon the River *Seretch*, in the Borders of *Transylvania*, fifty Miles from *Jassy* to the West. This City is always kept by a strong Garrison of the *Turks*, in whose hands it has been for some Ages.

Suabia, *Schwaben*, a Circle in *Germany*.

Suda, *Amphimalia*, a Sea-Port Town at the North-end of the Isle of *Candy*, which has a strong Castle, and a good Harbour.

Sudbury, *Colonia*. That is the South Town supposed to have had this Name in opposition to *Norwich* or the North Town, and to have been in Ancient time the Capital or County Town; it is seated upon the River *Stour*, in the Borders of *Essex* in the County of *Suffolk*. And is a Mayor Town, Rich and Populous by reason of a considerable Cloathing Trade here driven, standing about fifteen Miles from *Ipswich* to the West, and forty Miles from *London* to the North, and it is represented by two Burgesses in Parliament. The Honourable *Henry Fitz-Roy* Duke of

Grafton is Baron of *Sudbury*. *Sudermanland*, *Sudermannia*, a County in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, called by the Natives *Södermanland*, and is bounded on the North, by *Westmannia* and *Upsall*, and on the South by the *Baltick* Sea; it has the Honour to be a Dukedom of great Esteem, being Born by the Royal Family of that Kingdom. The Principal Places in it are *Nicoping*, *Stregnes* and *Trosä*.

Sueden. See *Sweden*.

Suelli, *Suellis*, a very small City in the Isle of *Sardinia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cagliari*, from which it stands fifteen Miles, and is reduced almost to a Village.

Sueonie, *Suevonis*, a considerable part of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, between *Lapland* to the North, the *Baltick* Sea, and *Bay of Botner* to the East, *Gotland* to the South, and *Norway* to the West. It contains ten Counties, and the Capital of it is the Royal City of *Stockholm*.

Sues, *Suez*, *Arfinoe*, *Cleopatra*, *Psidium*. is a City or Sea-port Town of *Egypt*, in the bottom of the *Red-Sea*. It is a small place containing about two hundred Houses, and has a pretty Harbour but so shallow, that a Ship cannot enter it, nor a Galley till it is half unloaded, but then the Road is safe. It has a *Baraque* rail'd with Timber, Palissadoes, and thirteen *Culverins*; and as many Cannons for its security. It has also a *Greek* Church, and an old ruin'd Castle, and some indifferent Houses, and when the Ships or Gallies come

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in it is pretty Populous, at other times it is almost desolate. *Thevenot*, p. 1. pag. 176. Long. 63. 20. Lat. 29. 10.

Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, my Native and beloved Country, is bounded on the East by the German Sea, on the North by the *Waveney*, and the little *Ouse* (which rise in the middle of its bounds, and the first running East, and the second West, divide it from *Norfolk*) on the West by *Cambridge-shire*, and on the South by *Essex* severed from it by the *Stoure*. It lies in the form of a *Crescent*; the whole circumference of it is about one hundred and forty *English* Miles; the Air of it is mild and healthful, and the Soil Rich, Level, and Fruitful. The principal places in it are *Ipswich*, *Bury*, and *Sudbury*. The Marquesses or Earls of this County, were *Robert de Offord* or *Clifford* in 1335. *William* his Son in 1369. *Michael de la Pole* Lord Chancellor, created Earl in 1379. *William de la Pole* the IV. in this Line was made Duke of *Suffolk* by *Henry VI.* *Edmond* the VIII. in this Line was the last of that Name, and was Beheaded by *Henry VIII.* about the year 1510. In the year 1513. *Charles Brandon* Viscount *Lisle* was created Duke of *Suffolk*, who by *Mary* second Sister of *Henry VIII.* had *Henry Brandon*, who died a Child, in 1551. *Henry Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, having Married *Francis* Daughter of *Charles Brandon* was made Duke of *Suffolk*, but then he was Beheaded in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, in the year 1553. This was the last Duke of *Suf-*

folk. But in the year 1603. King *James I.* Created *Thomas Lord Howard* of *Walden* Earl of *Suffolk*, to whom *James Lord Howard* the III. of this Line succeeded in the year 1640.

Sugen, *Sugenum*, a City formerly part of the Province of *Quamsi*, and belonging to *China* now under the King of *Tunkin*, who has Fortified it very strongly.

Sulmona, or *Solmona*, *Sulmo* a City of great Antiquity in the Province of *Abruzzo*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the River *Sangro* (*Sarus*) eight Miles from the Borders of *Abruzzo* to the East, almost seventy Miles from *Naples* to the North, and near eighty from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Theatino*, and was the birth-place of *Ovid* the Latin Poet.

Sulezbach, *Sulezbachium*, a small Town in *Norregow*, in the upper *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, one Mile distance from *Amberg* to the South-East, which gives the title of a Prince to some Branches of the *Palatine* Family.

Sumatra, a vast Island in the *East-Indies* to the South-West of the Promontory of *Malaccia*, from which it is separated only by a narrow streight, as also by another from the Isle of *Java* to the South. It extends from North-West to South-East one hundred and eighty five *German* Miles, or nine hundred and ten *English* Miles, and is two hundred and ten broad in the middle. There are several Kingdoms in this Island, the principal of which are *Achem*,

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Camper, Jamby, Menanchabo, Pacem, Palimban, and Pedir; and the Principal City in the whole Island is *Achem*. It is divided by the *Æquator* into almost two equal parts; the Air is very hot and unhealthful, the Soil will produce little Grain but Rice and Millet, but then it yieldeth Ginger, Pepper, Camphir, Agarick and Cassia in great abundance, Wax and Honey, Silks and Cottons, Rich mines of Tin, Iron and Sulphur, and such quantity of Gold, that some conceive this to be *Solomons Ophir*. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Pagans*, except the Sea Coast, where *Mahometanism* has got some footing. It has a vast number of Rivers and Marshes, which with the Woods do much promote the unwholsomeness of the Air.

Die Sund, Sunda Fretum, a streight between the *Baltick* Sea, and the *German* Ocean, call'd by the *Dutch* *Die Sund*, by the *English* the *Sound*. It stretcheth fifty Miles from North-West to South-East, and is about fifteen at its greatest breadth, but between *Elfsingburg* and *Cronenburg*, it is not above three Miles over; which necessitates all Ships that pass to and fro to pay a Toll to the King of *Denmark*, he being able otherwise by the Cannon of his Castles to shut up the Passage.

Sunderland, Sunderlandia, a small Island at the Mouth of the River *Werc* in the North-East part of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which was once a part of the Continent, but rent off by the violence of the Sea, from whence it

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has the Name of *Sunderland*; a place of no great note till it was made the Title of an Earldom by *Charles I.* who in the year 1627. Created *Emanuel Lord Scrope* President of the North, Earl of *Sunderland*; he dying Childless, *Henry Lord Spenser*, in the year 1643: was Created Earl of *Sunderland*, and slain the eighth of *June* in the same year in the first Battel of *Newbery*, to whom succeeded *Robert* his Son now Principal Secretary of State, and President of the Council.

Sundenberg, a Town and Dutchy in the Isle of *Alsen* near *Jutland*.

Sungaw, Sungouia, a Province of *Germany* now under the King of *France*, bounded on the North by *Alsasia*, on the East by the *Rhine*, and the Canton of *Basil* (which last is sometimes included under this Name) on the South by the Dominions of the Bishop of *Basil*, and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Principal places in it are *Besfort, Mulhausen, Ferrete*, and *Huingue*, which last has been lately fortified by the King of *France*.

Sur, Tyru, a City of *Palestine*. See *Tyre*.

Surate, Surata, a very famous City of the *Hither Indies*, in the Kingdom of *Guzarat*, under the Dominion of the great *Mogul*, which has a convenient Port or Haven, much frequented by the *European* Merchants. It lies *East* Monsieur *Thevenot* 21. deg. and some minutes from the Line; it was then designed to be Fortified with a Brick instead of its Ancient Earthen Wall, which had

not been at the depredate time of the in the Spring exceeding full, meanly furnished are those Inhabitable on the a than Number Dutch have and it is the *glisb* Trade. It has a Cal of the Town which is square each corner the Ditches fill'd with S West the River many Cannon the rest you in part III. pag.

Surina, a Province between the River *Cayana* and the *Amazon*.

Suristan, Syria, a Province in *Asia*.

Surrey, a County in the North from *Middlesex* by the *Thames*, on the by *Kent*, on the and *Hampshire*, by *Hampshire* and is in length the breadth about two conference One h Miles. The Air is fertile, and the Soil is good, and the Country is full of the Country has many Noble Houses, but few of any considerable Principal Town

not been able to preserve it from the depredations of a *Raja*. In the time of the *Monsoon* or Fair (kept in the Spring Quarter) it is exceeding full of People, and not meanly furnished as others, nor are those Inhabitants less considerable on the account of their wealth than Number. The *English* and *Dutch* have their Factories here, and it is the staple too of the *English* Trade in the *East-Indies*. It has a Castle at the South end of the Town, upon the River, which is square, and flank'd at each corner by a large Tower; the Ditches on three sides are fill'd with Sea water, on the West the River runs, and there are many Cannon mounted in it. For the rest you may consult *Thevenot* part III. pag. 15.

Surina, a Province of South America between the confluence of the River *Cayana* and that of the *Amazons*.

Suristan, *Syria*, a Province of Asia.

Surrey, *Suria*, is separated on the North from *Buckingham* and *Middlesex* by the great River *Thames*, on the East it is bounded by *Kent*, on the South by *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, and on the West by *Hampshire* and *Bark-shire*. It is in length thirty four Miles, in breadth about twenty two, in circumference one hundred and twelve Miles. The Air is sweet and pleasant, and the Soil, especially in the vedges of the County, fruitful. It has many Noble and Princely Houses, but few Towns or Places of any considerable greatness, the Principal Town in it being *King-*

ston upon *Thames*. The *Regni* an old *British* Tribe were the first Inhabitants of this County, and in the times of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a part of the Kingdom of the South Saxons. The first Earl of this County was *William de Warren*, Created so by *William* the Conqueror in 1067. *William* the third of this Line succeeded in 1135. who was followed by *William de Blois* Son of King *Stephen*, first Husband of *Isabel de Warren* in 1148. and by *Hameline Plantagenet*, base Son of *George* Earl of *Anjou*, half Brother to *Edward III.* second Husband of the said *Isabel* in 1163. His Posterity enjoyed it in four descents till the year 1347. when the Male Line failing, *Richard Fitz Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, Son of *Alice* Sister and Heir of *John Plantagenet* succeeded in this Earldom, in 1375. *Richard Fitz Alan* Lord Treasurer was Earl of *Surrey*, in 1398. *Thomas Holland* was Earl of *Kent* and Duke of *Surrey*; who was afterwards Beheaded, in 1400. *Thomas Fitz Alan* Son of the former *Richard*, and died Earl of *Surrey* in the year 1414. in 1451. *John* Lord *Mowbray* was Created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, and was after Duke of *Norfolk*, in 1475. *Richard* a second Son of *Edward IV.* was the thirteenth Earl of *Surrey*, and in the year 1483. *Thomas* Lord *Howard* Lord Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk* was Created Earl of *Surrey*, in which Family it is at this day.

Surunga, a City and Kingdom in *Japan* on the Island of *Niphon*.

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Sus, Susa or Susum, a Kingdom in *Biledulgerida* in *Africa*, so call'd from a River of the same Name. It is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Marocco*, on the East by *Darba*, on the South by *Tesseta*, and on the West by the *Atlantick* Ocean, and is divided into seven Provinces; the Principal Cities in it are *Tarudant* the Regal City, *Tesent* and *Sancta Cruz*. This is a Pleasant, Rich, and Fruitful Kingdom, and has a great quantity of Gold, which is a perpetual cause of War amongst them. This is now subject to the Kingdom of *Fez*, though it has been a distinct Kingdom, and the Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahometans*.

Susdal, Susdalia, a City of *Muscovy*, which is the Capital of a Province of the same Name, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Rostow*. It stands eighty Miles from *Moscow* to the South-East, and one hundred and thirty from *Novogorod Nisi* to the North-West.

Sussex, Suffexia, one of the Southern Counties of *England*, is bounded on the North by *Surrey* and *Kent*, on the East by *Kent*, on the South by the *British* Sea, and on the West by *Hampshire*. It's length from East to West is sixty Miles, but the broadest part from North to South, is not above twenty, and its circumference is about one hundred and fifty Miles. The Air is good, but subject to great Fogs and Mists, arising out of the Neighbour Sea, which recompenceth this inconvenience with a great Plenty of Fish

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and Fowl, though there are few Harbours upon this Coast; the Soil is rich and fruitful, but the Roads are miry and unpleasant, the middle of the County has excellent Meadows, the Sea Coasts are Hilly, but afford plenty of Corn and Grass, the North-side is full of Woods and Groves. The chief City in this County is *Chichester* which is a Bishops See, and the next to it is *Lewes*; the Regni were the Ancient Inhabitants of this County, who were subdued by *Aulus Plautius* in the Reign of *Claudius* the Roman Emperor. In the year 478. *Ellas* Erected here the Kingdom of the South *Saxons*, from whence this County has its Name. The first Earl of this County was *William de Albemey* Earl of *Arundel*, who Married *Adelizia* the Relict of *Henry I.* in 1178. he was succeeded by *William* his Son; it continued in this Family for five descents. In 1243. *John Plantagenet* Earl of *Surrey*, succeeded. In 1305. *John* a Son of the former followed. In 1329. *Robert Racliffe* was Created by *Henry VIII.* Earl of *Suffex*, whose Posterity enjoyed this Honour six descents. In 1644. *Thomas Lord Savil* was Created the fourteenth Earl of *Suffex*, whose Son succeeded, and in him that Family ended; and this Honour in the year 1674. was conferred upon *Thomas Leonard* Lord *Dacre*, who Married *Anne Fitz-Roy*, eldest Daughter to the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, by *Charles II.*

Sutherland, Sutherlandia, a County in the North of *Scotland*, bounded on the North by *Caith-*

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ness and *Serashquern*, on the West by *Affint*, on the South by *Ross*, and on the East by the *German Ocean*. The Principal Town in it is *Dornock*.

Surri, *Surrsum*, a City in the States of the Church in *St. Peters* Patrimony, upon the River *Pozzolo*, which is a Bishops See, but for ever united to the See of *Nepi*, from whence it stands four Miles to the West, and twenty four from *Rome* to the South-West. It is little and incompassed with Rocks on all sides.

Suvas, *Sebastopolis*, a City of *Cappadocia* in *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sebastia*, and is now a very considerable place, and the Seat of a *Turkish* Governor; it stands about fifty Miles from *Amasia* to the North-East. Long 67. 30. Lat. 42. 30.

Swabenland. See *Schwaben*, a Circle of Germany.

Swarteness, *Iccium*, a Cape in *Picardy*, so called by the *Dutch*; It lies four Leagues from *Calais* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Kent*; the *English* call it *Blackness*.

Swarre Shys, a small City in *Over-yssel*, one of the united Provinces of the Low-Countries.

SWEDEN, *Suecia*, one of the Northern Kingdoms of *Europe*, is called by the Inhabitants *Swe-rie*, *Swedemrick*, and *Swerietes-ryke*, by the Germans *Schweden*, by the French *Suede*, by the Poles *Szwecya* and *Szweczkia Ziemia*, by the Italians *La Suetia*, and by the Spaniards *La Suecia*. It is a great and populous King-

dom, and contains the greatest part of that which was of old called *Scandinavia*, and was for some time united to the Crown of *Denmark*, and has been a separate and distinct Kingdom, only since the year 1525. It is bounded on the North by *Lapland*, *Norway*, and the *Frozen Ocean*, on the East by *Muscovy* or great *Russia*, on the South by the *Baltick Sea*, and on the West by *Denmark* and *Norway*. The Principal Parts of it are, first *Gothia*, second *Sweden* properly so called, third *Norland*, fourth *Finland*, fifth *Ingria*, sixth *Livonia*; all which are subdivided into thirty four Counties, and they are again subdivided into *Hærader* like our *Hundreds*, and it has seventeen Cities, the Capital of all which is *Stockholm*. The Air of this whole Kingdom is very cold, but then it is clear or foggy as it lies nearer or remoter from the Seas, Lakes and Marshes, and for the most part more temperate and pure than that of *Norway*. It is in length from *Stockholm* to the Borders of *Lapland* one thousand *Italian* Miles, in breadth twenty days Journey on Horseback, so that with all its appendages it is thought nine hundred Miles greater than *France* and *Italy* put together. The Soil is more fertile than that of any other of the Northern Kingdoms, which enables them to transport great quantities of Malt and Barley, and also Brans, Lead, Steel, Copper, Iron, Hides of Goats, Bucks, Oxen, and rich Furrs, Deals and Oaks for Buildings, and they have some Silver in their Mines, and in the Woods

Tar and Honey, and vast quantities of Sea and Fresh-water Fish. The People are strong and healthful, hospitable and civil, and live sometimes to an hundred and forty years of Age; and so industrious, that a beggar is not to be seen amongst them, and of latter times they have shewn the World they are good Soldiers, and capable of Learning too. This was the Country of the *Goths*, who in the fourth Century pulled up the *Roman* Empire in the West, and let in the other Barbarous Nations, who still possess it. This People were never subject to the *Romans*, but have been under Kingly Government from the first Peopling of the Country. We have a pretty certain Catalogue of these Kings, from the times of *Charles* the Great to *Magnus* IV. King of *Norway* and *Sweden*, who in the year 1363. was succeeded by *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg* in prejudice of *Haquin* King of *Denmark* and *Norway*; after whom succeeded *Margaret* the *Semiramis* of the North, *Queen* of *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Norway*, in the year 1387. She united all these Kingdoms into one by an Act of State. In the year 1411. *Erick* IV. Duke of *Pomerania*, succeeded as her Adopted Son in all these Kingdoms; after this the Kingdom became Elective and Unsteady, till in the year 1523. or 25. *Gustavus Ericus* was Chosen King; who expelled the *Danes*, and put an end to that Union. *Charles* the present King of *Sweden* is the ninth in this Line, and succeeded *Charles* II. his Father,

in the year 1660. This People was Converted to the Christian Faith, by *Ansgarus* Bishop of *Bremen* about the year 816. *Lotharius* the Emperor procured the settlement of Bishops in these Northern Countries in the year 1133. They received the Reformation under *Gustavus* I. in the year 1525. and have ever since stuck to the *Augustane* Confession; which they have preserved in *Germany* too, when it was about the year 1630. in great danger to have been over-powered by the Prosperity of the House of *Austria*. They have also planted a *New Sweden*, in *New America* not far from *Virginia*.

Swerin, *Suerinum*, a City of *Germany*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Breme*, in the Lower *Saxony*. It was heretofore subject to its own Bishop and the Duke of *Mecklenburg*; but is now intirely under that Duke by the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands upon a Lake of the same Name, seven German Miles from *Gustrow* to the West, and three from *Wismar* to the South. This City received with its Bishop the *Augustane* Confession, in the year 1530. In the year 1631. it was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, and was under the *Swedes* till the Peace of *Munster*. The Bishoprick was Founded by *Frederick* I. Emperor of *Germany*.

Swilly, a Lake in the County of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

Swine, a River or Bay in *Pomerania*, the same with the *Oder*, the *Germans* write *Schwitne*.

Switzerland, *Helvetia*, is a large

large Country of Ancient times part of *France* middle times of for three of the been a Free and I try, and governed by the *Italians* the *French* *Swiss* of the Native *Schaff*, that is by the *Italians* the *Spaniards* *Helvetia* the *Poles* *Szwajcarska* North it is bounded which separates it on the East by the *Adriatic* or of *Brescia* River which divid *Italy* and the *Gr* South by the Lake *Constance*, and the *Swiss*, and on the *France* *Comé*. for the most part *lakes* and *Mount* not barren, the top *ing* full of *Grass* *is* surrounded w *ows* and *Fruitful* yields *Corn* and *is* sufficient for its *Inh* length two hund *ies*, in breadth or *ty*. The *Inhabit* *st*, *Frugal*, *Indu* *ers* of *liberty*, *and* *lovers* of *Impart* *ce*. About the *ti* *far's* *Conquering* *years* before the *our*, these *Peop* *fied* with too gre *People*, to the *Nu*

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large Country in Europe, which of Ancient times was esteemed a part of *France* or *Gallia*, in the middle times of *Germany*, and for three of the last Centuries has been a Free and Independent Country, and governed by its own Magistrates. It is called by the *Germans* *Schweizerlandt*, and by the *French* *Suisse*, and by some of the Natives *Epyatnost-Schafft*, that is the United Lands, by the *Italians* *l'Elvetia*, by the *Spaniards* *Helvecia*, and by the *Poles* *Szwajcarska*; on the North it is bounded by the *Rhine*, which separates it from *Germany*, on the East by the Lake of *diaro* or of *Brescia*, and the same River which divides it from *Germany* and the *Grisons*; on the South by the Lake *Lemane*, *Walserlandt*, and the Dukedom of *Milan*, and on the West by the *Franche Comté*. The Country is for the most part over-spread with lakes and Mountains, yet it is not barren, the tops of these Hills being full of Grass, and the bottoms surrounded with Rich Meadows and Fruitful Pastures; and it yields Corn and Wine, but not sufficient for its Inhabitants. It is length two hundred and forty Miles, in breadth one hundred and thirty. The Inhabitants are Honest, Frugal, Industrious, great lovers of liberty, good Soldiers, and lovers of Impartiality and Justice. About the time of *Julius Caesar's* Conquering *Gaul*, fifty years before the Birth of our Saviour, these People being oppressed with too great a number of People, to the Number of three

Million six hundred and eight thousand made an Irruption into *Gaul*, burning all their own Towns before they left them; but *Julius Caesar* gave them such warm entertainment in *Gaul*, that they were forced to beg his leave to return, two Millions of them having perished in this War; from henceforward they were subject to the *Romans*, till in the Reigns of *Honorius* and *Valentinian II.* they were Conquered by the *Burgundians* and *Germans*. A part of this Country about the year 635. was given to *Sigebert* Earl of *Habsburg* the Founder of the House of *Austria*; though that Dukedom fell not into the Hands of this Family, till the times of *Rodolph* the Fortunate, about the year 1376. He being the twentieth in this Line, and Elected Emperor of *Germany* in the year 1273. and in the year 1282. he Created *Albert* his Son Duke of *Austria*. The rest of this Country was given by *Rodolph* the last King of *Burgundy* to *Conrade II.* Emperor of *Germany*, in the year 1032. From henceforward they were esteemed a part of *Germany*. But being unjustly handled by *Albert* Duke of *Austria* in the year 1308. they revolted and Leagued against him, that is the Cantons of *Switz*, *Underwalt*, and *Uri*, which League they made perpetual in the year 1315. In 1332. *Lucerne*. In 1351. *Zurich*. In 1352. *Glaris*, and the same year *Zug* and *Berne* two free States In 1401. *Friburg*, *Basil* and *Solothurne*. In 1501. *Schaffhausen*, and in 1513. *Appenzil* were added to the former,

is bounded by the East by the Red Sea. It is the Inhabitants of the French Soria, and the South of the East to the two hundred years. In very ancient times it was the middle time of the *Aleppo*. The nature extremely once as Pope almost desolated this Country mentions one slain by David, after whom the Kingdom of the last Conquered King of *Affrica* *Damascus*, about the year 3213. About the year of the Kingdom of *Persia*, *Alexander* began here, about the year 3644, when the Romans Reigned here, the great made a peace all Syria, the year of the two years of our Saviour, the Romans

the year of Christ 636. or as others 34. when it was Conquered by *Haumer* the third Caliph of the *Saracens*. About the year of Christ 1073. *Melech* and *Ducat* began a *Turkish* Kingdom here, which in the year 1262. after a descent of nine Kings, was destroyed by *Haalon* the *Tartar*; next it fell into the Hands of the *Mamelucks* of *Egypt*, under whom it continued till the year 1515. and then was Conquered by *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, under whom it is at this day, and most wretchedly harassed and desolated.

Syracusa, once the Noblest, and most Potent City in the Island of *Sicily*, seated on the East side of that Island. It was built by *Archias* a *Corinthian*, in the year of the World 1190. above seven hundred years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the days of *Uzziah*, King of *Judah*. In afterwards it became the greatest, and most Celebrated City the *Greeks* possessed in any part of the World. *Strabo* saith its Circuit in his time was an hundred and eighty *Greek Miles*, that is twenty two *English Miles* and an half. *Livy* in his twenty fifth Book, saith the Soil of it was almost equal to that of *Carthage*, wherein *Plutarch* agrees with him. Famous it is for a great defeat of the *Athenians* under its Walls, wherein the *Athenian* Forces were destroyed, in the year of the World 3536. in the year of *Rome* 339. It fell under the power of the *Romans* in the year of the World 3738. of *Rome* 1050. two hundred and ten years before the Birth of our Saviour,

when it was intirely ruined by *Marcellus*, the *Roman* General; yet it recovered again, and in *Tullius* times had three Walls, three Castles, and a Marble Gate, and could raise twelve thousand Horse, and four hundred Ships. In the year of Christ 884. the *Saracens* took this City, and razed it to the ground, and it never recovered since, for whereas before it was an Archbishop See, it is now but a Bishop See, under the Archbishop of *Montercale*, small, and not mighty populous, and is called by the Inhabitants, *Siragoza*, or *Syragoza*. *Mr. Sandys*, who saw it, saith it stands now in an Island, called *Orygia*, having a strong Castle well fortified, and is it self strongly Walled, having two Noble Havens, and is kept by a Garrison of two hundred *Spaniards*, and three hundred Towns-Men. The Buildings are Ancient, and the Inhabitants Grave. It stands in a Marsh, which makes it less healthful, though it affords the City a great plenty of all things. Long. 39. 24. Lat. 36. 24.

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TA a River on the South of *China*, in the Provinces of *Quansay*, and *Quantam*.

Tabago, the *Tobacco* Island, is one of the *Caribbe* Islands in the *West-Indies*, in the North Sea, possessed by the *Dutch*, commonly also called *Nieu Walcheren*. It lies eight Miles from *la Trinidad* to the North-East, having eighteen small

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small Rivers, and many safe Harbours, being about nine *Dutch* Miles long, and three broad, very fruitful, and full of all necessaries. About forty years since, the *Dutch* began to plant this Island. In the year 1673. the *English*, under *Sir Tobias Bridges*, took and Plundered this Island, and carried away four hundred Prisoners, and as many Negroes. In the year 1677. the *French* being desirous to drive the *Dutch* out of it, sent the *Comte d'Estrée*, with ten Ships, which entered *Klips Bay*, and for several days engaged a Fleet of eight *Dutch* Ships, there lying under the Command of *James Binckes*, a *Dutchman*, who so well defended the Island, that though the *French* pretended they destroyed the Fort the *Dutch* had built, yet the *French* were forced to draw off, and leave the *Dutch* Masters of the Island. Long. 316. Lat. 10. 30. Ninety *English* Miles South of *Barbadoes*.

Tabarestan, *Tabarestania*, a Province of *Persia*, toward the *Caspian* Sea, containing a great part of the ancient *Hyrcania*.

Tabasco, *Tabasca*, a Town, and Province in New *Spain*, in North *America*. The Province lies between the Bay of *Mexico* to the North, and the Province of *Chiapa* to the South, and is extended from East to West forty six *Spanish* Leagues. The principal City in it, was by the *Indians* called *Tabasco*, but the *Spaniards* call it *Nuestra Señora de la Victoria*, our Lady of Victory, because *Cortez*, the *Spanish* General, gave the *Mexicans*, an irrecoverable defeat near this place.

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Tabor, *Taborium*, a Town in *Bohemia*, upon the River *Lau* *nicz*, twenty Miles from *Budape* and forty five from *Prague*. The *Hussites* made this place the Seat of their War, and fortified it, and from thence for twenty years ruined the *Imperial* and *Hereditary* Countries, and were called thereupon *Taborites*.

Tacara, a small Kingdom on the Coast of *Guinea*, in *Africa*.

Tacaze, *Tacasus*, *Astaboras*, a vast River in the Higher *Æthiopia*, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Angote*, chiefly from three Fountains, and runs West sometimes between *Dagana* and *Hoga*, the bending North through the Kingdom of *Tigre*, it watereth the Desert of *Oldeba*, and joyns the River *Mareb*, or *Marebo*, and being much improved, it passeth through the Kingdom of *Deng* and at *Falack* falls into the Nile in the Kingdom of *Nubia*, from the East.

Tachiali, *Antiochia Meandri*, a City of *Caria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which was a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ephesus*, from which it stands seventy Miles to the East upon the *Meander*, and thirty Miles from *Burfia* to the South. *Leontius* Bishop of this See, subscribed to the Council of *Chalcedon*. Long. 58. 00. Lat. 39. 30.

Tadoussack, *Tadussacum*, a Town in New *France*, upon the Bay of *St. Laurence*, where it receives the River *Saguen*, an hundred Miles from *Quebec* to the South-East.

Tall, *Rhatostasbybius*, a small River in *Glamorganshire* in *Wales*, which watering, and giving Name

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Landaff, falls near the Borders of *Wales*.

Taflete, *Tafleta*, a small River in *Andalusia*, to the West of the Kingdom of *Castile*, and running North, it is of the year 1660, a place, after many Conquered *Moriscos* kept them for a while, is supposed to be the site of the ancient *Taichu*, *Taichu*, Province of *China*.

Tajima, a Town in the North part of *India*, one of the celebrated Rivers of *India*, from two Fountains, but in the *Bay*, at the foot of *Malabar*, and running North, it passeth by *Calicut*, where it joins, with a knot of *Indians*, from *Madrid*, at the turning more West to *Toledo*, and takes the *Guadarrama*, and visits *Talavera*, and *Arcobispo*, which is crossed by a Bridge, and it receives the River *Alcantara*, the Kingdom of *Castile*, and receiving the River *Tagus*, and a vast number of Rivers in that Kingdom, it falls into the *Atlantic* Haven of *Lisbon*.

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Landaff, falls into the *Irish*
 appear the Borders of *Monmouth*
Tafete, *Tafleta*, a Kingdom in
ledulgerida in *Africa*, between
gellomeffa, to the East, and
arka to the West, being bound-
 with the Kingdom of *Ma*
 to the North. The Capital
 of it is of the same Name.
 out the year 1660. the King of
 place, after many great Victo-
 Conquered *Morocco* and *Fex*,
 kept them for some time.
 is supposed to have been a
 of the ancient *Numidia*.
Taicheu, *Taicheum*, a City in
 Province of *Chekiam* in
Tajima, a Town and Province
 the North part of *Nippon*.
Tajo, *Tagus*, one of the most
 erated Rivers of *Spain*; it
 from two Fountains in *New*
 ile, but in the Borders of *Ar*
 m, at the foot of Mount *Val*
 llo, and running North it takes
 the *Molina*, then turning South-
 it, it passeth by *Pastrana* to
 jues, where it admits the
 ma, with a knot of other Ri-
 from *Madrid*, and *Henares*,
 turning more Westerly, it fa-
 Toledo, and takes in beneath
 the *Guadarrama*, and the *Al*
 b, and visits *Talavera*, and *Pu*
 de *Arcobispo*, where it is co-
 by a Bridge, and beneath *Al*
 it receives the *Guadalupo*,
 passing by *Alcantara*, it enter-
 the Kingdom of *Portugal* at
 gaon, and receiving the *Rio*
 gul, and a vast number of small
 ks in that Kingdom, it forms
 craft Haven of *Lisbon*, and on

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the South side of that City passeth
 into the *Atlantick* Ocean, having
 from its Fountains run an hundred
 and ten *Spanish* Leagues, and be-
 ing at its Mouth two *Spanish*
 Leagues broad. There is no River
 in *Spain* more frequently men-
 tioned than this, especially on the
 account of its Gold Sand, by the
 Poets.

Taiping, a City of the Province
 of *Nankim*, upon the River *Kiang*
 in *China*. There is another of
 the same Name in the Province of
Quantum, which is now under the
 King of *Tunkim*.

Tajuma, *Tagonius*, a River of
New Castile, which falls into the
Tajo.

Talabo, or *Talaro*, *Pitanus*, a
 River in *Corfica*.

Talavera, *Ebara*, *Libora*, a
 Town in *New Castile*, upon the
Tajo. See *Tajo*.

Tamaga, or *Tamar*, *Tamaca*, a
 River of *Spain*, which ariseth in
Gallicia, above *Mone Roy*, and
 running South through the Pro-
 vince of *Entre Douro e minho*, it
 falls into the *Douro*, six *Spanish*
 Leagues above *Porto* to the East.

Tamaro, *Thamarnus*, a small Ri-
 ver in the Principato, in the King-
 dom of *Naples*, which arising from
 the *Appennine*, a little above *Be*
nevento, it falls into the *Ca*
lore, which falls into the *Sabato*,
 which falls into the *Volturno*,
 which ends in the *Tyrrhenian*
 Sea.

Tamar, *Tamaris*, a River in
 the East of *Cornwal*, which divides
 that County from *Devonshire*.
 It ariseth in *Devonshire*, near the
Irish Sea, and running South water-
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eth *Bridgrule*, *Telcor*, *Tamerton*, (which it has its Name from this River) *Beyton*, *Lawhitton*, *Calstock*, and having received amongst others the *Foy*, at *Plimouth* it entereth the *British* Sea, forming there a Noble and Capacious Haven. See *Cambden*.

Taming, *Taminga*, a City in the Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Tames. See *Thames*, the principal River in *England*.

Tampan, the Mouth of the *Rhone*.

Tanaïs, a River of *Crim Tartary*, which divides *Europe* from *Asia*. It is called by the Neighbouring Nations, *Don*, by the *Italians*, *Tana*. It ariseth in the Province of *Rezan*, in *Moscow*, one hundred and ten Miles from *Moscow*, from the Lake *Jubanoubo* *Leztero*, which is five hundred Miles broad, and flowing with a very Oblique Course, through the Countries possessed by the *Preopensian*, or *Crim Tartars*, not far from the *Volga* falls into the Lake of *Maotis*, near a City called from it *Tanaïs*, but now ruined. This City was once Taken by the *Russ*, but is now in the Hands of the *Turks*. The River divides it into two parts, and affords it the Convenience of an Haven, though it is now not much frequented. Long. 60. 40. Lat. 48. 09.

Tanaro, *Tanarus*, a Navigable River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in *Piedmont*, in the Borders of the States of *Genova*, from the *Appennine*, and running North-East watereth *Mondovi*, *Alba*, *Asti*, and *Alexandria*, in the Dukedom of *Milan*; it falls into the *Po* at

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Bassignano, between *Casal* to the North, and *Voghera* to the South. *Tandaia*, one of the *Philippine* Islands.

Tanes, *Taniticum Ostium*, one of the Eastern Mouths of the Nile. This gave Name to *Tanis*, now *Tanes*, a desolate Village in *Egypt* at this time, but formerly one of the greatest, richest, and strongest Cities of *Egypt*, and a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Memetta*. The *Calyphs* rebuilt it after it had been some Ages desolate, but it soon returned to its former State.

Tangier, *Tingi*, one of the oldest Cities of *Africa*, built by *Anteus* a *Phenician*, as the learned Sir *John Marsham*, proves in *Procopius*, who mentions an ancient Pillar, with this Inscription in the *Phenician* Tongue, *I am fled from Joshua*, the Son of *Nun*, a Robber; where he placeth the building of it at *Joshua's* time, and saith it is undoubtedly a very ancient *Phenician* Colony. It stands at the Mouth of the Straights of *Gibraltar*, towards the *Atlantick* Ocean, and was anciently an Archbishop's See. In the year 1662. it was put into the *Portuguese* into the Hands of the *English*, and *Charles II.* bestowed immense charges on the Haven, and Out-Works of it after it had prosperously repelled several Attacks of the *Moor* in 1663. 1664. and 1682. In the year 1683. by the Lord *Darby*, that Prince ordered all the Fortifications and Works to be blown up, and the Mole to be slighted, and withdrew the Garrison into

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land, finding it unequal to the charge. Long. 6. 30. Lat. 36. 30.

Tangermund, a Town in the *Brandenburgh* where it takes its Name, seven German Miles from *Magdeburgh* towards *Havelburgh*, a very considerable place, and *Charles IV.* kept his Court here, but in the *Swedish* War it was taken, and is now much, that it is become a considerable now.

Tangu, *Tangum*, a River in the Further East Indies, the River *Menan*, was formerly subject to it.

Tangut, *Tanguis*, a City in the *Asian* *Tartary*, and the *Eastern* Capital City of it.

Tanjaor, a City in the *Coromandel*, in the *Indian* which was formerly the Capital of *Bisnagar*, a Prince of its own, tributary to the *Portuguese*, forty Miles from the *Coromandel* to the West Indies.

Taormina, a City in *Sicily*, formerly *Taormina*.

Tapayssa, a great River in *America*, which rises in the *Mountains* of *Brasil*, and gives Name to a Province to the River of *Parana*.

Tapua guazu, a River in *South America*. in

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land, finding the benefit not equal to the charge of keeping it. Long. 6. 30. Lat. 35. 56.

Tangermund, Tangermunda, a Town in the Old Marquifate of *Brandenburgh*, upon the *Elbe*, where it takes in the River *Tanget*, seven German Miles from *Magdeburgh* to the North, towards *Havelburgh*; which was heretofore a very strong and considerable place, and the Emperor *Charles IV.* kept his Court there, but in the *Swedish War* it was often taken, and suffered so very much, that it is become very inconsiderable now.

Tangu, Tangum, a Kingdom in the Further *East-Indies*, by the River *Menan*, which has a City of the same Name, and was formerly subject to the King of *Begu*.

Tangut, Tangutum, a Kingdom in the *Asian Tartary*, towards *China* and the *East-Indies*. The Capital City of it is *Tangu*.

Tanjaor, a City and Kingdom in *Coromandel*, in the *East-Indies*, which was formerly subject to the King of *Bisnagar*, but has now a Prince of its own, who is yet a tributary to the former. It lies twenty Miles from the Coast of *Coromandel* to the West.

Taormina, a City of *Sicily*. See *Taormina*.

Tapasya, a great River of South *America*, which riseth in the Borders of *Brasil*, and after having given Name to a Province, falls into the River of *Amazons* in *Guiana*.

Tapua guazu, a Province of South *America* in *Paragua*, near

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the Lake of *Xaray* in the Borders of *Brasil*.

Tapujes, a People of *Brasil*, in the Prefecture of *Santo Spirito*.

Tapy, a River of *Brasil*, which after a long Course falls into the River of *Amazons*.

Tara, Taras, a small River in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which arising from the *Apennine*, near *Massafra*, falls into the Gulph of *Taranto*, by the City of *Taranto*, which has its Name from this River.

Taranto, Tarentum, Urbs Salentinorum, a City in the Province of *Otranto*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, called at this day *Tarente* by the *French*. This City was built by a Band of *Lacedemonian* Bastards, who having no inheritance at home, were sent hither to seek their fortunes, in the year of the World 3242. forty and five years after the building of *Rome*. It became a famous Common-Wealth. But in the year of *Rome* 481. *Milo*, a Citizen of this place, betrayed it to the *Romans*. In the second *Punic War* it received *Hanibal*. And in the year of *Rome* 545. was recovered out of his Hands again. In the year 631. it was made a *Roman Colony*. In the year 1194. *Henry IV.* gave it to *William*, the Son of *Tancred*, Prince of *Taranto*, when he had caused him to be Castrated to prevent any Posterity. It is now an Archbishops See, small but strong, and well peopled, and has a Castle Garrisoned with *Spaniards*; the Haven was once very good, but was spoiled by great Stones sunk

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sunk in the Mouth of it, so that none but small Ships can enter it. This City has also still the Honour of the Title of a Principality. It stands upon a Peninsula, on a Bay of its own Name, at the Mouth of the River *Tara*. Long. 41. 30. Lat. 39. 58.

Tarara, *Cemmenus*, a Mountain near *Lyons* in *France*, more commonly called *les Sevennes*.

Tarascon, *Tarasco*, an ancient Roman Town in *Provence* in *France*, upon the *Rhofne*, four Leagues beneath *Avignon* to the South, and three from *Arles*. It is great and populous, and has a strong Castles.

Tarazona, *Turiafo*, an ancient Roman City, in the Kingdom of *Aragon* in *Spain*, which is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Sarragosa*, and stands upon the River *Queois*, four Leagues from *Tudela* to the North-West, and ten from *Bilbao* to the North. This City was recovered from the Moors by *Alphonfus VIII.* in the year 1010. And is chiefly commended for the rare temper of its Steel. Long. 19. 02. Lat. 42. 50.

Tarbes, *Tarba*, a City of *Aquitain*, in the County of *Bigorre*, Seated in a pleasant Plain, upon the River *Adour*, which is well peopled, and has a Castle called *Bigorre*, which gave Name to this County. It is also a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Aux*, from which this City stands nine Miles to the North-West, and six from *Pau* to the East.

Tarczal, *Carpates*, the *Cappathian Hills*, which divide *Hungary*,

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and *Transylvania*, from *Poland*. *Tardenois*, *Tardanensis Comitatus*, a County in the Isle of *France*, between the *Marne* to the South, and the *Vesle* to the North, but its true Bounds are now lost.

Tardera, *Alba*, *Tholobi*, a River in *Catalonia*, which falls into the *Mediterranean Sea* at *Blanes*, nine Miles from *Barcinone* to the North.

Tarentaise, *Tarentesia*, a Tract or Valley in the Dukedom of *Savoie*, between the *Alpes* and the Dukedom of *Aouste* to the East, *Hoffano* to the North, and *Savoie*, properly so called, to the West, and the Valley di *Mona* to the South. This was the Seat of the ancient *Centroni*. The principal place in it is *Moutiers*, and it is one of the three principal Provinces of the Dukedom of *Savoie*, but very Mountainous and barren.

Targa, a Kingdom, and Desert City, and Lake, in *Africa*, *Zara*, between the Desert of *Libya* to the East, and *Quenziga* to the West, *Biledulgerida* to the North, and *Nigritia* to the South.

Targovisto, *Targovistum*, a great City, which is the Capital of *Moldavia*, and the Seat of their Prince. It stands in the Borders of *Wallachia*, up the River *Zaloniza*, five Miles from *Nigeboli* to the North, and a little more from *Cronst* or *Brassaw*, in *Transylvania* to the South, in a Marsh having been heretofore, together with *Moldavia*, under the King of *Hungary*. It is now in a fair way of returning under that Crown again, the Ho-

lar having the Emperors Pro his Children Fidelity.

Tariffa, a *dalusia*, near *brakear*, which and strong most ruined, a few, though an Haven. In the Moors in the October 28. 12 received a great which stands *Algezira* to the from the Coast North.

Tarne, or *le* *ver of Aquitaine* springeth from *Givaudan*, and some lesser Streams; then entereth *Montau* covered by a little and a little bene into the *Garonne* above *Agen*. The *France*, has wide of late years, navigable by Boats.

Taro, or *Tarro* of *Lombardy* in the Territory of the Borders of the *S* and running through its own Name, Dukedom of *Par* Miles below *Cre* Po. Upon the *B* *er Charles VIII.* near 1495. defeat of *Italy*, which

dar having lately sent to desire the Emperors Protection, and offering his Children as Hostages for his Fidelity.

Tariffa, a City of Spain in *Andalusia*, near the Straights of *Gibraltar*, which was once a great and strong place, but is now almost ruined, and inhabited but by a few, though it has a Castle and an Haven. It was recovered from the Moors in the year 1292. And October 28. 1340. the Moors received a great defeat near this place, which stands four Leagues from *Algezira* to the West, and six from the Coast of *Barbary* to the North.

Tarne, or *le Tar Tarnis*, a River of *Aquidain* in France, which springeth from Mount *Loferre* in *Givaudan*, and being improved by some lesser Streams, watereth *Mil-laund*; then entering *Languedoc*, it visiteth *Montauban*, where it is covered by a lovely Stone Bridge, and a little beneath *Moissac*, falls into the *Garonne*, five Leagues above *Agen*. The present King of France, has with great expence of late years, made this River Navigable by Boats.

Taro, or *Tarro*, *Tarus*, a River of *Lombardy* in Italy, which a-rieth from the *Apennine*, in the Territory of *Piacenza*, in the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, and running through a Valley of its own Name, and through the Dukedom of *Parma*, falls thirteen Miles below *Cremona*, into the Po. Upon the Banks of this River *Charles VIII.* of France, in the year 1493. defeated all the Forces of Italy, which were assembled

hither to stop him from going out of Italy.

Tarragona, *Tarraco*, a City of Spain, which in ancient time gave Name to that part of Spain, which from it was called, *Hispania Tarracoenensis*. It was built by the *Scipio's*, others say it was built before the Roman Conquest, *Eratosthenes* having mentioned it in the year of the World 2780. but be sure it was built before those times; but the *Scipio's* much enlarged it, and therefore *Pliny*, and *Solinus*, make them the Founders. *Mela* saith it was in his time the richest Maritim City on the Eastern Coast of Spain, and it was certainly a great Metropolis, and had 14 lesser Cities under it. The Moors ruined the Roman City, and rebuilt that which now stands, walling it for the greater security. It is now an Archbishop's See, and an University, Founded by Cardinal *Gasparo de Cervantes*, Archbishop of this See, in the Reign of *Philip II.* It stands at the Mouth of the River *Tulcis*, now *el Fracoli*, which affords it a small Haven on the Mediterranean Sea, thirteen Spanish Leagues from *Tortosa*, and fifteen from *Barcelone*, and is in a decaying condition. Long. 22. 53. Lat. 41. 58.

Tarsus, the Metropolitan City of *Cilicia*, in the Lesser Asia. It stands upon the River *Cydenum*, which divides it into two equal parts. It took divers Names from the Roman Emperors, but at this day it is called by the Inhabitants, *Terassa*, by the Turks, *Certis*, and by the Italians, *Tarso*, and is now an Archbishop's See, standing

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six Miles from the Shoars of the Mediterranean Sea. Long. 66. 14. Lat. 38. 56. This City deserves a particular veneration from all Christians, because St. Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, was born in it, and by that means pleaded its privilege, to avoid some ill usages he had otherwise suffered.

Tartar, *Oecbardus*, a River of *Serica*, a part of the *Asiatick Tartary*, from which that Nation took its Name of *Tartaria*. This Country is bounded on the W. by Mount *Imaus*, and on the East by *China*, and is now thought to be called *Sutchur*. There is a City upon it, of the same Name.

Tartary, *Tartaria*, *Scythæ*, is the far greatest Country in all *Asia*, and is called by the *Poles*, *Tartacka*. It is Bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the East by the same Sea, and *China*, on the South by *China*, *India*, and *Persia*, and the *Caspian Sea*, and on the West by *Russia*. The North Eastern Bounds beyond *Japan* and *China*, are utterly unknown, and it is not certain but that *Asia* and *America*, may there meet, or at most be divided by a narrow Channel, which could never yet be discovered. This Country extends from the Mouth of the *Nieper*, to the Cape of *Tabin* North-East, a thousand German Miles, and from the Mouth of the River *Obb* to the Wall of *China* South-East, fifteen hundred of the same Miles, but then perhaps it is much greater towards the North and East. This vast Country is divided into many Kingdoms, some of which, as to the Names

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of them, are as yet unknown to us. The People are the most Barbarous of Mankind, Bloody, Fierce, and Brutish. The Country appears Barren, Desolate, and Uncultivated, without Cities, settled Inhabitants, Agriculture, and fixed Limits. The Princes are absolute Masters of their respective People, which live in Hoards, wandring with their Wives and Children in covered Waggon, from place to place, with their Cattle, (which is their only Wealth) as necessity, and the season of the year require. This course of life has in a great degree fitted them for War; and accordingly whenever they have broken in upon the Civilized World, they have proved in every Age the Scourges of God. And in this last Age, one of these Princes broke in upon *China*, and in a few years Conquered it.

Tartaro, *Tartarus*, *Atrianus*, a River in the States of *Venice*, which ariseth in the Territory of *Verona*, and flowing East watereth *Adria*, an ancient City, and the one part of it falls into that Branch of the *Po*, which is called *il Fusig*, and the other part into the River *Adige*.

Tarudante, *Tarodantum*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Sag*, which was heretofore subject to the King of *Morocco*, but has now a Prince of its own. It is great and populous, and stands about fifty Miles from the *Atlantick Ocean*, and three hundred from *Morocco* to the South.

Tatta, a Kingdom in the *East Indies*, under the Great *Mogul*, separated from *Persia* to the West

by the River Bounded to the East to the *Jesselmeere*, the *Indian Sea* is of the same near the *Indus* 26. 45.

Tavasthus, and County in *Sweden* in *Fennoscandia*. The East by *Nylund* *Finmark*, proper on the North *Tavasthus*, in it, was called and stands in a *Nor* against the *Russ* *Aboa* to the *Ind* built a Castle here to awe the Inhabitants *Tauber*, *Tub* *Franconia*, which *Emburgh*, nine *burgh* to the *West* *Papenbeim*, and into the *Danub* and above *Regen* *Taubenberg*, *ary*, at which *year* 1400. beat *Tavira*, or *T* *Algarve* in *Spain* *lanick Ocean*, by of the *Guadiana* *Faro* to the *West* from either. It of *Portugal*, and *aven* at the *Mou* *Xilaon*, and a *Curia*.

Tauris, *Ecbat* *aurisum*, *Tigran*

by the River *Indus*, and being Bounded to the North by *Buckor*, to the East by the Kingdom of *Jesselmee*, and to the South by the *Indian Sea*. The Capital City is of the same Name, and stands near the *Indus*. Long. 102. Lat. 26. 43.

Tavasthus, *Tavastia*, a Town and County in the Kingdom of Sweden in *Finmarck*, called also *Tavastland*. It is Bounded on the East by *Savolaxia*, on the South by *Nyland*, on the West by *Finmark*, properly so called, and on the North by the *Botner Sea*. *Tavasthus*, the principal Town in it, was called *Gronenberg*, and stands in a Marsh, well fortified against the *Russ*, ninety Miles from *Abo* to the East. *Birger Jarel* built a Castle here in the year 1250. to awe the Inhabitants.

Tauber, *Tuberius*, a River in *Franconia*, which ariseth near *Rosenburgh*, nine Miles from *Norimburgh* to the West, and by *Onspach*, *Papenheim*, and *Aichstat*, falls into the *Danube* below *Ingolstadt*, and above *Regensperg*.

Taubenberg, a Town in *Hungary*, at which *Mahomet I.* in the year 1400. beat the *Hungarians*.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a City of *Algarve* in *Spain*, upon the *Atlantic Ocean*, between the Mouth of the *Guadiana* to the East, and *Faro* to the West, five Leagues from either. It is under the King of *Portugal*, and has a large Haven at the Mouth of the River *Xilao*, and a Castle for its security.

Tauris, *Esbatana*, *Tabresum*, *Auresum*, *Tigranana*, a great Ci-

ty of the Kingdom of *Persia* called by the Inhabitants, *Tebri*. It stands in the Province of *Aderbuitzan*, one thousand and one hundred Miles from *Constantinople* to the East, nine hundred from *Maracand* to the West, and twenty five German Miles from the *Caspian Sea* to the South. This City was Founded, as the *Persians* all agree, in the one hundred and sixty fifth year of the *Hegyra*, in the year of Christ 786. In the year 849. it was ruined by an Earthquake. In the year 1490. the Princes of the Race of *Sheith-Sepi*, removed to this City from *Ardevil*. In 1514. *Selim*, Emperor of the *Turks*, took it upon Articles, two years after the Kings of *Persia* removed to *Casbin*. In the time of *Solyman* the Magnificent, the City Rebelled, and Assassinated the *Turkish* Governour, and Garrison, which was severely revenged by *Ibrahim*, General of that Prince in 1548. In the Reign of *Amurath*, it Rebelled again, and was again taken, and sacked by the *Turks* in the year 1585. And in the year 1603. *Abas*, King of *Persia*, took it by Stratagem: ever since which it has been under the *Persians*. The learned *Minadoi*, in his History of the *Turkish* and *Persian* War, pag. 311. thus describes this City. It is seated (saith he) on the North side of Mount *Orontes*, having *Persia* to the East, the *Caspian* Mountains to the West, and the *Caspian Sea* to the North, in a fruitful Plain, in a cold, snowy, healthful Air, and abounding with all things needful for the life of Man, and enriched

by great Caravans of Merchants, which pass to and fro through it, so Populous that it maintains two hundred thousand Inhabitants, yet without any Walls or Bastions, or the least defence against an Enemy; the Houses are low and mean, but the Gardens, Fountains, Basins and Mosques, magnificent and sumptuous. Sir *John Chardin* who saw this City agrees with him, and adds that a small River called *Spingecha*, runs across through it, and another called *Agri*, runs on the North side. Long. 88. 00. Lat. 41. 10. Sir *John Chardin* estimated the Inhabitants to be five hundred and fifty thousand, so much has a long peace improved it since *Minador's* time.

Taurin, Alpes Norica, a branch of the *Alpes* in *Carinthia*.

Taurus, the greatest Mountain in all *Asia*, so called, as *Eustathius* saith, from its Magnitude; it begins at the East or *Chinian Ocean*, and traverseth the whole body of *Asia*, as far as the Sea of *Pamphylia* in the Lesser *Asia*, dividing *Asia* into the Northern and Southern, and assuming various Names in different places; yet the particular Name of *Taurus* belongs most properly to that Branch of this Mountain, which divides *Pamphylia* and *Cilicia* from the lesser *Armenia*. Sir *John Chardin* who crossed that part of this Mountain, which is called *Caucasus*, saith that it is the Highest Mountain, and the most Difficult to pass over that ever he beheld, full of Rocks and dismal Precipices; and the top of it (eight Leagues broad) covered with Snow

and not Inhabited, yet the sides of it are prodigious fruitful, and afford Honey, Wheat, Gums, Wines, and Fruits in vast quantities. The Inhabitants are a good natur'd sort of Christians. In *Tarsary* this Mountain is called *Imau*. In this long course it separates many Potent Nations one from another. *Herbert* our Country-man saith, that it is fifty *English* Miles over, and fifteen hundred long.

Tay, Taurus, is a great River in *Scotland*, which arising from Mount *Grampus*, and flowing East helps to divide that Kingdom into two parts, the Northern and the Southern. Its fountains are in *Albany*, and it passeth through *Athole* and *Perth*, watering *Dunkeld*, and *Abernethy*, and between *Angus* to the North, and *Fife* to the South, by a vast Arm of the Sea it falls into the *German Sea*, almost twenty *English* Miles North of *St. Andrews*.

Ter, Tech, Illybiris, Thien, Tchén, a small River in the County of *Roussillon*, which springeth out of the *Pyrenean Hills* in the Borders of *Cerdannia*, watereth *Arles* and *Cerdannia*, and then falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, twelve Miles from the Mouth of the *Ebro* to the South.

Tedles, Tedlesia, a Province in the Kingdom of *Morocco*.

Tees, Athesit, Tuafis, a River which parts *England* from *Scotland*; it ariseth in *Tweedale*, and is therefore called the *Tweed* nearly frequently, and running Eastward, and being augmented by the *Cale* at *Rydam*, it becomes a boundary, and at *Tolimouth* takes

in the *Bromberland*, and of *Barwick*, man *Ocean*.

Tefla, Artelis, Zogocara, in *Georgia*, in a duel upon the *Cyrus*. It was the greatest City being taken by the *Turks*, it contained many inhabitants, and of *Persia*. Sir *John Chardin* saw it a few years since, of the fairest and greatest Cities in *Asia* at the bottom on the River *Cyrus* passed on all sides (where the River is a strong and broad) it has about thirty Churches. The Palace is near the Church. It has not one Mosque, the *Christians* will not the *Persians* are separate their from can with ease to revenge the indignity. It is full of Strangers, and is the most famous place on the account was twice in *Turkey*, in the *Reign* of *II. and Solyman* the first, who took this and the year 1548. The place is Long 8 Miles. *Tefla*, a City of *Tedles* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, built on a River *Derna*.

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in the *Bromsfoe* out of *Northumberland*, and on the South side of *Barwick*, it entrencheth the *German Ocean*.

Teflin, *Artaxata*, *Arxata*, *Tephli*, *Zogocara*, the Capital City of *Georgia*, in the Province of *Carduel* upon the River *Khur*, or *Cyrus*. It was Anciently one of the greatest Cities of the East, but being taken and ill handled by the *Turks*, it consists of very few Inhabitants, and is under the King of *Persia*. *Baudrand*. But *Sir John Chardin* who saw it some few years since, assures us it is one of the fairest though not the biggest Cities in *Persia*; and stands at the bottom of a Mountain upon the River *Cur*, and is encompassed on all sides, but the South (where the River secures it) with a strong and beautiful Wall, and it has about fourteen Christian Churches. The Bishops See or Palace is near the Cathedral Church. It has in the mean time not one Mosque, because the Christians will not endure it, and the *Persians* are too wise to exasperate their frontier People, who can with ease call in the *Turks* to revenge the injuries of their Religion. It is well Peopled and full of Strangers, who resort thither on the account of Trade. It was twice in the hands of the *Turks*, in the Reigns of *Ishmael II.* and *Solyman* his Son. The latter took this and *Tauris* about the year 1548. The *Persian Tables* place it Long. 83. 00. Lat. 43. 05.

Tefza, a City in the Province of *Tedas* in the Kingdom of *Morocco*, built on a high Hill by the River *Derna*.

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Tegan, *Teganum*, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*.

Tegaza, a Desert in *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Tegil, *Tigris*, a River of *Mesopotamia*. See *Tigris*.

Teissa, or *Tiissa*, a River of the Upper *Hungary*. See *Tibiscus*.

Telgen, *Telga*, a City in *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, four Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

Temesen, *Temesena*, a Province in the Kingdom of *Fex*.

Temeswar, *Temesvaria*, a Town in the Upper *Hungary*, which is the Capital of a County of the same Name. It is a great and strong place, seated upon the River *Temes*, whence it has its Name, five Leagues from *Lippa* towards the Borders of *Transylvania*, and about ten from *Belgrade*. The *Turks* twice attempted this place before they took it, in the year 1552. from the *Transylvanians*; upon which they bestowed great costs in the fortifying of it, and esteem it invincible, as indeed it is the strongest place they have left them. The County of *Temeswar* is bounded on the North by *Chamaad* and *Transylvania*, on the West by the *Tibiscus*, on the South by the *Danube*, and on the East by *Moldavia*; and is perhaps the only intire County the *Turks* possess now in *Hungary*.

Temiam, *Temianum*, a Kingdom in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Gangara*, on the West by that of *Bizo*, on the South by the River *Niger*, and on the East by the Desert of *Sert* or *Sou*. The

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Principal City of which is *Temican*.

Temruck, or *Tomaruchi*, *Tyrambe*, *Tyrambis*, a City of *Crim Tartary* in *Asia*, sixteen Miles from the *Cimmerian Bosphorus* to the East, and ten from the *Lake of Cerocondam*, to the North.

Tems. See *Thames*.

Tende, *Tenda*, a Town in the County of *Nizza*, in the *Apenine* near the Borders of the States of *Genoua*, eighteen Miles from *Alba* to the North, and twenty five from *Fossano* South; which has a Mountain near it called *Le col de Tende*, and a very strong Castle. This was a Sovereign State, under Counts of its own, but is now subject to the Duke of *Savoy*.

Tenduc, *Tenducum*, a City and Kingdom of the *Asian Tartary*, bounded on the North by the *Great Tartary*, on the East by *Jupia*, on the West by the Kingdom of *Tangut*, and on the South by *China*. This Prince has within a little more than forty years last past, Conquered the Kingdom of *China*, and is one of the greatest Princes in the World, his Dominions extending from *Cochin China*, to the River *Obb*, North-West and South-East. There is lately published a short Account of these *Tartars*, in two Letters Written by a *Chinian* Jesuit, who Travelled with this King into *Tartary*.

Tenedos, a small Island of sixteen Miles in Compass, five Miles from the Shoars of *Asia*, and twenty five from the Island *Metelin* to the North in the *Archipe-*

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lago, and eighteen from the *Dardanel*s to the South, called by the *Turks* *Both Bassi*, the *Barren Island*. It has a Town, two Castles and an Harbour, and being taken by the *Venesians*, was betrayed to the *Turks* by their Governour.

Teneriffa, one of the *Canary* or *Azores* Islands in the *Atlantick Ocean*, called by the Natives *Cheneriffe*; it is about forty eight *Spanish* Leagues in circumference, fruitful, Populous, and Rich, and has been subject to the *Spaniards* ever since the year 1496. The Ancients called this *Nivaria*, as is supposed, because the top of its Point or Peak, which is thought the highest in the World, is rarely without Snow. This Peak is said to be fifteen Miles high, and may be seen one hundred and twenty *English* Miles at Sea. The Principal Towns in it are *Laguna*, and *St. Croce*; to which belongs an excellent Haven, into which Blazé an *English* Admiral, April 20. in the year 1657. notwithstanding a Castle and seven Forts, and sixteen great Gallies, all well Man'd and provided with Cannon and Ammunition, which threatned his inevitable Ruin; yet he entered this Harbour, and in six Hours time, beat the *Spaniards* out of their Ships and Forts too; and put the *English* in Possession of this vast Treasure (it being a *West-India* Fleet) which they Plundered; and burnt all those *Spanish* Ships which they found there. This Island is no less remarkable for having been made the first Meridian by many of the latter Geographers.

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Tengchieu, a City in the Province of *Xantum* in *China*, which stands upon the *Chinian* Ocean on the Bay of *Nanquin*, and is very strongly fortified. Long. 149. 00. Lat. 37. 00.

Teno, *Tenos*: See *Time*, an Island in the *Archipelago*.

Ter. See *Tech*, a River in *Roussillon* in *Spain*.

Teramo, *Aprutium*, a City of the further *Abruzzo* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See.

Terrassa, the same with *Tarsus*, a City of *Cilicia*.

Terbestan, the *Caspian* Sea.

Tercera, *Tertiaria* or *Tertia*, the Principal of the *Azores* Islands, twenty five Miles from East to West, but not of equal breadth. It lies forty Leagues from *Tencriffa* to the East; the chief Town is *Angra*, which with Fort *San Felipe* is under the *Portuguese*; from this Island the *Azores* are sometimes called the *Tercera Isles*.

Tergowisch. See *Targovisto*, a City of *Moldavia*.

Terki, *Terchium*, the Principal City of *Circassia* in *Asia*, seated in a well watered Plain, about one German Mile from the *Caspian* Sea to the West, and sixty from *Astracan* to the South, and thirty six from *Derbent* to the North-West. Long. 76. 30. Lat. 45. 05. This City being some years since put into the hands of the Duke of *Muscovy*, has of late been carefully fortified as a Frontier against the *Persians* on that side. *Olearius* assures us it stands in Lat. 43. 23. in a Plain which bounds the right upon the River *Timenski*,

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which issueth out of the Lake of *Bujiro*, and facilitates the correspondence between the Town and the *Caspian* Sea. The Town is Fortified with *Rampiers* and *Bastions* of Earth, and has a Garrison of two thousand *Russ*, paid by the great Duke.

Termini, *Termula*, *Buca*, a City in the *Capitanata* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benvento*, and stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, at the Mouth of the River *Tiferno*, in the Borders of the Hither *Abruzzo*, thirty Miles from *Lanciano* to the East.

Ternate, *Ternata*, the chief of the five *Molucco* Islands, now in the Hands of the *Hollanders*, though it has a King of its own, who resides in the Town of *Malay*; the *Dutch* have some Forts in this Island to assure its possession.

Terni, *Interamna*, a City of *Ombra*, in the States of the Church in *Italy*, which is a Bishops See, immediately under the Pope. It stands in a Plain upon the River *Nare*, twelve Miles from *Spoletto* to the South in the Road to *Ancona*, and has many rare Antiquities to shew.

Ternois, *Ternensis Pagus*, a small Tract in *Artois* in the County of *St. Paul*, which takes its Name from *Ternois*.

Terna, *Torna*, a River which runs through *Artois*, and falls into the *Canche* at *Hesdin*.

Ternova, *Ternobum*, a City of *Bulgaria*, mentioned by *Gregoras* and *Calebondylas*, which is now the Residence of the *Turkish* *Sangisack*.

ack, and was Anciently the seat of the *Despote*. It stands upon the River *Jantra* or *Ischar*, near Mount *Hemus* in the Borders of *Thrace* upon an Hill, and was heretofore very strong, but is now neglected. It is seated thirty German Miles from *Adrianople* to the North-West, and twenty five from *Sophia* to the North-East.

Teroüanné, Tarvanna, a City of *Artois*, which was a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Reims*, upon the River *Leye*; but being recovered out of the hands of the *French* by *Charles V.* in 1552. was intirely ruined and never rebuilt. It stood six Leagues from *Bologne* to the East, and two from *St. Omers* to the South. This Diocess was divided into three, viz. into that of *Bologne*, *St. Omers* and *Tyre*.

Terra di Bari, Apulia Peucetia; Barenfis Ager, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*; is bounded on the North and East, by the *Adriatick* Sea, on the West by the *Capitanata*, cut off by the River *Ofanto*, and on the South by the *Basilicase* and *Otranto*. This is a considerable part of that which the Ancients call *Apulia Peucetia*; the Principal Places in it are *Andria, Bari, Bitonto, Conversano, Gravina, Molfetta, Ruvo, Trani* and *Biseglia*. The *French* call it the Province *de Bar*.

— *di Lavoro, Campania, Terra Laboris*, is a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*, upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea; which is bounded on the North by *Abruzzo*, on the East by the County of *Molise*, on the South by the Hither *Principato*, and on

the West by the Sea. It is extremely fruitful, being watered by the *Garigliano (Liris)* and the *Volturno*, and has the happiness of having *Naples* for its Capital; the other Principal Places and Cities are *Ischia, Gaëta, Caserta, Capua, Nola, Pozzuolo, Sorra, Sorrento*, and *Venafra*. This Province contains a Part of *Campania felix*, and of the Ancient *Latium*.

— *d'Otranto, Zappigia, Mesapia, Calabria, Hydruntina Terra*, a Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*. See *Otranto*.

Terra Sancta, the Holy Land, or *Palestine*.

Terracina, Tarracina, Anxur, an Ancient City in the States of the Church in *Italy*, in the Province of *Campania di Roma*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*, at the Mouth of the River called *il Portatore (Ufenti)* upon the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It has a Castle, but is a Place of no strength, by reason of a Mountain which commands it, and it has an Harbour too, but of little use, the City being almost deserted by reason of the unhealthfulness of the Air. This City lies fifty Miles from *Rome* to the West, and *Naples* to the East; and is a Bishops See immediately under the Pope. Long. 37. 2. Lat. 41. 18.

Terrain, Terin, Tara, a small River in the Isle of *France*, which watereth *Beauvais*, and then falls into the *Oise* a little above *Cresil* in *Beauvais*.

Terskoy Leporie, Tersa Leporia, the most Eastern part of *Lapland*, which is under the *Russ*, and lies

between the *White Sea*, land, which is a desolate neither Town it has some

Ternel, Tera, a Kingdom of *River Turia*, the *Alhambra* from *Tortosa* *lenzia*. It is the Archbishop

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land, which is under the Swedes. It
is a desolate Country, and has
neither Towns nor Villages, though
it has some Inhabitants.

Teruel, Tiar, Julia, Turulium,
Turia, Turulium, a City of the
Kingdom of Arragon, upon the
River Turia, where it takes in
the Alhambra, twenty four Leagues
from Tortosa, and ten from Va-
lencia. It is a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of Saragosa.

Terwisch, See Targovisto, a Ci-
ty of Moldavia.

Teschin, Teschen, a small City
in Silesia in Bohemia, called by
the Inhabitants Tessin, by the Ger-
mans Teschin. It is the Capital
of a Dukedom, and stands upon
the River Oels, upon the confines
of Moravia, seven Miles from Ra-
bisbor to the South. The Duke-
dom of Teschin lies at the head of
the Vistula, between the lesser Po-
land to the East, Hungary to the
South, Moravia to the West, and the
Dukedom of Ratisbor to the North.

Tesino, Ticinus, a Ce-
lebrated River in Lombardy, which
ariseeth out of Mons de S. Godard
one of the Alpes, and flowing
through the Lake called il Lago
Maggiore, (Verbanus) towards the
South, it entrencheth the Dukedom of
Milan, washeth the Walls of Pa-
via, and then four Miles lower
falls into the Po, preserving the
perspicuity and purity of its stream,
four Miles further in that thick
and troubled River, as Ferrarius
saith.

Ter, the same with Egli, a River
of Roussillon.

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Tetuan, Tetequina, Tetuanum,
a strong City in the North part
of the Kingdom of Fez, twenty
five Miles from the Mouth of the
Streights of Gibraltar, and forty
from Fez to the North.

Il Tevere, the Tiber, one of the
most celebrated Rivers of Italy;
or rather of the World. See Ti-
ber.

Teverone, Anio, a River of Ita-
ly, which ariseeth in Campania di
Roma, three Miles above Trevi,
and dividing the Ancient Latium
from Sabina, falls into the Tiber
three Miles North of Rome.

Teutschlandt, Terra Teutonica,
one of the Ancient Names of Ger-
many.

Texel, Texelia, a small Island
at the Mouth of the Zuyder Zee,
which has a strong Castle, and
a good Harbour on its South side,
which is the usual Place where the
Dutch Fleet Rendezvouz in times
of War. Near this place the Il-
lustrious General Monk afterwards
Duke of Albemarle, beat the Dutch
Fleet, July 31. 1653. and slew
their Famous Admiral Jan
Tromp, and burnt and sunk
twenty six of their Men of War,
with the loss of only two small
English Ships, and drove the rest
into the Texel; which being seen
by the People from the Shoar, pre-
vented the usual Ceremony of a
Thanksgiving, for being beaten.

Teyder-Aa, Teydera, a River of
Livonia in Lissland, which water-
eth Adzel, and Wolmer a Town
fifteen Miles from Riga to the
North, and then falls into the Bay
of Livonia.

Teysterbandt, Teysterbantum, a
small

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small County in the Dukedom of *Cleves* towards the *Maes*, the *Waal* and the *Rhine* in the North of *Cleves*, and on the Southern Border of *Guelderland*; which has been united to *Cleves* seven hundred years.

Thamar, *Rha*, the same with *Volgha* a vast River of *Russia*.

Thames, *Thamesis*, *Tamefis*, *Famissa*, the principal River of *England*; which has this Name from the *Thame* and *Isis*; two smaller Rivers, which are its Fountains, the first of these arises in *Buckinghamshire*, and the second in *Wiltshire*; which is far the greater, and receives the *Windrush*, and the *Evenclods* before it arrives at *Oxford*, and beneath that City the *Charwell* a noble Flood, and at *Dorchester* it takes the *Thame*. Then sporting it self with vast turns, it watereth *Wallingford*, *Reading* and *Henly*, and dividing *Buckinghamshire* from *Surrey*, it watereth *Windsor*, and so passeth to *Stanes* in *Middlesex*, above which it takes in the *Colne*, and watering *Hampton-Court*, *Kingston*, *Bremford* and *Chelsey*; it gently glides between *Westminster* and *London* on the North, and *Southwark* on the South, where it is covered by one of the noblest Bridges in the World; more to the East it receives the *Lea* out of *Essex*, and being now able to bear vast Ships; it hasteth by *Graves-End* into the *German Ocean*, between *Essex* to the North and *Kent* to the South.

Thanet, *Tanetos*, a small Island on the Eastern Coast of *Kent*,

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surrounded on the North, East, and South by the Sea, and on the West by the River *Stoure*, about eight Miles long, and four broad. In this Island the Saxons first Land- ed, and *St. Augustin* the Monk also. In the year 1628. *Nicolaus* Lord *Tuften* was Created Earl of *Thanet* by *Charles I.* and *Richard* the Present Earl is the fifth of this Family, who succeeded in the year 1680.

Thaurn, *Taurus*, a Mountain in *Carinthia*.

Thessalia, a very considerable Province of *Macedonia* toward the South, bounded on the South by *Achaia*, now *Livadia*, on the West by *Epirus*, on the North by *Macedonia* properly so called, and by the *Archipelago*, and the Bay of *Thessalonica* to the East. The Capital City of which is *Larissa*; it is now called *Comenitani* by *Castaldur*, and by *Brictius Janna*; and is now under the *Turks*, having had *Marques* of its own, in the latter part of the times of the *Greek* Emperors *Bonifacius* being made *Marques* of *Thessalia*, in the year 1210, whose Posterity possessed it till about the year 1380. When *Amurath* Conquered the greatest part of this Country, and his Posterity still enjoy it. This Province is encompassed by the *Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Ossa*, and *Oera*, four great Mountains; its Inhabitants were in the Ancient times famous for their Chivalry, the *Philip* of *Macedon* sought and obtained the Dominion of it chiefly on that Account. It is very fruitful, reasonably well Peopled, and

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Thessalonica, a great Maritim City of *Macedonia*, called of old *Therme*, and now *Salonitchi*. It has had the fortune to keep up something of its Ancient greatness and Wealth, and is still an Archbishop's See, and a Populous City, defended by Ancient Walls and a Castle, and blessed with a large safe Haven, but then the greatest part of its Inhabitants are *Jews*. It stands at the foot of an Hill, upon a small River, and at the bottom of a Bay called by its own Name, two hundred and twenty Miles from *Durazzo* to the East, three hundred and fifty from *Constantinople* to the South-West, and two hundred and thirty from *Athens* to the North. Long. 47. 30. Lat. 42. 10. *St. Paul* Converted this City to the Christian Faith, and wrote two Epistles to this Church, about the year of Christ 52. In the year 890. *Theodosius* the Great slew seven thousand of its Inhabitants for a Tumult. In the year 895. it was taken and sacked by the *Saracens*. In the year 1423. it was sold to the *Venetians*, and in the year 1431. *Amurath II.* took it from them.

Chetford, *Sitomagum*, *Sciani*, small but very Ancient Roman Town in the County of *Norfolk*, situated upon the little *Onse*, in the borders of the County of *Suffolk*, twenty Miles from *Norwich* to the South-West, seventeen from *Ely* to the East, and eight from *Bury* to the North. This Ancient Town was sacked by

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Sveno the Dane, in the year 1004. and suffered more from them in 1010. About the year 1047. the Bishops See was removed hither from *Elmham*, but this Gleam of Comfort was short, *Hererebert*, the next Bishop removing in 1067. to *Norwich*; and the Conqueror in his Surveigh accordingly found two hundred houses soon after empty, and ever since it has been decaying; yet it is a Corporation, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament, and gave the Title of a Viscount, to the Right Honourable *Henry Bennet* Earl of *Arlington*.

Thiber, *Thibetum*, a Kingdom in the *Asiatick Tartary*, between the great *Tartary* to the North, and *Indosthan* to the South, *Tangut* to the East, and *Mawaralnaharsa* to the West, of which there is little known but the Name.

Thienen, *Atheniensis Legio*, *Tene*, and *Tillemontium*, is a Town of *Brabant*, called by the *French* *Tillemont*, which stands upon the small Rivolet *Geet*, which beneath *Hallen* falls into the *Demere*, between *Lovan* to the West and South, *Truyen* to the East, three Leagues from either, and about six from *Namur* to the North, and a little more from *Brussels* to the East. It is now a great Town, but was formerly a City of great Import and Trade, as appears by this, that her Walls have been thrice enlarged, but in the late Wars (saith *Gucciardin*) between the *French*, *Liegeois* and *Low Countries*, it has been much wasted, and is in great part desolate, though

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though the Inhabitants enjoy great Privileges. In the year 1635. this place was taken by the French; whether they are still possessed of it I know not.

Thimerais. See *Timerais*.

Thionville, Divodurum, Theodonis Villa, a City in the Dukedom of *Luxemburgh*, called by the Germans, *Wiedenhoven*. It is a small, but a very strong place, and stands upon the *Moselle*, four Leagues from *Mets* to the North, and nine from *Trier* to the South-West, and about eleven from *Moutmedi* to the East. This place was much beloved and frequented by *Charles the Great*, as *Eginhard* saith. In the latter times it was often taken by the French, and ever since the year 1644. they have intirely possessed it.

Thorn, Torunium, a City of *Prussia Regalis*, upon the *Vistula*, four Polish Miles from *Culm*, twenty two from *Danzick* to the South, and twenty nine from *Warsaw* to the North-West. This was once an Imperial and Free City, under the Protection of the *Teutonic Order*, but in the year 1454. it put it self into the Hands of the *Poles*, who have granted it great Privileges. *Nicolas Copernicus*, the great Astronomer, was a Native of this place, and died here too, in the year 1501. In the year 1645. there was a conference in this place, between the *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholics*, which had no success. In the year 1655. this place was taken by the *Swedes*, and retaken by the *Poles* in 1658. by a Siege of six months.

Thovars, Duracium, a City of

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Poitou in France, upon the River *Tove*, six Leagues beneath *Salmar* to the South, towards *Rochele*, and the Confines of *Anjou*. It gives the Title of a Duke, and was lately beautified by a magnificent Castle, built by the Duke de *Tremolle*.

Thoura, Aremons, or Emmen, *Armenia* the Less in *Asia*.

Thrace, Thracia, Pieria, Odrisia is a great Province of Greece, called by the *Italians*, *Romania*, by the *Greeks*, *Thumelle*, and by the *Turks*, *Itella*. It is Bounded on the South by the *Archipelago*, on the East by the *Propontis*, and the *Black Sea*, on the North by *Bulgaria*, and on the West by *Macedonia*. The principal Cities are *Constantinople*, *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, *Philippopoli*, *Selavria*, and *Trajanopoli*, two of which are the Royal Cities of the *Turkish* Empire. This Province is twenty days Journey in length, from East to West, and seven broad. Its Soil is not fruitful nor its Air pleasant, Corn and Fruits by reason of the sharpness of the Air, ripening slowly, and yielding meanly. The story of this Country is already delivered in *Constantinople*, and *Adrianople*.

Thur, or Dur, Durus, a River of *Switzerland*, which ariseth in the Valley of *St. John*, and watering *Durgow*, falls into the *Rhine* two Miles above *Eglisow*, in the Canton of *Zurich*. Planting saith it falls into the *Rhine* at *Schlenburgh*.

Thuringia, a Province of Germany, called by the Natives, *Charingen*, and *Duringen*. It lies in the Upper Circle of *Saxony*, be-

tween *Misnia* and *Brunswick*, Lower *Hassia*, *Franconia* and South. The *Erffurt*. In the dovean Kings Province had *K* is now divided Princes. *Lewis* grave of *Thuri* dent of *Charles* thought to be Duke of *Lorain* is IV. Brother o died in the year 1423. it became Dukedom of *Sa* It is invironed Mountains, but w fant and fruitful some Mines of and rich Pits o wants nothing b bout one hund Miles square, but it has twelve Ear dred and forty f many Market To and fifty Castles, Villages.

Tiber, Tiberis, most noted River in the most ancient *Albula*. In the *Roman* Empire, *truria* from *Umb* *Laium*. This R called by the *Ital* by the French, le from *Falerona*, c nine Hills, near Village in the D rence, in the Bo clestial State,

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tween *Misnia* to the East, *Anhalt* and *Brunswick* to the North, the Lower *Hassia* to the West, and *Franconia* and *Henneberg* to the South. The Capital of which is *Erfurt*. In the times of the *Clo-dovean* Kings of *France*, this Province had Kings of its own, but is now divided amongst many Princes. *Lewis*, the first *Landgrave* of *Thuringe*, was a Descendent of *Charles* the Great, and is thought to be the Son of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, Brother of *Lewis* IV. Brother of *St. Lewis* V. who died in the year 1215. In the year 1423. it became United with the Dukedom of *Saxony*, as it now is. It is invironed round with Woody Mountains, but within is Plain, pleasant and fruitful in Corn, and has some Mines of Gold and Silver, and rich Pits of Salt; so that it wants nothing but Wine. It is about one hundred and twenty Miles square, but so populous, that it has twelve Earldoms, one hundred and forty four Cities, and as many Market Towns, one hundred and fifty Castles, and two thousand Villages.

Tiber, *Tiberis*, is one of the most noted Rivers of *Italy*, which in the most ancient times was called *Albula*. In the times of the *Roman* Empire, it separated *Hennria* from *Umbria*, *Sabina*, and *Latium*. This River at this day is called by the *Italians*, *Tevere*, and by the *French*, *le Tibre*. It ariseth from *Falerona*, one of the *Apennine* Hills, near *Monte Corvaio*, a Village in the Dukedom of *Florence*, in the Borders of the Ecclesiastical State, and of *Roman-*

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diola, twelve Miles from *Sassina* to the South, and running South it watereth *Santo Sepulchro*, and beneath it takes in the *Cberfone*; then entering the States of the Church in *Ombria*, it takes in the *Nisone*, *Carpina*, and *Reggia*, and watering *Perugia*, beneath it admits the *Chiascio*, *Nestore*, *Paglia*, and *Nera*; passing into *St. Peter's* Patrimony, it is augmented by the *Treggia*, *Aia*, *Farfa*, and the *Teverone*, and then it passeth through *Rome*, and divides the Patrimony from *Campania di Roma*, and at *Ofsia* falls into the *Tyrrbenian* Sea, one hundred Miles from its Fountains. It had heretofore two Mouths, but the Southern Mouth is now stopped, and the Porto or Haven, which the Emperors made with vast expence: the Northern Branch is not maintained without a considerable expence by the Popes at this day.

Ticou, *Ticum*, a City in the Island of *Sumarra*, on the West side, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Malaca*. Long. 125. almost. It has a large Haven, and is subject to the King of *Achem*.

Tidor, one of the *Molucco* Islands.

Tierache, *Teoracia*, *Tirascia*, a Tract in *Piscardy* in *France*, between *Hainault* to the North, *Champagne* to the East, *Vernandois* to the West, and *Laonnois* to the South. The chief Towns of which, are *la Fere*, *Guise*, *Marle*, and *la Chapelle*.

Tiferno, *Tifernus*, *Phitermus*, a River in the Kingdom of *Naples*, now called *il Biferno* also. It ariseth in the County of *Molise*, from

from the *Apenine*, near *Bojano*, and flowing Eastward watereth *Guardia Asferes*, and at *Termini*, a City in the *Capitanato*, falls into the *Adriatick* Sea.

Tigre, a Kingdom in *Aethiopia*.

Tigris a Celebrated River in *Asia*, now called by the *Turcks*, *Tigil*, which is one of the most rapid Rivers in the World, from whence it has this Name. It ariseth from the *Gordian* Mountains, in the greater *Armenia*, above the Lake of *Arcthusa*, through which it flows towards the South, separating *Meopotamia* from *Affyria*, in which passage it washeth *Majafarequin*, *Manuscute*, *Merdin*, *Mosul* or *Nineve*, and *Bagdat*, beneath which at *Wasset*, it falls into the *Euphrates*, having received some Branches of that River above *Bagdat* into its Streams. Monsieur *Thevenot*, who sailed upon it observes that it is very crooked, full of Islands and Banks of Stone.

Tisbury, *Tilaburgum*, a Town on the *Thames* in *Essex*, famous for the Residence of *Chad*, Bishop of the East *Angles*, when about the year 630. he Converted and Baptized that Nation. And also for an Encampment here made by Queen *Elizabeths* order, in the year 1588. when the *Spanish Armado* was expected.

Tilemont, the same with *Thienen*.

Tilefont, a Town in *Brabant*, Pillaged by the *French* and *Hollanders*, in 1635.

Timavo, *Timavus*, a River of *Friuli*, which arising from nine Fountains, falls presently into the

Adriatick Sea, with a great Stream between *Trieste* to the East, and the Mouth of *Isonzo* to the West, after a Course of about three Miles.

Timerajs, *Theodemerenfis Ager*, a Tract in *France*, which was a part of *la Beauffe*, and *Chartres*, but is now taken into the Isle of *France*. It lies between *Normandy*, *Chartres*, and *la Perche*, but its Bounds are lost. The Capital of it is *Neufchastel*, eighteen Leagues from *Paris* to the West, and twenty from *Orleans* to the North.

Tine, *Tinia*, a City of *Bosnia*, by the Natives called *Kerka*, upon a River of the last Name, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It is little, and ill peopled, being under the *Turkish* Slavery, and it stands twenty five Miles from *Sel'mico* to the North, and thirty from *Spalato*.

Tinnmouth, *Tinnocellum*, *Tinnomum*, a considerable Sea-Port and Castle, in the Borders of *Northumberland*, and the Bishoprick of *Durham*, upon a River of the same Name, which divides these two Counties, and here falls into the *German* Sea. In the Reign of *William II. Robert Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, trusting too much to the strength of this Castle, was taken Prisoner by this Prince after a sharp Siege. For the River see *Tyne*.

Tipperary, a County in the Province of *Munster* in *Ireland*, called by the *Irish*, *Cuntac*, *Chobyn*, *dearum*, by the *Englisch*, the County of *Tipperary*, that is of the *Holy Cross*, is Bounded on the East by *Kilkenny*, on the West by

Limerick, on the South by *Galloway*, and on the North by *Galloway*, and on the West by the *Shannon*. It contains several places in it, as *Clonmel*, *Clonmel*, *Clonmel*. It is one of the great part of it is that Honour of that Duke of *Cirennel*, or *Cirennel*, a Castle, and Province of *Ulster*, bounded on the South, by the *Vine*, and on the East by the *Vine*; it is also called *Dunghall*. The County is full of Rivers, and full of Rivers from North to West, above eighty, and is almost thirty miles long, that it seems to be the greatest Counties in it has no County in it, except *Dunghall*, and the Lake of *Dirgh*, and the Lake of *Dirgh*, separating it from the *Tirol*, *Tirolis*, *Tirol*, most Southern Province, called by the *Irish*, *Tirol*. It is Bounded on the East by the *Irish*, *Dirgh*, and the South of *Venice*, and on the North by *Swiss*, *Swiss*, and *Swiss*. Its Name from an ancient City, upon the River *Dirgh*, which with the County, and from the sometimes called *The Tridentine Alps*, also into almost equal chief places in it, a

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Limerick, on the South by *Waterford* and *Cork*, and on the North by *Galloway*, cut off from the South by the *Shannon*. The principal places in it are *Cashel*, *Carrick*, *Clonmel*, *Emeley*, and *Carmel*. It is one of the Titles, (as a great part of it is the Possession) of that Honour to all Nobility, James Duke of *Ormond*.

Cireconnel, or *Cyrconnele*, *Colalia*, a Castle, and County in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, bounded on the South, West, and North, by the *Vergivian* Ocean, and on the East by *Tyrone* and *Coleraine*; it is also called the County of *Dungball*. The Country is Champaign, and full of Harbours. It extends from North-East to South-West, above eighty *English* Miles, and is almost thirty five Broad, so that it seems to be one of the greatest Counties in *Ireland*, but when it has no considerable place in it, except *Dungall*, the River *Dirgh*, and the Lake of *Foyle*, separating it from the rest of *Ulster*.

Tirol, *Tirolis*, *Teriolium*, is the most Southern Province of *Germany*, called by the Natives, *Tyrol*. It is Bounded on the North by the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, on the East by the Bishoprick of *Salzburg*, on the South by the States of *Venice*, and on the West by the *Grisons* and *Swiss*. It took this Name from an ancient, but ruined City, upon the River *Adige*, or *Etzsch*, which with the *Inne*, water this County, and from this last it is sometimes called *Etzschelandt*. The *Tridentine* *Alpes*, divide it also into almost equal parts. The chief places in it, are *Innsbruck*,

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and *Inthal*. This County fell to *Albert* and *Leopold*, Dukes of *Austria*, by Inheritance, in the year 1366. and it is still in that Family. It is accounted the greatest County in *Europe*, and though Mountainous, yet it abounds in Mines, and Game. Besides those Cities I have mentioned, there is in it *Trent*, (famous for the late Council) and *Wizen*, and a place of great Trade, called *Bolzan*.

Tifindon, *Andanius*, *Bagrada*, a River of *Persia*, which falls into the *Persian* Gulph, over against the Isle of *Ormuz*. The latter Maps place it more to the South than *Ormuz*.

Tiva, *Theba*, a City of *Greece*.

Tivedale, *Teviotia*, a County in the South of *Scotland*, in the Borders of *England*, between *Tweed* and *Marche* to the North, *Northumberland* to the South, and *Annandale* to the West. The principal places in it are *Jedburgh*, and *Roxburgh*.

Tivoli, *Tibur*, an ancient City in the States of the Church in *Campagna di Roma*, upon the River *Teverone*, eighteen Miles from *Rome* to the East. It is a Bishops See, under the Pope, and Honoured with a Noble Palace and Gardens, belonging to the Cardinal de *Este*.

Tivy, *Tuerobius*, a River of *Wales*, which at *Cardigan* falls into the *Irish* Sea, between the Counties of *Cardigan* and *Pembroke*.

Tlafcala, a City and Province in *New Spain* in *America*.

Coam, *Tuam*, *Tuama*, a City of the County of *Clare* in *Conaught*, in *Ireland*, called also *Coamond*, which

which in ancient times was the Capital of that Province, but is now reduced to a mere Village, yet it is an Archbishops See still, and regardable on no other account. It stands twenty two Miles from *Gallway* to the South.

Tobolsk, Tobolium, the Capital City of *Siberia*, a Province of *Russia*, built of late by the *Moscovites*, upon the River *Irtish*, which falls with a rapid Stream into the *Obb*.

Tocat, Tochata, the Capital City of *Cappadocia*, an Archbishops See, and the Residence of the *Turkish* Governour, called of old *Neocesarea*. It is great, strong, and populous, and stands upon the River *Casal*, forty five German Miles from *Trebisonde* to the South-West. Long. 63. 28. Lat. 43. 38. The Province is now called by this Name also.

Todi, Tuder, a City of *Ombria*, upon the *Tiber*, twenty Miles from *Perugia* to the North, and the same distance from *Narnia* to the South, which is a Bishops See, and a City of great antiquity.

Tokay, Tokseum, a City of the Upper *Hungary*, seated at the Confluence of the *Bodroch*, and the *Tibiscus*, in an Island, and thereupon subject to be overflowed; yet it is withal a strong place, and has a very strong Castle, and stands in a fruitful Country, which produceth an excellent sort of Wine. This City is thirty Miles from *Cassovia* to the South, and as many from *Agria* to the East. It being taken by the *Turks*, was recovered by the *Imperialists* in the year 1564. In the year 1682, it sub-

mitted to *Tokely*. And in 1683, it was retaken by the *Imperial Forces*. This City was granted to *Beslehem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, by *Ferdinand II.* in the year 1620.

Toledo, Toletum, a City of *Castile* in *Spain*, which was the Capital of *Hispania Tarraconensis* and the Seat of the *Gothick Kings*. In the year 705, it was taken by the *Moors*, and was one of the Royal Cities, till it was retaken by *Alphonfus King of Castile*, in the year 1085. After which it became the Capital of *New Castile*; and Seat of the Courts of Law; and had the Archbishops See, and Primacy of *Spain*, restored to it. This Archbishop has nineteen suffragan Bishops, and is esteemed one of the greatest, and richest Prelates in *Christendom*. It stands on a Rock in a pleasant Valley, in the middle of *Spain*, upon the *Tagus* (Tagus) and is one of the strongest, noblest, and most pleasant Cities in *Spain*, but in a declining condition, and not inhabited by above eight thousand souls. It has twenty seven Parishes, and thirty eight Monasteries, and a noble Water-Work, made by the order of *Philip II.* in 1565. The City stands twelve Miles from *Madrid* to the South. Long. 16. 40. Lat. 40. 02. Many of the Kings of *Spain* have been born in this City.

Tolen, a Town in *Zeeland*.

Tolentino, Toleneinum, a City in the *Marchia Anconisana*, of the States of the Church, which is a Bishops See, under the Archishop of *Fermo*, by the Institue

of Pope Sixtus. It is little, but famous, and situated on the *Chienti*, ten Miles to the North of *Macerino*, fifteen Miles from *Tolme*, Lower *Hungary*, upon the *Colocza*, a Hungarian Mill, to the East, and from *Esseck* to the Emperor's. *Tolosa, Tolosa*, a City in *Spain*, in the *Pyrænia*, at the foot of the *Hills*, upon four Leagues from the East, which is of consideration.

Tolosa, Tolousa, a City in *Aquitan*, of the Province of *France*, the Seat of an Archbishop, and a University. It is a strong, overgrown Stone-Bridge, from *Montauban* to *Auxois*, twenty two from the East. This Archbishop is taken out of that of *Uzer*. Pope *John XXII.* was Founded in the year 1302. Near the bridge was the great fight between *Charles V.* and *Edward III.* in which the English were the Victor. The Province being re-

and in 1688, the Imperial as granted to Prince of Transylvania II. in the

a City of Carpathia was the Capital of the Tarracomenian Gothic Kingdom, was taken by one of the Emperors, and was retaken by the Emperors.

Castile, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, at the foot of the Pyrenean Hills, upon the River Oria, four Leagues from St. Sebastian to the East, which is a place of good consideration.

and is esteemed the most fertile and rich in the Kingdom. It stands in a pleasant Valley, upon the River Oria, is one of the most fertile, and most populous, but in a small Town, and not far from the River Oria, ten thousand four hundred Parishes, and a great number of Churches, made by the Emperor John XXII. The University was Founded in the year 809. The Parliament was opened here in the year 1302. Near this City it is supposed the dreadful Battel was fought between Attila, King of the Huns, and Aetius, the Roman Lieutenant, in the year of Christ 451, in which there perished five hundred thousand Men, and Aetius was the Victor. This City and Province being recovered out of

Long. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

in Zealand. The Huns, and Aetius, the Roman Lieutenant, in the year of Christ 451, in which there perished five hundred thousand Men, and Aetius was the Victor. This City and Province being recovered out of

the Hands of the Moors, by Charles Martel, Charles the Great, in the year 779. granted it to one Thurfyn, with the Title of an Earl, and it continued under Earls for eighteen Descents, till the year 1270, when it was reunited to the Crown of France. The present King of France has taken up a design to make a Channel for Boats, from this City to the Lake of Maguelone, that so it might be a kind of Centre of Trade, between the Mediterranean and the Ocean, but with what success I know not.

Tomalisse, Tmolus, a Mountain in Lidia, in the Lesser Asia.

Tomar, Nabantia, Tacubis, a Town in Portugal, in the Province of Extremadura, upon the River Nabaon, two Leagues from the Tajo.

Tombur, Tomburum, a Kingdom in Nigritia in Africa, upon the River Snega, between the Kingdoms of Agad to the East, Mandinga to the South, Geneboa, and Gualata to the West, and the Desert of Zanhaga to the North. It takes its Name from a City so called, which stands four hundred French Leagues from Morocco to the South.

Tonderen, Tundera, a City in the Dukedom of Sleswick, under the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, one German Mile from the German Ocean, and four from Ripen to the South.

Tongres, Aduaca, Atusacurum, a very great City in the Itinerary of Antoninus, now a Town in the Bishoprick of Leige, called by the Germans, Tongren; it stands upon the River Iceker, four Leagues

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from *Liege*, and three from *Mae-stricht*.

Tonningen, Toninga, a small City in the Dukedom of *Sleswick*, upon the River *Eyder*, in the Borders of *Dismarsh*, six Miles from *Sleswick*, under the Duke of *Holstein Gottshorp*.

Topino, Tinia, a River of *Italy*, which ariseth near *Nocera*, from the *Apennine*, and flowing through *Ombria*, watereth *Fuligno*, taking in *il Clinno*, and then falls into the *Chiascio*, and with it into the *Tiber*, four Miles from *Perugia*.

Tor, a City of *Arabia*. See *El-tor*.

Torcello, Torcellum, a City in the States of *Venice*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Venice*, seated in an Island five Miles North of *Venice*, and not much Inhabited by reason of the badness of the Air. This See was brought hither from *Altino*, in the year 635.

Torgaw, Torgavia, a City of *Mysia*, in the Dukedom of *Saxony*, upon the *Elbe*, seven German Miles from *Meissen* to the North, five from *Witteberg*. and six from *Leipsick*. Commended much for excellent Beer.

Tormes, Tormis, a River in the Kingdom of *Leon* in *Spain*, arising in a Village called *Tormellas*, near the Mountain called *del Varco de Avila*, and flowing North and North-West, it watheth *Alva de Tormes, Salamanca*, and *Ledesma*, and after a Course of twenty six Leagues, and the reception of fourteen small Rivers, it falls into the *Douro*, beneath *Miranda de Douro*.

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Tornaw, Torne, Torna, a County and City in the Upper Hungary, called by Germans, *Wogn*. The City stands four Miles from *Cassovia* to the West.

Torne, Torna, a City in Sweden, in the Province of *Botbimia*, at the bottom of the *Borner Sea*, upon which it has a large, and frequented Haven. From its Site it is sometime called *Torne Lapmark*, being near *Lapland*.

Le Tornaisis, Tornacensis Agg. a small Territory in the Earldom of *Flanders*, between *Hainault* to the East, and *Lille* to the West, by the *Schelde*. It is a part of the *Gallick Flanders*, and has the Name from *Tournay*, its principal City, and has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since the year 1667.

Tornus, Tornu, Tinurtium, Tinnorchium, a Town in the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, which has a Celebrated Abbey, and stands six Leagues from *Mascon* to the North, and five from *Challon* to the South.

Toro, ORoduxum, Taurum, a City of *Leon* in *Spain*, upon the *Douro*, it is little, and dayly decays, being not Walled, nor much Inhabited. It stands between *Zamora* to the East, and *Valadolid* to the West, eight Spanish Leagues. Near this place the *Spaniards* overthrew the *Portuguese* in the year 1475. *John II.* King of *Castile*, was born here in 1405.

Torsil, Torsilia, a small City in *Sudermania*, in *Sweden*, eleven Swedish Miles from *Stockholm*, to the West.

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Torso, *Thyrus*, a River of Sar-
dinia.

Torto, *Hiemera*, a River of Si-
cily.

Tortona, *Dertona*, *Terdona*, *Ter-
tona*, a City of Lombardy, in the
Dukedom of Milan, upon the
River *Scivia*. It is a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of Milan.
Frederick Barbarus, Emperor
of Germany, sacked this place,
which though rebuilt by the *Mi-
lanese*, yet never recovered its an-
cient greatness. In the year 1642.
it was taken by the French, but
recovered the next year by the
Spaniards, who in 1654. built a
strong Castle in it, for its defence.
It is the Capital of *il Tortonese*,
which lies between the *Apennine*
and the *Po*, having *Pavia* on the
East, and the States of *Genoua* on
the West and South, from which
the City of *Tortona* lies eight Miles
to the North, ten from *Alessan-
dria*, twenty five from *Pavia*, and
forty five from *Placenza*.

Tortosa, *Dertosa*, a City of *Ca-
labria*, which is of great antiquity,
a Principality, and a Bishops See,
under the Archbishop of *Tarra-
gona*. It stands upon the *Ebro*,
three Leagues from its Mouth,
fifteen from *Tarragona* to the South-
West, and from *Ilerda* to the
South. This place is small, but
strong, yet in the year 1649. it was
taken by the French, but in 1652.
returned under the *Spaniards*. It
has a strong Castle, and a large
Haven, but not much frequented,
appears by the decay of the
Town.

Tortosa, *Antaradus*, *Orthosia*,
Constantia, a City of *Phanicia*,

upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, which
was a Bishops See, under the Arch-
bishop of Tyre, between *Balanea*
to the North thirty four Miles,
and *Tripoli* to the South twenty
eight. It is now almost intirely
deserted, and ruined by the *Turks*.

Torreglia, a Sovereign Marqui-
sate, between the Duchy of *Mi-
lan*, and the States of *Genoua*.

Tosa, *Atbiso*, a River of *Milan*,
which ariseth from St. *Gothards*
Mount, and flowing South water-
eth *Ocella*, and *Vogogna*, and then
burieth it self in the Lake called
il Lago Maggiore, or *Lang-See*.

Tuscan, *Heururia*, *Tuscia*, *Tuf-
cia*, a very considerable Province of
Italy, containing the greatest part
of the ancient *Heururia*. It is
Bounded on the North by the *Ap-
ennine*, on the West by the *Ri-
ver Magra*, and the *Tyrrhenian*
Sea, and on the South and East by
the *Tiber*, the *Clain*, and the *Mar-
ta*. It contains that space which
made up the States of *Florence*,
Siena, *Pisa*, and *Lucca*, but so
that this last is still a Free State,
whereas the three former are sub-
ject to the Duke of *Florence*, on
which account this Country is fre-
quently called the Dukedom of
Florence. The Capital of it is
Florence. For the History see
Florence, &c. This Country was
Conquered by the *Romans* in the
year of *Rome* 455.

Toul, *Tullum*, a City of *Lorain*,
upon the *Moselle*, five Leagues
from *Nancey* to the West, six from
Bar le Duc, and twelve from *Mers*
to the South. It was made an Im-
perial and Free City by *Henry I.*
But in the year 1652. fell into the
Hands

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Hands of the French. It is also a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Trier.

Toulon, Taurentium, Telo, a City of *Provence* in *France*, called by the *Italians*, *Tolone*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arles*, well fortified, populous, and enriched by a large and safe Harbour, and a great Naval Magazine, it being the station for the *Mediterranean Fleets* of *France*. It stands ten Leagues from *Marseilles* to the East, and is in an improving condition.

Toulouſe, Tolosa, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, of great antiquity, now called *Toulouſe*, and *Tolose*. See *Tolose*.

Touque, Tolca, a River of *Normandy*, which watereth *Lisieux*, and *Pont l' Eveſque*, and then falls into the *Britiſh* Sea.

Touraine, Turonia, Turones, a Province in *France*, in the Generalité of *Orleans*, which is divided by the *Loyre*. It is little, but very fruitful, and well watered, and is therefore called the Garden of *France*; on the N. it is bounded by *la Maine*, on the West by *Anjou* and *Poitou*, on the South by the last, and *le Berry*, and on the East by *Blaiſois*. The principal places are *Tours*, *Amboiſe*, *Chinon*, and *Loches*.

Tournay, Tornacum, a City of *Gallia Celsica*, now in *Flanders*, and called by the Natives, *Doornick*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Cambray*, ever since the year 1559. having before been under the Archbishop of *Reims*. This City stands upon the *Schelde*, nine Leagues from

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Cambray to the North, and ten from *Gant* to the South, in the middle between *Douay* and *Oudenard*, and also between *Valencienne* and *Courtray*, in the Borders of *Hainault*. It is a very strong place, and has a noble Castle. It belonged to the Crown of *France*, till in the year 1521. it was taken by *Charles V.* But in the year 1667. it was retaken by the *French*, and has been ever since in their Hands. There is a Territory belonging to it, called by its Name.

Tours, Turonum, Caesarodunum, Turones, a great City in *France*, which is the Capital of *Touraine*, and an Archbishops See. It stands upon the River *Loyre*, which is there covered by a very long beautiful Stone-Bridge, on the other side it is washed by the *Cher* toward the South, so that it stands between the two Rivers, almost twenty four Leagues from *Orleans* to the West, eighteen from *Poitiers* to the North, and from *Mans* to the South, and is a place of great beauty. *Clotild*, King of *France*, died here in the year 537. And *Carloman* in the year 885. Near this place *Charles Martell*, overthrew an Army of four hundred thousand *Saracens*, three hundred seventy five thousand of which perished in that Battel, in the year 726. the *Germans* and *Lombards* joining with the *Francks* in the War. The Protestants of *France* were first called *Hugonots* in this City.

Touvre, Tolvera, a famous Fountain and River in *France*, which falls into the *Charente*, near *Angoulême*.

Abelas, City of *Phoenicia*, *Trabifond*. City on the Lesser *Asia*, of *Capadocia*, inhabitants *Trabifonde*, *Trabifonda*, an Archbishop, *Turkish* Government, and safe Harbours, Princes of its *Lafara*, to the year taken by *Mahomet* of the *Turks*. This City was *Cossacks*. It of an Hill. 44. 03.

Tragonara, tanato in the *ples*.

Trajanopolis, City of *Thrace*, Bishops See. It is over *Hebro*, or *Man* Miles between the South, and not much.

Trani, Tranus, Province of *Basilicata* of *Naples*, very populous, and the shop. It stands upon the *Adriatic* heretofore a great town, now stopped with *derick II.* built in it to defend *Saracens*. Long. 15.

Transilalane, a Province in the

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Abelos, Tripolis, Tripoli, a City of Phœnicia.

Trabifonda, Trapezus, a great City on the Euxine Sea, in the Lesser Asia, which is the Capital of Cappadocia, called by the Inhabitants Trabofan, by the French, Trebifonde, and by the Italians, Trabifonda, and Trebifonda. It is an Archbishop's See, the Seat of a Turkish Governour, and has a large and safe Haven. It was under Princes of its own, of the Family of Lascara, from the year 1261. to the year 1460. when it was taken by Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks. In the year 1616. this City was after sacked by the Cossacks. It is built at the foot of an Hill. Long. 71. 06. Lat. 44. 03.

Tragonara, a City in the Capitanato in the Kingdom of Naples.

Trajanopoli, Trajanopolis, a City of Thrace, which is an Archbishop's See. It stands upon the River Hebros, or Mariza, eleven German Miles beneath Adrianople to the South, and is now very small, and not much inhabited.

Trani, Tranium, a City in the Province di Bari, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is great and populous, and the See of an Archbishop. It stands in a fruitful Soil, upon the Adriatick Sea, and had heretofore a great Haven, which is now stopped with Sand, and Frederick II. built a strong Castle in it to defend it against the Saracens. Long. 40. 39. Lat. 41. 15.

Transilalane. See Ober-Pffel, a Province in the Low-Countries.

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Transylvania, Septemcastrensis, Erdelia, a Province of the Upper Hungary, called by the Natives, Erdely, by the Germans, Siebenburgh by the Dutch, Siebenburgh, by the Poles, Siedmigradka, by the Sclavonians, Gradiakaztemia, by the Turks, Ertel, and by the Italians, Transylvania. It is bounded on the North by Red Russia, a Province of Poland, on the East by Wallachia and Moldavia, on the South by the latter, and Hungary, and on the West by the Upper Hungary. The principal places in it are Hermanstadt, Alba Julia, or Weissenburgh, Clausenburgh, Bistritz, or Besterze, Schiesburgh, or Segeswar, Medwisch, or Megies, and Croonstadt, or Breslaw. It is separated from its Neighbours by the Carpathian Hills, which encompass it. Its length from East to West is sixty eight French Leagues, and its breadth sixty two. It affords great plenty of Corn, Wine, Cattle, and is not destitute of Mines of Gold, Silver and Salt, and this Prince is able to raise about twenty thousand Men for War. The Religion here professed, ever since the year 1561. is the Augustane Confession, but mixed with Calvinists, and Socinians, and some that follow the Greek Rites. This Principality was separated from Hungary, by John King of Hungary, in the year 1541. Others reckon its Princes from John Huniades, made Vaivode hereof by Vladislaw IV. Michael Abafii, the present Prince, is the twenty third Prince from John Huniades, and succeeded John Kemeni in the year 1661. who in the year 1687.

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was forced to receive an Imperial Garison into all his principal places, by which all the intercourse between these People and the *Turks* (who were before their Protectors,) is broken off for the present.

Trapano, Drepanum, a City in *Sicily*, which is a celebrated Mart, and has a large and safe Harbour on the Western Shoar of that Island twenty two Miles from the Cape di *Coco*, or the most Western Point to the North-East, and fifty five from *Palermo* to the South-West.

Trau, Tragurium, a small City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Slaves* *Trogbit*, which is strong and well Peopled, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Spalato*. It stands in a small Island of the same Name, but joynd to the continent by a Bridge seventy Miles from *Zara*, and twelve from *Salona*, and has been subject to the *Venetians* ever since the year 1420.

Travaneor, Travancorum, a City and Kingdom in the Province of *Mallabar* in the *East-Indies*, sixty Miles from *Comorin* to the North, and fifty from *Coulani* to the South; which is subject to the King of *Coulani*.

Trave, Treva, a River of *Holstein*, in the Province of *Wagaren*, which watereth *Ploen, Segeberg, O'deslob, Reinfelde, Lubeck*, and *Travemond*, and separating *Holstein* from *Mecklenburg*, falls into the *Baltick* Sea, between *Tavemond* and *Dassow*.

Trebia, a River of *Lombardy*, which ariseth in the States of *Ge-*

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nova, fifteen Miles from that and watering *Bobio* a City in the Dukedom of *Milan*, a little above *Piacenza*, falls into the *Po*. The *Romans* being overthrown by *Hannibal*, upon the Banks of this River, were most of them in their flight drowned in it.

Trebigna, Tribulum, a small but very Ancient City of *Dalmatia*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Ragusa*, from which it stands sixteen Miles to the East upon the River *Trebiska*, and is subject to the *Turks*.

Trebisonde. See *Trabisonda*, a City of *Cappadocia*.

Treguier, Trecurium, a City of *Bretagne* in *France*, called by the Inhabitants *Lantriguet*. It stands upon the North Shoar, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, having an excellent Port, nine Miles from *St. Brieux* to the West, and thirty from *Reims*.

Tremissen, Tremesin, Tremisa, a Town and Kingdom in *Barbary*.

Trent, Trenta, one of the Principal Rivers in *England*. It ariseth in the County of *Stafford*, near *Mowcop* Hill towards *Cheshire*, and flowing South receives the *Saw* from *Stafford*, and in the Borders of that County, the *Tame* from the South, and the *Done* from the North, and entering *Nottinghamshire*, it salutes its Capital at a small distance, and after it *Newark*; so dividing this Shire from *Lincolnshire*, this and the River *Dun form*, the Isle of *Axholme*, and they being united both fall into the *Humber* at *Awkeborough*.

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City in the County of *Tirol*, called by the *Germans* *Trient*. It is a small City and a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, but well Peopled, being seated in a fruitful Valley upon the River *Adige*, in the midst of aspiring Mountains. It was once an Imperial and Free City, but is now exempt and subject to its own Bishop as to its Revenue; but as to the Sovereignty to the Emperor, as Count of *Tirol*. It stands eighteen Miles from *Innsbruck* to the South, and about eight from *Verona*. It is most celebrated on the account of a Council begun here by Pope Paul III. December 15. 1545. and at last ended in the year 1563.

Trero, *Trerus*, a River of *Campania di Roma*, which watereth *Salvaterra*, and falls into the *Garigliano* beneath *Ponte Corvo*, in the Borders of the Kingdom of *Naples*. Some call it *Ommè*.

Tresen, *Tresa*, a small City with an Haven upon the *Baltick* Sea, in the Province of *Sudermannia* in *Sweden*, seven Miles from *Stockholm* to the North-West.

Tresmes, *Trama*, a River and Monastery in *Ci. impagne* in *France*, in the Borders of *La Brie*, three Leagues from *Meaux* to the North.

Treveri, *Treves*. See *Trier*, a City of Germany.

Trevigiana. See *Marchia*, *Trevigiana*.

Treviso, *Tarvisum*, *Taurisum*, a City in the Marquisate of *Trevigiana*, in the States of *Venice* upon the River *Sile*, which is a Bishops See, under the Patriarch of

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Aquileja, and is a great and strong City, surrounded on all sides by Water, and thereby of the more difficult access. It was brought under the States of *Venice* in the year 1336. and in the year 1509. was taken by *Maximilian* the Emperor, and shortly after was restored to them. It stands eighteen Miles from *Venice* to the South-West.

Triadzzia, *Sardica*, an Ancient City of *Thrace*.

Trier, *Treviri*, *Augusta Trevirorum*, a City of Germany, called by the French *Treves*, by the Italians *Treveri*, by the Germans *Trier*. It is an Archbishops See, whose Bishop is one of the eight Electors of the Empire, and is a great and an Ancient City, seated upon the *Moselle*, over which it has a Stone-Bridge, thirteen Leagues from *Metz* to the South-East, and seventeen German Miles from *Cologne* to the South, and from *Metz* to the West. This City is said to be built fourteen hundred and ninety six years before the Birth of Christ, and so to be the most Ancient City in Europe. It was made a Roman Colony in the times of *Augustus*, and was afterwards the Richest and most Famous City in *Gallia Belgica*, and the Metropolis of the *Treviri*. About the times of *Constantine*, it was for a long time the Seat of the Western Emperors, and was made to resemble *Rome* in all its Magnificent Public Buildings, as much as was possible. In the year of Christ 456. it was taken and ruined by the *Huns*, and other barbarous

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Nations in their Passage into Italy. But after this it recovered. In the year 1472. there was an University opened here. In the year 1568. it was taken by its Bishop, and ceased to be a Free and Imperial City. In the year 1632. it was put into the Hands of the French, to preserve it from the Swedes as was pretended, and they kept it till the year 1645. And in the year 1675. it was again recovered out of the hands of the French, who had seized upon it the second time not long before. Long. 23. 06. Lat. 49. 50.

The Electorate of Trier, is bounded on the North by Liffall, the Bishoprick of Cologne and Westphalia, on the East by Worenam, on the South by Lorain; and on the West by Luxemburg; it is of great extent from East to West, but very narrow from North to South. The principal Cities and Places in it are, Trier, Coblents, Boppart, Oberwesel and Hermanstein. It is watered both by the Moselle, and Rhine, and affords all things needful for the life of Man in great Plenty. The Inhabitants of this Diocess, are called by the Germans *Trierische*.

Trieste, Tergeste, a City of Istria, called by the Germans *Triersten*. It is a small but a strong and populous place, and a Bishop's See under the Patriarch of Aquileja, and has a large but unsafe Harbour upon the Adriatick, at the bottom of a Bay called *Trieste* too. This City was taken from the Venetians, in the year 1507. by the Emperor, and has been ever since

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in his Possession. It stands thirty Miles from Aquileja to the East, and fifty from Pola to the North. Long. 36. 24. Lat. 45. 40.

Il Trigno, *Trinius*, a River in the Kingdom of Naples, which springeth out of the Apennine, in the County of Molise, and watering Trivento, falls through the latter Abruzzo into the Adriatick Sea, near *il Gualto*, sixteen Miles from Lanciano to the East.

Trigueir. See *Treguier*.

La Trinidad, *Trinitatis Insula*, one of the Caribby Islands in America.

Trin, *Trino*, *Tridinum*, a Town in the Dukedom of Montserrat, a small distance from the Po to the North, seven Miles from Casale to the West, and thirty four from Turin to the East; which in the year 1630. was yielded by the Duke of Mantua to the Duke of Savoy.

Trinquimale, a City in the Island of Ceylan.

Tripoli di Soria, *Tripolis*, a City in Syria, called by the Turks *Caraboles-Setam*, which in the year 1289. was taken and intirely ruined by the Saracens, and was after rebuilt by the Franks, in a fruitful Plain, with a strong Castle seated upon a Rock. This place is now in a good condition, having about two thousand houses, and a very convenient Harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It stands twenty German Miles from Damascus to the North, and a little more from Famagusta to the South. In the time of the Holy War it had Counts of its own, from the year 1109. to the year

1288. and is Turkish *Sangai*. Lat. 34. 20.

venots Travels

Tripoli, *Tripolis*, or *Tripolis*, a great City on the Sea in Barbaria, capital of a Kingdom, and has a strong Castle. Infamous for its heretofore a part of Tunis. In the year 1551. were the Moors, and governed like a Republic over again. Lat. Long. 42. 00.

Trivento, *Trivinum*, a small town of Naples, Molise upon the Gulf, which is a Bishop's See, and Archbishop of the Adriatick, stands in the Bay, upon the Adriatick, sixteen Miles from North.

Troja, *Ilium*, in the lesser Asia, by its Ruin, and stood upon the plain near Mount Ida, the Archipelago. It stands twenty German Miles from North, and from the South. The City of the same Alexander the Great, from this, which of Christianity was

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1288. and is now the Seat of a *Turkish Sangiack*. Long. 63. 30. Lat. 34. 20. See *Monficur Thevenots Travels* Part. I. p. 221.

Tripoli, Tripolis, Neapolis, Lepis or *Tripolis of Barbary*, is a great City on the *Mediterranean* Sea in *Barbary*, which is the Capital of a Kingdom of the same Name, and has a large Port and a strong Castle, but is extremely infamous for its *Piracies*. It was heretofore a part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*. In the year 1510. it was taken by the *Spaniards*, eighteen years after it was granted to the Knights of *Malta*, who in the year 1551. were expelled again by the *Moors*, and since that it is governed like a Common-wealth. It lies over against the Isle of *Malta*. Long. 42. 00. Lat. 31. 40.

Trivento, Triventum, Triventinum, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the County of *Molise* upon the River *Trigno*; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and stands in the Borders of *Abruzzo* upon the *Adriatick* Sea, seventeen Miles from *Boiano* to the North.

Troja, Ilium, a City of *Phrygia* in the lesser *Asia*, made famous by its Ruin, and a ten years War. It stood upon the River *Xanthus*, near Mount *Ida*, three Miles from the *Archipelago*, thirty two German Miles from *Smyrna* to the North, and from *Constantinople* to the South. There was another City of the same Name, built by *Alexander the Great* some Miles from this, which in the beginning of Christianity was a Bishops See,

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but that too is now ruin'd. Long. 54. 25. Lat. 41. 15.

Troja, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the *Capitinate* upon the River *Chilaro*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and a Principality; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, twenty five Miles from *Benevento* to the East, and a little more from *Manfredona*. It was built in the year 1008. by the *Greeks*.

Trois Chasteaux, Augusta Tricastinorum, Trieves, the same with *St. Paul*, a City in the *Dauphine*.

Troki, Troca, Troccum, a City of *Lithuania* a Province of *Poland*, which is the Capital of a Palatinate of the same Name. It stands upon the River *Bresla* in a Marsh of difficult access, and is defended by a strong Castle. This City was built by *Gediminius* Great Duke of *Lithuania*, in the year 1321. and taken by the *Russ*, and burnt in the year 1655. It stands four Polish Miles from *Vilna* to the West.

Trolhette, a River in *Westgothia* in *Sweden*, which washeth *Babuse*, and then by the Lake of *Wenner*, passeth into the *Baltick* Sea.

Trontheim, Nidrosia. The same with *Drontheim*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Norway*. Long. 26. 10. Lat. 64. 35.

Tronto, Truentum, a River which ariseth out of the *Apennine* in the Province of *Abruzzo*, and flowing through the *Marcha Anconitana* is augmented by the *Leia*, and watering *Ascoli*, and separating the Popes Dominions from the Kingdom of *Naples*, falls

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falls into the *Adriatick* Sea at *Porto di Ascoli*.

Tropea, Tropaea, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Calabria*.

Troppaw, Oppavia, a City of *Silesia*, called by the *Bohemians* *Oppaw*. It stands upon the River *Oppa*, which falls into the *Oder* near *Hilfschin*, and is the Capital of a Dukedom of its own Name; and has an Ancient Castle. It is seated three German Miles from *Ratibor* to the West, and nine from *Oppelen* to the South. This City and Dukedom was formerly a part of *Moravia*.

Troyes, Trecaffes, Trece, Augustobona, Augustomana, a great City, which is the Capital of *Champagne* in *France*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sens*. It stands upon the *Seyne*, thirty four Leagues from *Paris* to the North-East, and twenty from *Chalon* to the South. Long. 25. 15. Lat. 48. 08. Pope *Urban IV.* was a Native of this Place.

Trugbillo, Turris Julia, a small City in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, seated on an Hill in a Plain, and fortified by an Ancient but strong Castle, which has stately Buildings annexed to it. It stands eleven Miles from *Merida* to the South-East, and deserves little notice, but that *Francisco Pizarro* the Conqueror of *Peru*, was a Native of this Place. There is another Town of the same Name in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Honduras*, which has a Port on the Bay of *Mexico*, which though it is a strong place, was taken by the

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Hollanders, and sacked in the year 1633.

Tubingen, Tubinga, a pleasant City in the Dukedom of *Württemberg*, in the circle of *Swaben* upon the *Necker*, four German Miles from *Stugard* to the South, and twelve from *Ulm* to the West. *Antonius Caracalla*, who was Emperor about the year of Christ 213. had a Palace in this City. In the year 1342. it was sold to *Verick Duke of Wurtemberg* by its Count, and in the year 1477. there was an University opened here.

Tucuman, Tucumania, a Province in *Paragua* in South America, between the River of *Plata* to the East, and the Mountains and Kingdom of *Chili* to the West; the Capital of which is *St. Miguel de Efeso*. It is three hundred Leagues broad, and two hundred long, and has eight small Spanish Cities in it.

Tudela, Turela, a City in the Kingdom of *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*, where it receives the *Queiles*, and is covered with a Bridge, four Leagues from *Taragona*, and fifteen from *Sarragosa* to the South-West. Long. 19. 15. Lat. 43. 00.

Tulles, Tuelle, Turela, a City of *Limosin* in *France* upon the River *Courrez*, which is the Capital of the Lower *Limosin*, and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Bourges*, by the appointment of Pope *John XXII.* in the year 1318. It lies two and twenty Miles from *Clermont* to the West, and fourteen from *Limoges* to the South. Long. 22. 59. Lat. 45. 20.

Tunchang, a City of *Xanton* in the Province of *Pechin*.
Tunis, a Sea-port in *Barbary*, upon the Sea, now called *Tune*, by the Turks, and by the *Is* great, strong, and in a Plain by *esueco*, nine Leagues of *Carthage*, the Boars of the *Le* and eighteen from the bottom of a Bay, the most fertile. Not far from the *Roman* Capital, and taken by the *Is* in the times of the *Bishops* See of *Carthage*, 270. it was besieged by *Leu* *vance*. In the year 1705, taken by *Charles* and returned under the *Is* and they being governed like a Province under the Protection of the *Is* very Infamous. Long. 34. 53. Lat. 36. 50. The Kingdom of *Tunquin*, *Tunchang* in the East and *China*, on the North, and by the Sea, and on the West of *Brama*. The *Is* *Kecio*, the *Is* also Master of the Province of *Quang* the Christian R

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Tunchang, a City in the Province
 of *Xanton* in the Kingdom of *Chi-
 na*, upon the River *Im* in the Bor-
 ders of *Pechin*.

Tunis, Tunes, Tunetum, a City
 and Sea-port on the Coast of
Barbary, upon the *Mediterranean*
Sea, now called by the Natives
Tune, by the *Spaniards Tunex*,
 and by the *Italians Tunisi*. It is
 great, strong, and populous, seat-
 ed in a Plain by the Lake *Bar-
 esueco*, nine Leagues from the ru-
 ins of *Carthage*, and from the
 shoars of the *Mediterranean Sea*,
 and eighteen from *Goletta*, at the
 bottom of a Bay to the West of
 the most Western Cape of *Sicily*.
 Not far from this place *Regulus*
 the *Roman Consul* was defeated,
 and taken by the *Carthaginians*.
 In the times of Christianity it
 was a Bishops See, under the Arch-
 bishop of *Carthage*. In the year
 1270. it was unsuccessfully be-
 sieged by *Lewis IX.* King of
France. In the year 1535. it was
 taken by *Charles V.* In 1570. it
 returned under its former Kings,
 and they being since extinct, it is
 governed like a Common-wealth,
 under the Protection of the Turk,
 but very Infamous for *Piracies*.

Long. 34. 53. Lat. 32. 10.

The Kingdom of *Tunquin* or
Tunquin, Tunchinum, is bounded
 to the East and North by that
 of *China*, on the South by *Cochin-
 china*, and by the great Bay, and
 to the West by the Kingdom
 of *Brama*. The Capital City of
 this Kingdom is *Kecio*, the King of this City
 is also Master of a Part of the
 Province of *Quansie*. Of late years
 the Christian Religion has been

Preached with good success, as is
 said by the Missionaries of the
 Church of *Rome*.

Turcomania, Armenia Major, a
 vast Country in the lesser *Asia*;
 which of old was called *Armenia*.
 It lies between *Georgia* to the
 North, the rest of the lesser *Asia*
 to the West, *Persia* to the East,
 and *Diarbeck* to the South. This
 was the first Country the *Turks*
 possessed, after they came out of
Tartary under *Tangrolipix*, about
 the year of Christ 1037. But the
 present Line was begun by *Osman*
 or *Ottoman*, about the year 1290.
 who was a Husbandman, or com-
 mon Labourer, and by his valour
 raised this Family. *Solyman* the
 present Emperor of the *Turks*, is
 the one and twentieth of this
 Line; and was set up by the Ar-
 my against *Mahomet IV.* his Bro-
 ther, out of a discontent at his
 misfortunes in the present War a-
 gainst the Christians, November
 9. 1687.

Turenne, Turena, a Town in
Limosin, two Leagues from *Cou-
 rex*, and four from *Tulles*.

*Turin, Turino, Augusta Tauri-
 norum, Tauriana, Taurinum*, the
 Capital City of *Piedmont* in *Lom-
 bardy*, called by the *Italians To-
 rino*, by the French *Turin*. It is
 an Archbishops See, and the Seat
 of the Duke of *Savoy*, built in a
 very fruitful and pleasant well wa-
 tered Plain, upon the River *Po*
 where it receives the *Doria*, and is
 adorned with a strong and beau-
 tiful Castle, built by *Emanuel*
Philbert Duke of *Savoy*, in the
 year 1565. It has also an Univer-
 sity, opened here by Pope *Bene-
 dict*

T Y

dist XIII. in the year 1405. and the Courts of Justice for that Province are held in it. The City is very strong and grows greater and more splendid; yet in the year 1640. it was taken by the French. Long. 29 30. Lat. 43. 50.

Tuy, Tude, Tyde, a City of Galicia in Spain, upon the River *Minho*, six Leagues from its Mouth to the East, twelve from *Compostella*, and seventeen from *Bracara*. It is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, yet it is but a small City.

Tweede, Tufsis, Vedra, Tueda, a River which divides Scotland from England, and falls into the German Ocean at *Barwick*.

Tyne. See *Cinnmouth*.

Tyronel. See *Citronel*.

Tyre, Tyrus, one of the most Ancient and Celebrated Cities of *Palestine*, supposed to be older than the coming of the Children of Israel out of Egypt; but certainly at the latest built in the year of the World 2693. two hundred and forty years before *Solomons* Temple. It flourished, and had the Trade of the whole Mediterranean Sea, and sent and settled its Colonies on all its Coast, as far as the Western Ocean, yea as *Britain*, and amongst the rest Founded *Carthage*. But when *Jerusalem* fell, *Tyre* kept her Company; for *Nebuchadnezzar* took and burnt this City, in the eighteenth year of his Reign *An. M. 3371*. the year before he took *Jerusalem*. It recovered again, but not to an equal degree of Power, till *Alexander* the Great took and ruined it the second time, in the

year of the World 3618. Yet this City recovered again, and was in great repute during the times of the Roman Empire; and was an Archbishop's See, in the times of Christianity, under the Patriarch of *Antioch*, *Adrian* the Emperor having before made it the Metropolis of *Phœnicia*. About the year of Christ 641. after the Saracens had by a Siege of three years, forced *Cæsarea* to submit to them, they became Masters of this City without resistance, *Damascus*, *Antioch* and *Jerusalem* being taken before. Together with *Jerusalem* it returned under Christian Princes again, about the year 1099. In 1111. the Saracens in vain attempted the recovery of it, but in 1123. it was taken by them. The Christians regained it, and kept it till the year 1259. when the Tartars took it. In the year 1263. the Venetians retook it, and in the year 1292. the Saracens finally prevailed, and drove the Western Christians out of *Syria*. This is now called *Sour* by the Turks, and has some lovely Antiquities, as *Thevenot* saith, but no Inhabitants. Long. 67. Lat. 32. 20.

Tyrone, Tyronefis Comitatus the County of *Cit-Den*, or as the Irish call it of *Chiozoghata* is in the Province of *Ulster* in the Kingdom of Ireland, between the County of *Antrim* to the East, *London-Derry* to the North, *the West*, and *Fermanagh* and *Armagh* to the South. There is no Town or City of any note in this County, which heretofore extended further to the West than

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now it doth taken into the *Derry*.

Tyrnaw, in the Upper of the *German*, which has also an Emperor, and residence of the king seated Miles from eight from and sixteen from

Tyrol. See *Tzacomia*, a Province *Tzebona*, a *hemia*.

Tzorlich, a City of *Tshops* See, and middle between *Adrianople*.

Tzuconi, a

V Abres, in *Rou* on the River of an Hill, *Rbodez* to the *Beziers* and the Borders of made a Bishop 2317. under *Bourges*, by Long. 23. 40. *Vag, Vagu* per *Hungary*, the *Carpathians* of *Poland* West wateret

3618. Yet this
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now it doth, a part of it being
taken into the County of London-
Derry.

Tyrnaw, *Tirnavia*, a small City
in the Upper Hungary, called by
the Germans, *Wara* or *Wyrne*,
which has always been under the
Emperor, and is the common Re-
sidence of the Bishop of *Gran*, be-
ing seated in his Diocess, nine
Miles from *Comora* to the North,
eight from *Presburgh* to the East,
and sixteen from *Vienna*.

Tyrol. See *Tirol*.

Tzacomia, the same with *Laco-
nia*, a Province of the *Morea*.

Tzebona, a strong Town in *Bo-
hemia*.

Tzorlich, *Tzurulum*, or *Ciarlo*,
a City of *Thrace*, which is a Bi-
shops See, and stands almost in the
middle between *Constantinople* and
Adrianople.

Tzuconi, a Kingdom of *Japan*.

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Vabres, *Vabra*, a small City
in *Rovergue* in *France*, upon
the River *Dourdau*, at the foot
of an Hill, three Leagues from
Rhodes to the South, twelve from
Beziers and *Alby*, and four from
the Borders of *Languedoc*. It was
made a Bishops See in the year
1317. under the Archbishop of
Bourges, by Pope *John XXII*.
Long. 23. 40. Lat. 43. 00.

Vag, *Vagus*, a River of the Up-
per Hungary, which ariseth from
the *Carpathian Hills*, in the Bor-
ders of *Poland*, and running North-
West watereth *Trenschin*, *Fressta-*

V A

del, *Leopoldstadt*, *Schintz*, and *Sche-
liz*, and between *Comora*, and *Pres-
burgh*, falls from the North into
the *Danube*. Whilst *Neurbeusel*
was in the Hands of the *Turks*,
this River was the boundary on
that side, between the two Em-
pires.

Vai, *Sabatium Vadum*, *Vada*
Sabatia, a Sea-Port on the Coast
of *Genoua*, five Miles from *So-
vona* to the North-West.

Vaison, *Vasio*, *Forum Vocontio-
rum*, a City in *Provence*, upon the
River *Louvre*, four French Leagues
from *Orange* to the North-East,
and ten from *Avignon* to the same.
It is a Bishops See.

Valachia. See *Walachia*.

Valcheren. See *Walckeren*.

Valcowar. See *Walcowar*.

Valdiva, a small City in the King-
dom of *Chili* in South *America*,
which has a large and safe Haven
on the *Pacifick Ocean*, and is un-
der the Dominion of the *Spiniards*,
though it has been often ruined by
the *Indians*. It stands seventy five
Leagues from *Imperiali* to the
South, and is written sometimes
Baldiva.

Valence, *Valentia*, a City of
Gallia Narbonensis, in *Ptolemy*,
now called *Valenza* by the *Itali-
ans*. It is a neat, populous, great
City in the *Dauphine*, and a Bishops
See, under the Archbishop of *Vi-
enne*, upon the River *Rhone*, ele-
ven Leagues from its Metropolis to
the South, twenty from *Avignon*
to the North, and from *Lions* to
the South. This Bishoprick was
for ever united to that of *Dye*, in
the year 1275. And in the year
1452. there was an University
opened

opened here. The River *Iser* closeth it on the North, and the *Rhose* on the West.

Valenchiennes, Valenciennes, Valencena, Valentiana, a City of *Hainault*, upon the *Schelde*, where it receives the *Ronel*, which divides it. This City is a great, strong, spruce place, two Leagues from *Quesnoy* to the North, five from *Tournay* to the South, and from *Cambray* to the West. *Henry VII.* Emperor of *Germany*, was a Native of this place, and *Baldwin*, and *Henry*, Emperors of *Constantinople*. In the year 1677. this City was taken by the *French*, under whom it now is. It was made an University in 1475.

Valencia, Valentia, a City and Kingdom in *Spain*. The City is called by the *Italians*, *Valenza*, and stands about a Mile from the *Mediterranean Sea*, forty nine Leagues from *Barcinone* to the North-West, from *Toledo* to the East, and *Saragoza* to the South. It was built by *Junius Brutus*, a *Roman*, in the year of *Rome* 616. rescued out of the Hands of the *Moors*, by *Roderic Bivar el Cid*, in the year 1025. Taken by them again, and recovered the second time by *James I.* King of *Arragon*, in the year 1236. Made a Bishops See in 1492. In *Pliny's* time it was a great, noble, elegant City: and is now the best peopled in all *Spain*, except *Lisbon* and *Madrid*. An University. The Capital of a Kingdom, and the Seat of its Courts of Justice. And it has given to the See of *Rome* two Popes, *Calist. II.* and *Alexander VI.* Long. 21.15 Lat. 39.55.

The Kingdom of *Valencia*, lies upon the *Mediterranean Sea*, and is bounded on the East by *Catalonia* and that Sea, on the North by *Arragon*, on the West by *New Castile*, and by the Kingdom of *Murcia* to the South. The chief Cities in it, are *Valencia*, *Segorve*, *Orihuela*, *Xativa*, *Elche*, and *Alicante*. It is watered by the *Ebro*, the *Morvedre*, the *Guadalquivir*, and the *Xucar*, so that it enjoys once the most fruitful Soil, and the most pleasant and temperate Air of all *Spain*, and much like that of *Naples*; their Silk and Wooll, are the best too in the World. Their Sheep were first brought thither from *Cotswold* in *England*, in the year 1465. by the imprudent Courtship of *Edward IV.* In short the Plenty of Delicacies, and Pleasantness of the Kingdom, has effeminated its inhabitants, and made them less able to defend it. It became a distinct *Moorish* Kingdom in 1214. Submitted to *Arragon* in 1228. And was finally Conquered by them in 1238. *Philip II.* banished out of it twenty two thousand Families of the *Moors*.

Valencia d' Alcantara, a strong Town in the Province of *Extremadura* in *Spain*, but in the borders of *Portugal*, upon the River *Savar*, eight Leagues from *Alcantara* to the West. It was taken by the *Portuguese*, and restored to the *Spaniard*, by the Treaty of Peace, in the year 1668.

Valenza, Valentia, Forum Flavii, or *Valentinum*, a strong Town in the Dukedom of *Milan*, but in the borders of *Montferrat*

built upon a ten Miles below ten and seven from North. It was French in 1637. And the great loss, 1657. And the defeated in the Treaty of recovering the Treaty of 1657. and are still in

Valette, Valette, a very strong, in the Isle of *Jean de Valette* Master of the in the year 1566. Siege, on the Island, upon *Seeb Erras*, and Port. The Master resided in the year 1571. ing to it, is called *Valiza, Rhod* in *Thrace*, called *ants, Rulla*. into two parts. East to West. to the River *H* others.

Valladolid, P *Valisoleum*, a *file* in *Spain*, *g* populous, Seated *Piznerga*, a little to the *Douro*, in Kingdom of *Le* was a part) sixteen from *Burgos* to and twenty from North-East. Th by the *Goths*, in 25. Made a B the Archbishop

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Valencia, lies
near Sea, and
is by *Catala*.
the North by
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dom of Mur-
The chief Ci-
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ebbe, and *Al-*
by the *Ebro*,
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built upon an Hill by the *Po*,
ten Miles below *Casal* to the East,
and seven from *Alessandria* to the
North. It was attempted by the
French in 1635. and in 1656. with
great loss, but they took it in
1657. And the *Spaniards* were
defeated in 1658. in their design
of recovering it, but gained it by
the Treaty of Peace the next year,
and are still in Possession of it.

Valetta, Valetta, a new, and
very strong, fine, populous City,
in the Isle of *Malta*, built by
Jean de Valette, a *French* Man,
Master of the Knights of *Malta*,
in the year 1566. after the *Turkish*
Siege, on the North side of the
Island, upon a Mountain called
Scieb Erras, and having an excellent
Port. The Master of that Order
has resided in that City ever since
the year 1571. The Castle belong-
ing to it, is called *St. Elmo*.

Valiza, Rhodope, a Mountain
in *Thrace*, called by the Inhabi-
tants, *Rulla*. It divides *Thrace*
into two parts, extending from
East to West, and gives birth
to the River *Hebrus*, and some
others.

Valladolid, Pintia, Vallisolitum,
Vallisoletum, a City of Old *Ca-*
stile in *Spain*, great, elegant, and
populous, Seated upon the River
Pienerga, a little above its fall in-
to the *Douro*, in the borders of the
Kingdom of *Leon*, (of which it
was a part) sixteen *Spanish* Leagues
from *Burgos* to the South-West,
and twenty from *Salamanca* to the
North-East. This City was built
by the *Goths*, in the year of Christ
23. Made a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Toledo*, in the

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year 1595. *Christopher Columbus*,
the first Discoverer of *America*,
died here in the year 1506. It
was for some time the Seat of the
Kings of *Castile*, and is now an
University of great esteem. In
this place *Philip II.* King of *Spain*,
by the persuasions of one *Mr. Par-*
sons, a known *English* Jesuite, e-
rected a Seminary for the *English*
in the year 1589. the very year af-
ter the *Spanish Armado* had mis-
carried. Long. 15. 40. Lat. 42.
10. There are two New Cities of
the same Name in *America*, one
in New *Spain*, and the other in
Peru.

Le Vallais, or Valais, Valesia.
See *Wallisserlandt*, a Canton in
Switzerland.

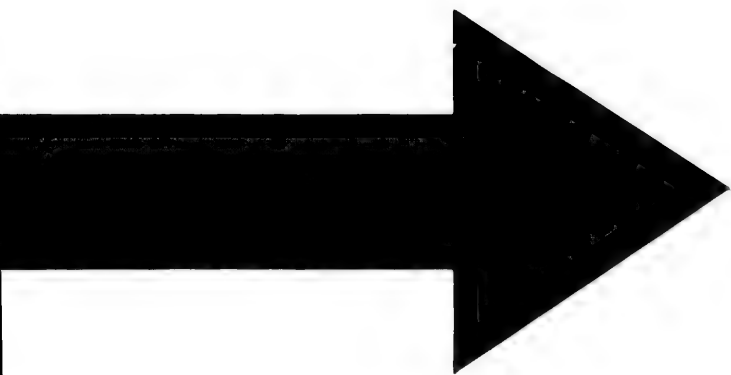
1. *Valle di Demona, Demona*
Vallis. 2. *Valle di Mazara*,
3. *Valle di Noto, Vallis Neetina*.
are the three Provinces into which
the Island of *Sicily* is now di-
vided.

Valois, Valesia, a Duchy in the
Isle of *France*, between it and *Pi-*
cardy and *Champagne*, upon the
River *Oyse*. The chief Town of
which is *Crepi en Valois*. All the
Kings of *France* from *Philip IV.*
to *Francis I.* that is from the year
1328. to the year 1515. were from
hence surnamed *de Valois*.

Valpo, a River, Town, and Coun-
ty in *Slavonia*, between *Esseck*
and *Belgrade*, all in the Hinds of
the Emperor. This River falls
into the *Danube*, three *German*
Miles below *Esseck* to the South.

Valtelina, Vallis Telina, a small
Tract belonging to the *Grisons*, at
the foot of the *Alpes*, through
which the River *Adda* runs. It be-
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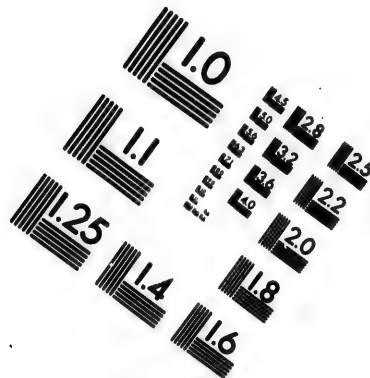
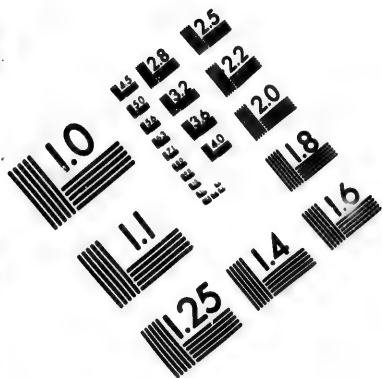
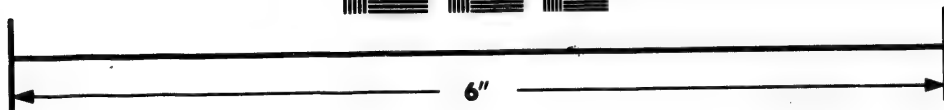
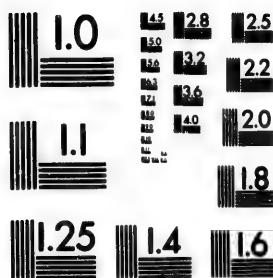


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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longed to the Dukedom of *Milan*, and was granted to the *Grisons*, by *Francis I.* in the year 1516. The *Spaniards* have thereupon all along pretended a Right to it, and in 1620. seized upon it, more for the convenience of a passage between *Tirol* and *Milan*, than for the value of the place, though it is a most fruitful spot of Ground; but the *French*, the *Pope*, and the *Venetians* interposing, and a War ensuing, the *Grisons* at last recovered the Possession of it. This Valley extends from East to West sixty Miles; on the North it is bounded by the *States of Venice*, on the East by *Tirol*, and to the West by *Milan*. There are four considerable Towns in it, *Morbegno*, *Sondrio*, *Tirano*, and *Bormio*.

Van, a Fortrefs of the *Turks*, upon the Frontiers of *Persia*, in *Armenia*, which is little, but very strong, and stands upon a Lake of the same Name. Learned Men take it for the ancient *Artemisa*. It stands two hundred and fifty Miles from the *Caspian Sea* to the West. Long. 78. 40. Lat. 4c. 30.

Vannes, Venetia, Dariovigum, a City of the Lesser *Britagne* in *France*, which was the Seat of the ancient *Veneti*, who were hardly Conquered by *Julius Caesar*, in a Sea-fight. It is now a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Tours*, and is a fine, populous City, by the Bay de *Morbihan*, two Leagues from the Sea, and twenty six from *Rennes* to the North West. Long. 17. 28. Lat. 47. 15.

Var, Varius, a River of *Italy*,

which ariseth in the *Maritima Alps* in the County of *Nizza*, and flowing South, receives the *Vaince*, *Vesubee*, and *Esteron*, and at *Nizza*, or *Nice*, falls into the *Mediterranean Sea*, after it has for many Miles divided *Provence* from the County of *Nizza*, and it is therefore accounted the boundary between *France* and *Italy*, though the *French* have some places on the South of this River, and the *Duke of Savoy* on the North of it.

Varadin, Varasim. See *Varadin*.

Varcovo, Collentum, a City of *Dalmatia*, between *Zara* to the West, and *Scardona* to the East, under the *Venetians*.

Varna, Dionysopolis, Barna, Tiberiopolis, Odessus, Varna, a City of *Bulgaria*, which is an Archbishop's See, and has a Port upon the *Euxine Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Zyza*, now *Varna*; it stands between this River to the North, the Sea to the East, and the Lake of *Devina* to the South, and is still a place tolerably well peopled, seven German Miles from *Mesember*, and the Borders of *Thrace* to the North; but the place is most taken notice of upon the account of a great defeat the *Christians* received here, under *Uladislav*, King of *Hungary*, November 10. 1444. Long. 54. 20. Lat. 44. 15.

Il Varo, the same with *Var* above, a River of *Lombardy*.

Vaseno, Casuenum, a River of *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which flowing by *Cosenza*, falls into the *Grati*. In the Bed of this River *Alaricus*, King of the

Goths, was slain, who was a famous Prince of the *Vandalis*, upon which it received the Name of the *Morea*. *Vasserburch*, a Town of the *Swiss*, where the *Swiss* Treasures of the River *Rhin*, are deposited; it is compasseth it; *Vauchuse*, a Fort of *Avignon*, the seat of the *Archbishop* of *Vaud*. See *Vaud*. *Switzerland*. *Vaudrevange*, a Town in *Lorraine*, ten Miles east, and from the *French* War, but about a Mile from a very strong *Fort*. *Vauge, Voges*, a Mountain of *France*, which extends south, between the *Franch* and the *Mo*, is called *Mont*, of it arise the *Same*, or *Se*, a small Territory of the *French* is called *Vauge*, and by the *French*, which is a *Fort* of *Lorraine*. *Vauge*, a Territory of the *Walgon*.

Maritima Alps, was buried, as *Jornandes* saith, who was one of those Barbarous Princes that sacked *Rome*.

Vasiligorod, a City in the Dukedom of the little *Novogorod* in *Moscovy*, upon the River *Volga*, where it receives the *Sura*.

Vasilipotamo, *Euretas*, a River of the *Morea*.

Vasserburgh, a Town in *Bavaria*, where the Duke keeps his principal Treasures. It stands upon the River *Inn*, which almost impasseth it; seven Miles from *Munchen* to the East.

Vaucluse, a Fountain in the Countie of *Avignon*, famous for the frequent resort of the Learned Poet *Petrarch* thither.

Vaud, See *Waad*, a Territory of *Switzerland*.

Vaudrevange, *Valderfinga*, a Town in *Lorain*, upon the River *Sar*, ten Miles from *Mess* to the East, and from *Thionville*, which suffered much in the late German War, but is since rebuilt about a Mile from this place was built a very strong Port, called *Fort Louis*.

Vauge, *Vogesus*, *Vesagus*, a Celebrated Mountain in *France*, which extends from North to South, between *Lorain*, *Alsacia*, and the *Franche Comte*, in which is called *Mont des Faucilles*; out of it arise the *Moselle*, and the *Saone*, or *Sonne*. There is a small Territory near it, which by the French is called *le Pais de Vauge*, and by the Germans, *Wassgau*, which is a part of the Dukedom of *Lorain*.

Vauge, a Territory of *Germany*. See *Walgow*.

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La Vaur, *Vaurium*, a City of *Languedoc*. See *Lavaur*.

Vaux, a small Territory near *Orleans*.

Ubeda, a great, populous City, in the Eastern part of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, towards the Borders of *New Castile*, one League from the River *Guadalquivir* to the North, and six from *Jaen* or *Gaen* to the South-East. This City was recovered from the *Moors*, September 29. 1234. by *Ferdinando* King of *Castile*, and besides a strong Castle, has a very advantageous situation. Long. 17. 30. Lat. 38. 30.

Uberlinghen, *Uberlinga*, a small but Imperial and Free City, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the Lake of *Constance* towards the North; two Miles from *Constance*. It was made an Imperial City in the year 1167. and was often taken, and retaken in the Swedish War.

Uchter-See, *Lacus Moratensis*, a Lake of *Switzerland*, called also *Murtensee* by the Germans; the River *Broye*, flows through it, and falls into the Lake called *Newenburghsee*.

Udenheim, *Neomagus*, the same with *Philipsbourg*, a strong Fortress in the Bishoprick of *Spire*.

Udine, *Venum*, a City in *Friuli*, called by the Germans, *Weyssden*. It is the Capital of that Province, and the Seat of the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and was of old a Bishops See. It was brought under the subjection of the States of *Venice* in the year 1420. and is built on the River *Torre*, twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North, eleven from *Palmag*.

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twenty from *Gorizia* to the West, and eight from *Friuli*. Long. 35.28. Lat. 45. 46.

Vecht, Vidrus, Vider, a River of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*; it ariseth five German Miles from *Munster* to the South-West, and being augmented by the *Aa*, the *Dinchel*, and the *Regge*, it falls into the *Zuyder Zee*, in *Over-Iffel*, eight Miles from *Zwol* to the North, where it is called *Swarte Water*.

Velay, Velauni, a County in the *Severnes* in *Languedoc* in *France*.

Vele. See *Vesle*, a River of *Champagne* in *France*.

Velettri, Velitrae, a most ancient City, and Colony in *Campania di Roma*, taken by *Ancus* King of the *Romans*. Now a Bishops See, but united to that of *Ostia*, and under the Pope. It is a pleasant spruce City, twenty Miles from *Rome* to the East.

Venafro, Venafrum, a City in the Province of *Lavoro*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, of great antiquity, and a Principality, and is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Capua*. It stands twenty two Miles from *Capua* to the North. Long. 37.38. Lat. 41.35.

Venaissin, Vindasanus, Vindauensis, Venaſcinus Comitatus, a County in *Provence* in *France*, between the *Dauphiné* to the North, the *Durance* to the South, the *Rhone* to the West, and *Provence* to the East, which in the year 1348: was given by *Joan* Queen of *Naples*, and Countess of *Provence*, to *Clement VI.* Pope of *Rome*;

and is still, together with *Avignon*, subject to the Pope. The now Capital of it, is *Carpentras*; there is besides *Vaison*, and *Cavaillon* in it, which are considerable Towns, but *Avignon* is not in this County, (as is believed) though it stands near it.

Vence, or Vanze, Vensienſis Urbs, Vincium, Vintium, a City of *Provence*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Arbrun*. It stands two Leagues from *Antibes* to the North, and from the River *Varo* to the West, and has been made very conspicuous in the World, by the Learned Writings of one of its late Bishops. Long. 29.15. Lat. 42.30.

Vencheu, a City in the Province of *Chequin* in *China*.

Vendosme, Vindinum, Vindocinum, a City in the Province of *la Beauce* in *France*, upon the River *Loyre*, nine Leagues from *Chateaudun* to the West, and from *Amboise* to the North, and seven from *Blois*. This is the Capital of a Dukedom, between *la Perche* to the North, *Blois* to the East, *Touraine* to the South, and *Mayenne* to the West. This Dukedom is given to the Younger Sons of the Crown of *France* very frequently.

Vendres, Rubensis Lacus, a Lake in *Languedoc* in *France*.

V E N I C E, *Venetia*, one of the nobleſt Cities, and Free State of *Italy*, called by the Inhabitants *Venetia*, by the Poles, *Venecia*, by the Greeks, *Bayetia*, by the French, *Venise*, by the Germans, *Venedig*, by the Georgians, *Wenedich*, and by the Turks, *Wenedich*.

Wenedich. It is a mighty Commonwealth, situated by the Sea, and frequented by Nations, as the World. It was inhabited by the year of Christ 1000 of the *Adriatic* Sea, the terror of the Barbarous Nations, like an impetuous Torrent overflowing this ocean after *Aquileja*, that City fled the year 453. they set up the statue that time created to that filled all the which lay about come so many ing its peculiar year 1451. the city had the Title given him. They are said to be five hundred Br of which called *Alto*, which was Stone, in the year 1564 for their celebrated, and most large and and after all, the straits and Sovereign atick Sea, and straits of the *Mediterranean*, the Negatives all the Islands go up to *Constantinople*, and *Theſſalonica*, and other Sea-port Towns and of *Smyrna*.

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dick. It is the Capital also of a mighty Common-wealth, and a Mart or Sea-port, as much frequented by the Merchants of all Nations, as most other in the World. It was begun by the Inhabitants of *Padoua*, about the year of Christ 421. upon the Rocks of the *Adriatick Sea*, out of a terror of the *Gorhs* and other Barbarous Nations; which then like an impetuous and irresistible Torrent over-run *Italy*. *Attila* after this overthrowing and ruining *Aquileja*, the Inhabitants of that City fled to *Venice* too, in the year 453. In the year 697. they set up their first Duke, and since that time this City hath increased to that degree, that it has filled all the seventy two Islands which lay about it, which are become so many Parishes, each having its peculiar Church. In the year 1451. the Bishop of this City had the Title of a *Patriarch* given him. The several Islands are said to be joyned together by five hundred Bridges, the greatest of which called *il ponte di Rio Alto*, which was built of *Istrian Stone*, in the year 1591. The *Arsenal* for their Gallies is the most celebrated, and their Harbour the most large and safe in the World; and after all, this City is the Mistress and Sovereign of the *Adriatick Sea*, and was once the Mistress of the *Morea*, *Cyprus*, and *Candy*, the *Negropont*, and almost all the Islands of the *Archipelago* up to *Constantinople*, and of *Thessalonica*, and most of the other Sea-port Towns of *Greece*, and of *Smyrna*; and many other

in *Asia*, which have been ravished from her, by the prevailing fortunes of the *Ottoman House*; and she is now no less gloriously struggling to regain what she dearly sold, if the *Turk* had at all valued humane blood. But of all these places I have discoursed in the accounts I have given of them. This City stands two hundred and sixty Miles from *Rome* to the North, two hundred and eighty from *Vienna* South, one hundred from *Ravenna* North, fifteen from *Milan* East, and seventy from *Palma*, and eighty from *Gradisca*. Long. 34. 30. Lat. 45. 00.

The *State of Venice*, called by the *Italians* *Lo Stato della Repubblica di Venetia*, or *il Dominio Veneto*, is a considerable Territory in *Italy*; and is bounded to the North by the *Valtelline*, and the County of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*, from all which it is separated by the *Alpes*; on the West it has *Milan*, on the South *Mantua* and the States of the Church, and on the East the *Adriatick Sea*, now commonly called the *Gulph of Venice*, and *Carniola*. It is very fruitful and strangely full of People, and it extends from East to West two hundred and forty Miles, from North to South one hundred. Besides *Venice*, it contains in *Italy* *Belluno*, *Bergamo*, *Brescia*, *Crema*, *Feltre*, *Friuli*, *Capo d' Istria*, *Legnago*, *Palma*, *Pola*, *Rovigo*, *Serravalle*, *Trevigi*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, and *Udine*. And besides all these Territories in *Italy*, this State possesseth great part of *Dalmatia*, *Cefalonia*, *Corfu*, *Zant*, and many other Islands.

and in the year 1687. and the three preceding years, by her Victorious Arms and Gods blessing, she has recovered from the *Turks* all the *Mores*, except *Maluasia*, and all *Libadia* or *Achaia*. And may she still Prosper!

Venla, Venica, a very strong Hanse Town, in the Upper *Guelderland*, but not much Peopled; Seated upon the *Maes*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Zuiliers*, under the *Spaniards*, four Leagues from *Rosmond* to the North, and a little more from *Guelders* North-West.

Venosa, Venusia, a City of the Kingdom of *Naples* in the *Basilicate*; which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Acerenza*; seated in a fruitful Plain at the foot of the *Apennine*, and Honored of old with the Birth of *Horace* the Latin Poet; at present with the Title of a Principality belonging to the Family *di Ludovisia*. This City is placed between *Naples* to the West and *Taranto* to the East, seventy five Miles from either, and fifteen from *Acerenza* to the North. Long. 39. 51. Lat. 40. 57.

Vennes the same with *Vannes*, a City in *Bretagne* in *France*.

Vera Cruz, Vera Crux, a City in *New Spain*, in the Province of *Tlascala*, upon the Bay of *Mexico*, eighty Leagues from *Mexico* to the East, and seventy from the South Sea. It is a place of great Trade, being the Port to *Mexico*, but then it is not Walled, nor seated in a healthful Air, only it has for its defence a Castle built on a Rock.

Vercelli, as the *French* write *Verceile, Vercolla*, a City of *Piedmont* of great Antiquity, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It stands upon the River *Sesia*, in the Borders of the Duke of *Milan*; and has a District called by its own Name belonging to it; ten Miles from *Casale* to the North, and from *Novara* to the West, thirty five from *Milan* East, and from *Turin* West. It is a very strong Place, yet it has been often taken and retaken in the late Wars, but is now under the Duke of *Savoy*.

Verdun, Verduna, Veroduna, Verodunum, a City of *Gallia Belgica*, mentioned by *Antoninus*, now in the Dukedom of *Lorraine*, but separated from it by the *French*, under whom it has been ever since the year 1552. and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Trier*, great, strong, and well Peopled; seated upon the *Meuse*, fifteen Leagues from *Châlons* to the East, twelve from *Metz*, and thirteen from *Tulle* to the North.

Der Were, Veria, a small but strong City in the Province of *Zealand*, in the Isle of *Walcheren*, which has an Harbour, and stands one League from *Middleburg* to the East. It belongs to the Prince of *Orange*.

Vermandois, Veromanduensis, a County in *Picardy*, which is an Ancient Earldom, between *Tierache* to the East, *Le Sanctere* to the West, *Cambray* to the North, and the Isle of *France* to the South; the Capital of which is *S. Quentin*. It took its Name from

from *Verman* (*manuorum*) Town, which is this County.

Vermelandia, a Province of *Vermio*, a *Mexico*.

Verneuil, Verneuil, a Town in the Borders of *Normandy*, upon the *Seine*, therefore sometimes called *au Perche*, *Dreux* to the West, and *Eure* to the East. This place is famous for the battle of *Verneuil*, in 1417, where *John Duke of Burgundy* was slain upon the *Field of Marston*, and *Richard Earl of Arundel* was killed.

Vernon, Vernun, a Town in *Normandy*, upon the *Seine*, which it had a name from *Roan* to the East, *Eureux* East, *West*.

Veroli. See *Veroli*. *Verona*, a City in *Italy*, which is great and famous, called by the *French* *Verona*; it is under the Patriarchate of *Verona*, and the Capital of the *Verona*. It is upon the River *Adige*, over four Bridges, thirty miles South, to the *Adige* North, seven miles East, seven miles West, and sixty miles from *Verona*. This City was built

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from Vermand (*Augusta Veromanduorum*) a ruined Roman Town, which stood Anciently in this County.

Vermelandia. See *Wermeland* a Province of Sweden.

Vermio, a Streight near New Mexico.

Verneuil, *Vernolium*, a City in Normandy, upon the River *Aure*, in the Borders of *la Perche*, and therefore sometimes called *Verneuil au Perche*, eight Leagues from *Dreux* to the West, and 7 from *Sez* and *Eureux* to the South.

This place is famous, for the overthrow the English gave the French, in 1424. where four thousand and five hundred French were slain upon the place, and the Earl of *Narbonne* being taken, was changed for assisting at the Massacre of *John Duke of Burgundy*.

Vernon, *Vernonium*, a City of Normandy upon the *Seyne*, over which it had a Bridge of Stone, which is now ruined, ten Leagues from *Roan* South; eleven from *Eureux* East, and from *Gisors* West.

Verolis. See *Veruli*.

Verona, a City of Lombardy, which is great and famous, and is called by the Germans *Die-richts Bern*; it is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*, and the Capital of a Province of its own Name. It stands upon the River *Adige*, over which it has four Bridges, thirty five Miles from *Trent* South, twenty two from *Manzoua* North, forty from *Brescia* East, seventy from *Venice* West, and sixty from *Ferrara*. This City was Built by the Gauls,

in the year of *Rome* 469. two hundred and eighty two years before the Birth of Christ. In the Civil Wars of *Rome*, it was made a Roman Colony. In the year of Christ 490. it was taken by *Theodoricus*, who here overthrew *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, and took the Name of *Voronensis*. In the year 901. *Berengarius* took it by bribing the Garrison. In the year 1212. it was put under the House of *Este*; after this the Family of the *Scaligers* were Lords of it seventy years, and after them the Dukes of *Milan*. In 1403. the *Venetians* obtained it from the Dutchess of *Milan*. In 1509. *Maximilian* the Emperor took it, but in 1516. it was restored to them, and is now the best City in all their Dominions except *Venice*. *Casullus* the Poet was Born here. Long. 33. 10. Lat. 44. 35.

Verfargli, the Turkish Name of *Pisidia*, a Province of the lesser Asia.

Versailles, *Versalie*, a fine Town in the Isle of France, where the King of France has built a Noble Palace, four Leagues from *Paris* to the East, and two from *St. Cloud*.

Vervin, *Vervins*, *Verbinum*, a small Town in *Picardy* in the County of *Tierache*, scarce four Leagues from the Borders of *Champagne*, sixteen from *Reims* North, and four from *Marle* South; often mentioned on the account of a Peace here made between *Henry IV.* of France, and *Philip II.* of Spain, May 2. 1598.

VE

Verulam, Verolanium, an Ancient Roman City and Colony, mentioned by *Tacitus* and *Ptolemy*, in *Hartfordshire*, which was the Royal City of *Cassibellanus* a British Prince, who was contemporary with *Julius Caesar*, by whom this City was taken fifty two years before the Birth of our Saviour, in his second expedition into *Britain*. In the year of Christ 66. this City was taken and intirely ruined by *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iceni*, and all the *Romans* put to the Sword; yet it recovered again, and flourished as long as the *Romans* continued in *Britain*, and under *Dioclesian* had one famous Martyr called *Albanus*. In the year 429. there was a British Synode held here by *St. German* Bishop of *Auxerre* in *France* against the *Pelagians*, soon after it fell into the Hands of the *Saxons*, I suppose about the year 465. It was retaken by *Uther Pendragon*, who began his Reign in the year 498. and Reigned eighteen years. After this it was again retaken by the *Saxons*, and intirely ruined; but in the year 975. *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built on the other side the little River *Ver*, which washed the walls of it, a goodly Monastery in Honour of *St. Alban*, which after became a great Town. *James I.* revived the Memory of this place, when he made *Sir Francis Bacon* then Lord Chancellor of *England*, Lord *Verulam*, in the year 1620. who dying without Issue, the Title failed; but he yet honours the place by lying buried in a little Church near it.

VE

Veruli, or *Veroli*, *Verulum*, a City in *Campania di Roma*, under the Dominion of the Pope, which is a Bishops See, and now in a tolerable condition; it stands upon the River *Cofa*, forty eight Miles from *Rome* to the South, and from *Capua* to the North, and fixty from *Pescara* West.

Wesere. See *Wefer*, a River of Germany.

Vesle, Vidula, a River of *Champagne*, which ariseth three Leagues from *Chaalons* to the East, and watering *Reims* falls into the *Aisne*.

Vesoul, Vesulum, a small but
neat City in the *Franche Comte*
nine Leagues from *Besançon*, and
thirteen from *Beaucaire* With
which is now in the Possession
the *French*.

Vesprim, Vesprimum, a City of the Lower Hungary, called by the Inhabitants *Vesprim*, by the *Germanians* *Deiszbun*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Graz*, the Capital of a County of the same Name, strong and populous, and defended by a Castle; and seated on the River *Sarwize*, eleven German Miles from *Graz* South, and five from *Alba regia* West. This has been in the hands of the Emperor ever since the year 1565.

Veteravie. See *Weteraw*,
Province in Germany.

Veuxin, Vexin, Velocasses, Territory in Normandy, the Capital of which was *Roan*, but now is *Gisors*. There is another in the Isle of France of the same Name between the *Oyse* and the *Apple*, Capital of which is *Pontoise*.

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Viburg, Viborg, Sweden, which is a free town, and a free port, and a free Archibishopric, and sixty parishes, and is the North, and is inland; on which

Verulum, a City in the Dukedom of Burgundy in *Auxerre*, upon the River *Curex*, in the Borders of *Nivernois*, ten Leagues from *Auxerre* to the South, and eighteen from *Nevers* to the South-East, and five from *Corbie* in *Picardy*, to which Province this City is now added.

Ugenti, *Ugento*, *Uxentum*, a small City in the Province of *Otranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, twenty Miles from *Otranto* to the North-West, and eleven from *Gallipoli* to the East. Long. 42. 28. Lat. 39. 36.

Ugogh, *Ugoza*, a Castle and County, in the Upper Hungary, towards the *Tibiscus*, and the Borders of *Transylvania*. The Capital of it is a Castle of the same Name, two German Miles from *Ambar* to the East, and a little more from the *Tibiscus* West.

Viana, a City in *Navarre* upon the River *Ebro*, thirteen Leagues from *Pampelune*, and seven from *Calaborra* in *Castile* to the South-West. This City was built by *Pancius* King of *Navarre*, in the year 1219. In the year 1423. it was made a Principality by *Charles III.* and ever after given to the Prince of *Navarre* as his Title.

Viacka, a City, River, and Province in *Muscovy*, one hundred and twenty Miles from *Cazan* to the North.

Viburg, *Viburgum*, a City in *Sweden*, which is the Capital of *Carolia*, and a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Riga*, one hundred and sixty Miles from *Narva* to the North, upon the Bay of *Finland*; on which it has a Haven

and a strong Castle, which the *Muscovites* have several times in vain assaulted.

Vicenza, *Vincentia*, a City in the States of *Venice* in *Lombardy*; which is a Bishops See under the Patriarch of *Aquileja*; a great, strong City under the Republick of *Venice*, upon the River *Bacchiglione*, eighteen Miles from *Padoua*, thirty from *Verona* East and from *Feltria* South. This City was taken by *Maximilian*, in the year 1509. Long. 33. 40. Lat. 44. 50.

Vich, *Vicus*, a small City in *Catalonia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*; seated upon the River *Terra*, twelve Leagues from *Barcelona* to the North, and nine from *Girone* to the West.

Vico della Baronia, *Vicus*, a small City of the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the further *Principato*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*; it stands at the foot of the *Apennine*, thirteen Miles from *Conza* to the North.

Vico di Sorrento, *Vicus Aequensis*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Naples*, in the Province of *di Lavoro*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Sorrento*, built by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, in the year 1300. four Miles from *Sorrento*, and eighteen from *Naples* to the South.

Victoria, *Victoria*, *Vellica*, *Victoria*, a City in the Province of *Alava*, in the Borders of *Biscay*, sixteen Leagues from *Pampelona* to the West, twelve from *Bilbao*, and twenty from *Burgos* to the

South-East. This City was built in the year 1180, and is now in a thriving condition.

Vidin, Bydena, Viminia:um, a City of *Servia*, which is an Archbishop's See, and the Seat of the *Turkish* Governour. It stands upon the *Danube*, where it receives the *Len*, nine German Miles from the Borders of *Thrace* to the West, and fifteen from *Nissa* to the North.

Vieliluki, Vieliluchia, Vielkolu-cha, a strong City upon the River *Lozat*, in the Dukedom of *Rus-cow* in the Borders of *Lithuania* in *Moscow*, thirty Polish Miles from *Witpejska* to the North, and sixteen from the Lake of *Ilmen* to the South. This City was taken by *Stephen* King of *Poland*, December 16. 1580.

Vienna, Vienna, Ala Flaviania, Juliobona, Vindobona, the Capital City of *Austria*, and Seat of the Emperors of *Germany*, called by the Inhabitants *Wien*, by the French *Vienne*, by the Turks *Weetz* or *Weetz*, by the Poles *Wieden*. It is one of the greatest, most populous, strong, and rich Cities in *Germany*; seated on the South side of the *Danube*, over which it has a Bridge, where it receives a small River called the *Wien*; from which it has its present Name; and it is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Salzburg*. It was made an Imperial City by *Frederick* II. in the year 1236. but this Privilege lasted only four years. *Hofman* saith it is the Noblest City on the *Danube*, both as to the Beauty and Magnificence of its Buildings, and

the abundance of all things useful to the life of Man. This City was taken in the year 1485. by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*. It was besieged by the Turks in the years 1529. 1532. and 1543. and when in the year 1693. it was reduced in a fourth Siege to great extremities; it was again relieved by *John* III. King of *Poland*, September 12. when it had been violently battered from July 14. by an Army of one hundred thousand Turks; who lost all their Tents, Baggage, Cannon, Victual, and Ammunition; and which was worse their reputation abroad, and their courage at home by this defeat, which has made them contemptible, unfortunate, and miserable ever since. This City has been the Seat of the Emperors of *Germany* ever since the year 1438. The Learned Dr. *Edward Brown* in his Travels has excellently described the present State of it, and to him I remit the Reader. It stands twenty six German Miles from *Linx* to the East, six from the Borders of *Hungary*, ten from *Presburg*, fifty from *Cracow*, thirty four from *Buda*, and thirty seven from *Prague*. Long. 39. 16. Lat. 48. 22.

Vienne, Vienna, a most Ancient City of *Gallia Narbonensis*; which in the Roman times, was the Metropolis of the *Allobroges*, and was then a great and a Royal City. It is now an Archbishop's See, seated in the *Dauphine* upon the *Rhone*, where it entertains the *Gera*, over which it had a Bridge, which is now half ruined, at the foot of an Hill, thirteen Leagues from

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from Grenoble to the West, five
from Lyons to the South, and e-
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and Hitorica, is called the Illu-
trious, Adorned, Strong, Beauti-
ful, Fruitful Colony of Vienna,
and Claudius the Emperor chose
several of its Citizens into the Ro-
man Senate. To this City Pilate
and Archelaus the Son of Herod
the Great were Banished. Valenti-
nian the younger was here Mur-
dered by Arbogastes a Traiterous
Courtier, in the year of Christ
392. In the fifth Century it be-
came the Seat of the Kings of
Burgundy, that Kingdom begin-
ning about the year 408. In the
year 504. Gundabond one of these
Kings took this City by a Siege,
and slew Godgisilas his Brother,
who defended it against him. But
in the year 532. there was an
ed put to this Kingdom by Clo-
thaire King of France. In the
year 855. it became the Seat of a
second French Burgundian King-
dom, which ended in the year
902. and this City passed to the
Emperors of Germany. In the
year 1100. it was seized by one
Guine, by the Title of Earl or
Dauphine of Vienne; and it con-
tinued in this Line till the year
1342. when it was again united
to the Crown of France. It is al-
so remarkable on the account of a
Council held here, in the year
1311. Long. 26. 00. Lat. 45. 28.

Vienne, Vigenna, Vigenne, a
River of France, which ariseth in
Limosin, and watering Limoges,
entereth La Marche, passeth into
Poitou, and three Leagues above

V I
Saumur to the East, falls into the
Loyre.

Vieste, Viesia, Apeneste, a City
in the Capitanato, a Province of
the Kingdom of Naples, which is
a Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of Manfredonia, and stands
at the foot of Mount Gargani up-
on the Adriatick Sea, twenty five
Miles from Manfredonia to the
South-East. It was built out of
the Ruins of Marinum an Anci-
ent Roman City, which was ho-
noured with a Bishops See, and is
mentioned by Pliny.

Vigazolo, Vigisole, Togisomus, a
Lake in the Territory of Padoua in
Lombardy.

Vigenne, Vincenna, a River of
Burgundy.

Vigevano, Viglebanum, Verge-
minum, a small City with a strong
Castle in the Dukedom of Milan,
which in the year 1590. was made
a Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of Milan; from which it
stands twenty Miles to the West,
and twelve from Novara, upon
the River Tecino. There is a small
County belonging to it of the same
Name.

Vignori, Vangionis Rivus, a
Town in Champagne.

Vibitz, Vibitza, a City of Cro-
atia, which is also called Wigton,
and stands upon a small Lake
made by the River Wana, forty
five Miles from Segna or Zeng
to the East, and from Zara to the
North. This City is in the hands
of the Turks, and was formerly
the Capital of Croatia and a Hanse
Town.

Vikestrand, a Tract in Esthonia
in Livonia, between Reval and
Pernau,

Pernaw, upon the *Baltick* Sea, under the *Swedes*.

Villaine, *Vindana*, *Horius*, *Vicennonia*, a River of *Bretagne* in *France*, which watering *Rennes*, the Capital of that Province, falls into the *British* Sea, between *Nantes* and *Vannes*.

Villa de Chiesà, *Villa Ecclesia*, a City on the South side of the Island of *Sardinia*, which is a Bishop's See, ever since the year 1513. but it is little, and not much inhabited.

Villach, *Cacorum*, *Villachum*, a City of the Upper *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*, where it receives the *Geyla*, in the Dominions of the Bishop of *Bamberg*, eighteen Miles from *Clagenfurt* to the West, and forty six from *Udine* to the North.

Villa Franca, a Town in *Piedmont*, in the County of *Nizza*, with a large Port on the *Mediterranean* Sea, built in the year 1295. by *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, five Miles from *Nizza* to the West, and from *Monaco* to the same. Near this place the *French* defeated *Prosper Colonna*, in the year 1516.

Ville Franche de Conflent, *Villa Franca Confluentum*, a City of *Roussillon*, in the Mountains upon the River *Thetis*, at the foot of the *Pyren*, ten Leagues from *Perpignan* to the West.

Ville Franche de Rovertue, a great City of *Aquitain*, in the Province of *Rovertue*, upon the River *Veronium*, eight Leagues from *Rhodes* to the West, and from *Caors* to the East.

Villemur, a Town in *Languedoc*.

Villena, *Bigerra*, once a City of the *Basitana*, mentioned by *Liwy*, *Ptolemy*, and some others, now a Town in the Kingdom of *Murcia*, in the Borders of *Valencia*, twelve Leagues from *Murcia* to the North, as appears by several ancient Inscriptions there found.

Vilna, *Vilna*, a City in the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the Lithuanians, *Wilenski*, by the Poles, *Wipina*, by the Germans, *Witten*, and *Witawa*, by the French, *Vilne*, and *Vilna*. It is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of *Gnesna*, and the Capital of *Lithuania*, built in the year 1305. by *Gedemin*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, and since become a very great City, but was ill handled by the *Russ*, in the year 1655. when they took it. The *Swedes* have since regained and rebuilt it. In the year 1577, there was an University opened here by King *Stephen*. It stands upon a River of the same Name, one hundred and thirty Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the South East, seventy from *Warsaw*, one hundred from *Smolenski* to the West, and forty eight from *Riga* to the South. Long, 49. 50. Lat. 55. 10.

Vilfs, *Quintanica*, a River of *Bavaria*.

Vimen, *Vinemagus*, *Vimesis*, a Tract in *Picardy*, between *Namandy* to the South, and the Mouth of the *Somme* to the North, and the *British* Sea to the West.

Vinay, the same with *Vence*, City of *Provence*.

Vindisch-Marck, *Vindorum Marchia*, a part of the Dukedom of

Carniola, between *East*, *Cystrum*, and the *Sa*. The principal cities are *Metling*, *Kranich*, *Vinoxberg*.

Vinaxberg, a City in the Dukedom of *Carniola*, which was taken by the *Turks* in 1646. and recovered in the year 1647. *Vinimiglia*, a City in the Dukedom of *Liguria*, in the Province of *Genova*, which is under the Archbishop of *Genova*, sixteen Miles from *Genova*.

Vipao, *Frigida*, a City in the Dukedom of *Carniola*, called *Vipach*, by the *French*, it ariseth out of the Mountains of *Carniola*, in the Borders of *Carniola*, in the Dukedom of *Carniola*, and *Gratz*, falls into the *Bank* of the *Drave*, upon the *Bank* of the *Drave*, *Theodosius*, the Emperor, built it in the year 94.

Vique. See *Vique*.

Vire, *Viria*, a City in the Province of *Normandy*, of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, of the River of the *la*, ten Leagues from *Caen* to the West, and a little distance to the East. *Virginia*, a Province in *America*, is bounded by *Carolina*, on the North, by the *Atlantic* Ocean, on the East, and on the South, by the *Caribbean* Sea, and a vast number of *covered* Lands.

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Carniola, between *Croatia* to the East, *Estria* to the West, and the *Sava* to the North. The principal places of which are *Metling*, *Rudelswerd*, and *Ribnick*.

Vinoxberg. See *Bergue S. Vinch*, a City of *Flanders*. This City was taken by the *French* in 1646. and retaken by the *Spaniards* in the year 1658.

Vinsimiglia, *Albintimium*, *Albintemelium*, *Vintimilium*, a City of *Liguria*, in the States of *Genoa*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*, fifteen Miles from *Nizza* to the West.

Vipao, *Frigius*, a River of *Carniola*, called by the *Germans*, *Wipach*, by the *Italians*, *Vipao*. It ariseth out of the *Alpes*, in the borders of *Carniola*, near the Castle of *Wipach*, and flowing through the Dukedom of *Gorizia*, between it and *Gratz*, falls into the *Isonzo*. Upon the Banks of this River, *Theodosius* the Great overthrew *Eugenius* the Usurper, in the year 94.

Vique. See *Vich*, a City of *Calabria*.

Vire, *Viria*, a City in the Lower *Normandy*, of good esteem, upon the River of the same Name, twelve Leagues from *Caen* to the North-West, and a little more from *Constance* to the East.

Virginia, a Country in North *America*, is bounded on the South by *Carolina*, on the E. by the *Verdian* Ocean, on the N. by *Maryland*, and on the West by *Mounins*, and a vast Tract of undiscovered Lands. It was first disco-

vered by *Sebastian Cabot*, a *Portuguese*, in an *English* Ship, in the year 1497. Viewed by *Sir Francis Drake*; and called *Virginia*, by *Sir Walter Rawleigh*, in Honour of *Queen Elizabeth*, in the year 1603. It was first Planted in the year 1607. by *Sir John Popham*. The Air of this Country is pleasant and wholesome, except in the Lowlands and Marshes, but then it is subject to violent changes, especially when the North-West Winds blow, which coming from Mountains, which are always covered with Snow, are violently Cold. It abounds with all things useful to the Life of Man, except Wine and Oil. The chief Town where the Governour resides is *Jamestown*, and the whole is divided into nineteen Counties.

Virtum, *Virtonium*, a small City in the Dukedom of *Luxembourg*, in the borders of *Lorain*, five Leagues from *Luxembourg* to the West, and four from *Arlon* to the South, which is under the *Spaniards*.

Visapour, *Visapora*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Decan*, in the *Hither East-Indies*, one hundred and seventy eight *English* Miles from *Goa* to the North-East, and something more from *Masulipatan* to the North-West. This City was taken by the Great *Mogul* in the year 1687.

Visbui, a Town in *Gotland*.
Vistre, *Vitreus*, a small River in the Territory of *Nismes* in *Languedoc*.

Vistula, one of the greatest Rivers of *Poland*, which in ancient times was the boundary between *Germany*

many and *Sarmaria*, it is called by the *Salavomans*, *Wetffel*, and by the *Poles*, *Witla*. It springeth out of the *Carpathian Hills*, in the *Upper Silefia*, in the borders of *Hungary*, and flowing East, and being augmented with the *Sala*, watereth *Crakow*, then taking in the *Dunaieck*, the *Nida*, the *Wislaca*, and turning North the *Vieprez*, and the *Pileza*, and watering *Cersko*, and *Warsaw*, it admits the *Bug*, and *Bfura*, above *Plocsko* from the East, and beneath it washeth *Doberzin*, *Thorn*, *Culm*, *Newenburgh*, and at *Marienwerder* divides into two Branches, the Eastern passeth by *Margenburgh*, and *Elbing*, into the Bay of *Dantzick*, and the Western subdivides into two other Branches, the most Western of which goes by *Dantzick* into the same Bay, and so into the *Baltick Sea*, it being at its fall one of the noblest Streams in the World, but so shallow that a great Ship cannot come up to the City.

Vitefleu, *Vitefleu*, *Guitefleda*, *Vitefleda*, a River near *Calais* in *France*.

Viterbo, *Viterbium*, a City in *St. Peters* Patrimony, which is a Bishops See, great and populous, and seated at the Foot of an Hill, forty Miles from *Rome* to the North-West, and from *Civita Vecchia* to the North. *Platina* saith it was of old called *Vetulonia*.

Vitre, or *Vitry le Francois*, *Visfloriacum Franciscum*, a Town in *Champagne*, in *la Perche*, upon the *Marne*, seven Leagues from *Chaalons* towards *Diziers*.

Vistock, a Town in *Branden-*

burgh, where the *Suedes* and *Saxons*, got a great Victory over the *Imperialists* in the year 1636.

Vivarez, *Vivariensis Tract.*, a Province in *Languedoc*, called also *Vivarais*. It is bounded on the East by the *Rhone*, which parts it from the *Dauphiné*, on the North by *Forez*, and *Velay*, on the West by *Givaudan*, and on the South by the *Lower Languedoc* and *Uzer*. The Capital City of it is *Viviers*, the rest are *Annonay*, *Aubenas*, *Privas*, and *Tournon*.

Viviers, *Vivario*, the Capital City of *Vivarez*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Vienne*, and stands upon a steep Hill, upon the *Rhone*, four Leagues from *St. Esprit* to the North, and five from *Valence* to the South; the Maps place it twelve.

Vize, *Byzia*, an inland City of *Thrace*, upon a River of the same Name, in the Borders of *Bulgaria*, fifty Miles from *Heraclea* to the North. It is now an Archbishop See, and the Seat of one of the *Sangiacs* of *Romania*.

Vizegrad, or *Plindenburg*, *Vissegradia*, a small but strong City in *Hungary*, near the *Danube*, three Miles from *Gran*, and eight from *Buda*. It was one of the Country Palaces of the Kings of *Hungary*, and has a Castle which *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, very much beautified. *Leopold*, King of *Hungary* died here in the year 1382. The *Germans* call this place *Plindenburg*.

Ukraine, *Ukrania*, *Ucrania*, a Province of *Red Russia* in *Poland*, which is so called, because it is the Marches between *Poland* and *Moscow*, and is no less fertile than the Palatinate of *Rhineland*. It is divided into two parts by the *Dniester*, which are in part under the industry of the *Tatars*, and in part very much cultivated by the *Tatars*, and *Polish*. The Capital City of it is *Ukraine*, which lies under the boundaries of *Poland* and *Moscow*.

Moscow, and is no less fertile than the Palatinate of *Rhineland*. It is divided into two parts by the *Dniester*, which are in part under the industry of the *Tatars*, and in part very much cultivated by the *Tatars*, and *Polish*. The Capital City of it is *Ukraine*, which lies under the boundaries of *Poland* and *Moscow*.

Uladislaw, *Uladislaw*, a City in the *Great Poland*, the Capital of the *Archbishopric* of the *Poles*, stands upon the *Warta*, four Miles from *Warsaw* to the North, and five Miles from *Gnesna* to the South. The City was made a Bishopric in the year 1173.

Uhe, *Flevo*, a River in the Mouth of the *North Sea*, three Miles from the *Hoards of Frisia*, where the *Dutch Fleets* usually assemble when they go to the *East Indies*.

Ulm, *Ulma*, a City in the *Circle of Swabia*, called by the *French* *Ulm*, a great, strong, and fertile City, stands upon the *Danube*, twelve Miles from *Stuttgart*, and twelve Miles from *Ulm*.

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Moscovy, and the *Leſſer Tartary*,
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Palatinate of Kiovia. It is divided
into two parts by the *Nieper*. The
Cossacks inhabit this vaſt Country,
which are in part under the *Poles*,
and in part under the *Ruſſi*. The
Induſtry of the latter Kings has
filled it with Villages, Caſtles,
Towns, and Forts, and it is at this
day very much Cultivated. That
part which lies to the Eaſt of the
Nieper is under the *Ruſſi*. For the
boundaries ſee *Kiovia*.

Ula Treſk, *Ula*, a Lake in
Sweden, in the Province of *Both-*
nia.

Uladislaw, *Uladislawia*, a ſmall
City in the Greater *Poland*, which
is the Capital of the Province of
Cujavie, and a Biſhops See, under
the Archbiſhop of *Gneſna*, called
by the *Poles*, *Uladislaw*. It
ſtands upon the *Viſtula*, between
Plisko to the North-Weſt, and
Thorn to the South-Eaſt, five
Polish Miles from either, fifteen
from *Gneſna* to the Eaſt, and
twenty two from *Warſaw*. This
City was made a Biſhops See in the
year 1173.

Ulie, *Flevo*, *Flevum*, an Iſland
at the Mouth of the *Rhine* in
Holland, three Leagues from the
ſhores of *Friſeland*, where the
Dutch Fleets uſe to Rendezvous,
when they go upon any Expedi-
tion.

Ulm, *Ulma*, a City of *Ger-*
many, in the Circle of *Schwaben*,
called by the *French*, *Quime*, which
is great, ſtrong, rich, and populous.
It ſtands upon the *Danube*, and
is the *Ulm*, twelve *German* Miles from
Tubingen, and twenty four from

Strasburgh, ten from *Ausburgh*,
and fifteen from *Conſtance*. In the
Titles of the middle Age it is cal-
led *Hulma*, and in the more an-
cient *Alcimoennis*. This Town was
not Walled before the year 1300.
Charles the Great gave it to the
Abby of *Richenow* by *Conſtance*,
and being redeemed from this ſer-
vitude, in the year 1346. *Lewis*
of *Bavaria* made it a Free City. It
embraced the Reformation in the
year 1529. In the year 1552. it
ſuffered much from the Proteſtant
Princes, yet to this day it perfe-
veres in the *Auguſtine* Confeſſion.
Long. 32. 00. Lat. 48. 16.

Uloſka, *Italy*.

Ulſter, *Ulcenia*, the moſt
Northern of the four Provinces of
the Kingdom of *Ireland*, called by
the *Iriſh*, *Cui Gully*, by the *Eng-*
liſh, *Ulſter*, by the *Welſh*, *Wiltw*;
Is bounded on the North by the
Ocean, on the W. by *Conaught* and
the Ocean, on the South by *Leim-*
ſter, and on the Eaſt by the *Iriſh*
Sea. It is in length from North
to South one hundred Miles,
and in breadth from Eaſt to
Weſt one hundred and thirty,
and in circumference four hun-
dred and twenty. Though it lies
ſo far to the North; yet it is
not ſubject to any extremity of
Weather, the various Winds cool-
ing it in Summer, and frequent
Rains mollifying the ſharpneſs of
the Air in Winter. The Soil is
fruitful in Corn and Graſs, and
affords great plenty of Timber
and fruit Trees. It abounds with
Lakes and Rivers, which are well
ſtored with Fiſh and Fowls, and are
of ſufficient depth for carrying Boats
and

and Vessels, and it wants not excellent Harbours on the Sea and Ocean. This Province contains these Counties, *Dungball*, or *Tyrconnel*, Upper *Tyrone*, Nether *Tyrone*, *Fermanagh*, *Cavan*, *Monaghan*, *Colrane*, or *London-Derry*, *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Armagh*, and *Louth*. The Capital City is *Armagh* or *Armarh*, the rest are *London-Derry*, *Dungball*, *Downe* and *Knockfergus*.

Umbriatico, *Umbriaticum*, a City in the Hither *Calabria*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Sancta Severina*, from which it stands ten Miles to the North.

Umbro. See *Ombrone*, a River of *Italy*.

Underwalde, *Sylvania*, a Canton in *Switzerland*, the Capital of which is *Stantz*; on the North it is divided from *Schwitz* by the Lake of *Lucerne*, on the East it has the Canton of *Uri*, on the South that of *Berne*, and on the West *Lucerne*. This is one of the lesser Cantons, the Inhabitants of which profess the *Roman* Catholick Religion, a Wood or Forrest called *Kernwale* (the Oak Forrest) divides this Canton in the midst, and from thence it has its Name. This Canton began to free it self about the year 1260. They were first admitted into the general League, in the year 1307. from thenceforward they have had the sixth place in the Roll or List of the Cantons.

Ungaria. See *Hungary*.

Ungwar, *Ungaria*, a small City in the Upper *Hungary*, which

is the Capital of a County of the same Name, at the Foot of the *Carpathian Hills*. This City stands upon the River *Ungh*, in the Borders of *Red Russia*, six *Hungarian* Miles from *Cassovia* to the East, and from *Zatmar* to the North, and has been always in the Hands of the Christian Princes, but it joyned with *Teckelej*, and was retaken by the Emperor, in the year 1685.

Unna, an Hanse Town in the County of *Mark* in *Westphalia*, *Germany*, which was a considerable City, but is now very small, and is subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It stands ten Miles from *Dortmund* to the East, and from the Borders of *Munster* to the South.

Voidanar, *Atrax*, one of the Principal Cities of *Theffaly*, upon the River *Atrax*, thirty Miles from *Larissa* to the West.

Voigtlande, *Voigtlandia*, *Voigtland*, a Province of *Germany*, in the Upper *Saxony* and *Misnia*, which for the more part of it is under the Elector of *Saxony*. It lies between *Bohemia* to the East, and *Franconia* to the West, the Principal places in which, are *Swicken*, *Plauwen*, and *Gratz*.

Volcano, in the *Italian* and *Spanish* Tongue, signifies a Burning Mountain, of which sort there are in several places of the World about twenty.

Wolfembustell. See *Wolfenbuttel*, a City of *Germany* in the Duchy of *Brunswick*.

Volga. See *Wolga*.

Volhinia, a part of *Red Russia* called also the Palatinate of *Lugov*

Volhinia. It is properly *Podolia* to the north of *Brescia*, *Kiovia* to the east of it is *Lublin*.

Volterra, *Volterra*, the most Ancient City of *Tuscany*, in the Kingdom of *Italy*, and a Bishopric, whence it stands to the South.

Volturno, *Volturno*, one of the Rivers of the Kingdom of *Italy*, which flows out of the Mountains of the *Borders* of the *Province di Lac*, and *Alifi*, beneath the *Sabato*, and falls into the *Sea* about twenty Miles North of *Volturnaria*, a City in the *Kingdom of Naples*, Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Benevento*, and stands twenty Miles North.

Voville, a Town in *France*, where *Charles*, gained the *Imperial* Crown, after *Alarick* King of the *Goths*, whom he slew with the year of *Charlemagne* *Vouenai*, a place in *Burgundy*, which was taken by the *Bald*, Emperor, in the year of *Christ* 841.

Uplandia, a Kingdom of *Sweden*.

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Podolia to the South, the Palati
nate of Brescia to the North, and
Kiovia to the East. The Cap
ital of it is Luceoria, or Lucko,
Lutuck.

Volterra, Volaterra, one of the
most Ancient Cities in Italy in
Haeruria, in the Territory of Pi
sa, and a Bishops See under the
Archbishop of Florence, from
whence it stands thirty four Miles
to the South. Long. 33. 40. Lat.
42. 46.

Volturno, Vulturinus, a River in
the Kingdom of Naples, it spring
eth out of the Apennine in the
Borders of the Hither Abruzzo,
and flowing South, through the
Province di Lavoro, near Venafro
and Alisi, beneath Tolefi, it receives
the Sabaro, and watering Capua,
falls into the Tyrrhenian Sea,
twenty Miles North of Naples.

Volturnaria, Vulturaria, a small
City in the Capitanata, in the
Kingdom of Naples, which is yet
Bishops See, under the Archbi
shop of Benevento, from which it
stands twenty four Miles to the
North.

Voville, a Town near Poitiers
France, where Clovis King of
France, gained a great Victory
over Alarick King of the Goths,
whom he slew with his own hands,
the year of Christ 507.

Voutenai, a place near Auxerre
Burgundy, where Charles sur
named the Bald, got a great Vi
tory over Lothaire, in the year
Christ 841.

Uplandia, a Province in the
Kingdom of Sweden, the Capital

of which is Upsal, and in which
stands Stockholm the Royal Ci
ty of that Kingdom. It is bound
ed on the North with Gestricia,
on the East by the Baltick Sea,
on the South by Sudermannia,
and on the West by Westmannia.
It is very fruitful and well culti
vated.

Upsal, Upsalia, is the Capital
City of the Kingdom of Sweden,
which in the year 1148. was made
an Archbishops See by Pope Eu
genius III. it stands upon the Ri
ver Sala, which falls into the
Lake of Ekolen, seven Swedish
Miles from Stockholm to the North.
Long. 44. 15. Lat. 60. 05. It was
for many Ages the Seat of the
Kings of Gothland, and to this day
the Kings of Sweden are Crown'd
there, in Memory of its Ancient
Glory. It is also an University,
and defended by a strong Castle
built near it on a Rock.

Uraniburg, Uraniburgum, a
splendid Cattle in the Island of
Huen, near Coppenhagen in the
Sound, which was built by Tycho
Brahe the celebrated Astronomer,
in the year 1575. but since having
been neglected it is ruined.

Urba, the same with Orba a Ri
ver of Liguria in Italy.

Urbanea, Urbinia, a small new
City in the Dukedom of Urbino,
under the Pope, which was made
a Bishops See, under the Archbi
shop of Urbino, by Pope Urban
VIII. in the year 1635. It stands
seven Miles from Urbino to the
North West.

Urbino, Urbinum, is a City of
Umbria in the States of the Church,
which is an Archbishops See, and
the

the Capital of the Dukedom of that Name. It is a great and flourishing City, seated near the Fountains of the River *La Foglia*, twenty Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea to the North-West, seven from *Urbanea*, and twenty five from *Rimini*. This City was made an Archbishops See, in the year 1563.

Il ducato di Urbino, is that part of *Umbria* which lies beyond the *Apennine*. It is bounded on the North by the *Adriatick* Sea and *Romandiola*, on the East by the *Marchia Anconitana*, on the South by *Ombrina*, and on the West by the Dukedom of *Florence*. This Country was under Sovereign Dukes, first of the Family of *Feltria*, and after of *Roborea*, the last of which having no Male Issue, in the year 1631. resigned his Dominions in his life time to Pope *Urban VIII*. to prevent any quarrels about it after his Death; and ever since it has been united to the Papacy. The Cities of it are *Cagli*, *Gubio*, *Fossombrone*, *Pesaro*, *Senigaglia*, *Urbanea*, and *Urbino*; which last is the Capital City.

Urgel, *Orgelium*, *Urgella*, *Orgia*, a City of *Catalonia* in the County of *Ceretania*, at the foot of the *Pyrenean Hills*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Tarragona*, upon the River *Segre*, five Leagues from the Borders of *France* to the South, twenty eight from *Barcinone*, and nine from *Perpignan*. It had Counts of great power under the second Line of the Kings of *Aragon*. The Tract in which it stands, is from it called the Plain of *Urgel*.

Uria, *Claxomene*, a City of the lesser *Asia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Smyrna*; it stands upon the *Archipelago* between *Smyrna* to the East and *Chio* to the West. Long. 35. 19. Lat. 39. 20. the Seamen call it *Uouria*.

Userch, a Town in *Limosin* in *France*.

Utrecht, *Antonia*, *Trajectum* *serius*, *Utricesum*, *Ultrajectum*, great, strong, populous City in the *United Netherlands*, which is the Capital of one of their seven States. It stands upon the North branch of the *Rhine*, at the distance of about five *English* Miles to the North, but united to it by a navigable Channel, twenty Leagues from *Cologne*, and twenty one from *Maastricht* to the North, five *German* Miles from *Amsterdam* to the South, and five from *Rotterdam* to the East. The Original of this City is unknown, but it is supposed to be a *Roman* Work, and built in or before the times of *Nero*, about the year of Christ 186. This being ruined by the Barbarous Nations, *Dagobert* King of *France* rebuilt and refortified it, about the year of Christ 642. so that the second Pile came much more famous than the former. *Willibrordus* the apostle of the *Frisons*, being invited by Pope *Sergius*, in the year 690. with the Title of an Archbishop. And *Pepin* King of *France*, bestowing in the year 692. taken *Utrecht* from *Radbald* the Duke of *Friseland*; he assigned this City to *Willibrodus*, and gave him large Territories, which

thus reckon *Mattheus*, in the year 1577. This

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thus reckoned up by *Anthonius Martheus*, in his Books *de Nobilitate*, the *Leek*, and the *Uechten*, and all the Lands which lay upon their Banks, and the Territory of *Teisterbant*, which included a great part of *Guelders*, *Bommel*, *Tiel*, the *Betouw*, *Culemborch*, *Viane*, *Asperen*, *Bure*, *Heusden*, *Neutrom*, the *Veluwe*, and *Ustein*. In the year 700. *Radbold* attempting in vain the recovering this City submitted, and *Willibrode* and *Boniface* his Successor, peaceably enjoyed this vast Diocesis, which was confirmed to them, and their Privileges enlarged by *Charles* the Great. In after times it became a Free Imperial City of *Germany*, and several of the Emperors Resided, and some died here, amongst whom are reckoned *Conrad II.* in 1039. and *Henricus V.* in 1122. and so jealous they were of their Privileges, that they would not suffer any of their Bishops Officers to have any share in the Government of the City, nor would they suffer the Bishop to enter the town with more Men than they allowed him, or to stay in it above five or eight days. They maintained this Liberty, though it was sorely envied and laid at by *John Count of Holland*, in the year 1297. and by *William Count of Holland* in the year 1324. till in the year 1527. The Bishop of *Utrecht* offered over his Right to *Charles V.* who being a Potent Prince, easily reduced this City under his Obedience, and in the year 1546. kept it a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*; but in the year 1577. This City with the

rest of *Holland* revolted from the *Spaniards*. In the year 1539. it had been advanced to an Archbishoprick by Pope *Paul IV.* and nine Suffragan Bishops Assigned to this See, which was one of the occasions of the Revolt. In the year 1636. it was made an University, and in the year 1672. it fell for a short time into the Hands of the *French*, but is since returned to its former liberty; the Learned *Dr. Brown* has given a short account of the present State of this City in his *Travels*, pag. 101. Long. 26.26. Lat. 52. 10.

The State of *Utrecht*, *Sticht van Utrecht* is the fifth of the united Provinces, and is bounded South, West, and North with *Holland*, and on the East by *Guelderland*, besides its Capital, it has *Wick* the Seat of the Bishops, *Duerstede*, *Rhenen*, *Amersford*, and *Monfort*; which are Fortified strong places, and about sixty great Villages.

Vexin, the same with *Veuxin*, or *Vexin*, a Territory in *Normandy*.

Uzes, *Ucetia*, *Utica*, *Uzeria*, a City of the *Lower Languedoc* in *France*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Narbonne*, and is honoured with the Title of a Dukedom. It stands three Leagues from *Nismes* to the North, and six from *Avignon* to the West. Long. 25. 10. Lat. 43. 36.

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W *Aad, Vaudum*, a Territory in *Switzerland*, called by the French *Le Pais de Vaud*, which was a part of the Duchy of *Savoy*, till the year 1536. and is now subject to the Canton of *Berne*. It is bounded on the South by the Lake of *Lemane*, on the West by *Gex*, and the *Franche Comte*, on the East by *Berne*, and on the North in part by *Berne*, and in part by *Friburg*. The Capital of it is *Lausanne*, the other good Towns are *Avenches*, or *Wissisburg*, *Yverdon*, *Mouldon*, and *Nyon*. It is sometimes written *Vault*.

Die Waal, Helium, Vabalus, Vacalos, the middle branch of the *Rhine*, which divides from it at *Schencken*, a Fort beneath *Emmenen*, and watering *Nimmeguen, Tiel* and *Bommel*, falls into the *Maes* above *Gorcum* a City of *Holland*.

Waga, Vagus, a River in *Scandia*.

Wageren, Wagria, or Wager-landt, a small Territory in *Holstein* towards the *Baltick Sea*, between *Lubeck* to the South, and *Kiel* to the North. The Cities of it are *Lubeck, Oldesto, Ploen, Segeberg*, and *Oldenburg*; which are divided between the King of *Denmark*, the Dukes of *Holstein*, and the Bishop of *Lubeck*.

Walachia, Valachia, a considerable Province of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, called by the Germans *Walachey*, by the Turks

Flakia, and by the Poles *Wolochy*. It is a part of the Ancient *Dacia*, and stands now divided into the Provinces of *Walachia* and *Moldavia*; of the latter I have spoken in its proper place; the former is bounded on the North by the Kingdom of *Poland* and *Red-Russia*, on the East by *Bessarabia*, on the South by *Bulgaria*, separated from it by the *Danube*, and by *Moldavia*; which last bounds it also to the West. It is much less than the Maps commonly make it, and it is commonly misplaced, and set where *Moldavia* should stand. The History of this Country is delivered in *Moldavia*, to which I shall only add here, that in the end of the year 1687. after *Mahomet IV.* Emperor of the Turks was deposed, and *Solyman* his Brother set up in his stead, and that the Duke of *Loraine* had seized *Transylvania*; the Prince of *Walachia* sent Ambassadors to the Emperor, to tender him his assistance against the Turks, and promised to give him his Children, as hostages of his fidelity, one of which was escaped in the confusions of that change, from *Constantinople*. This Country extends from East to West ninety French Leagues from North to South fifty, but is in form Triangular. The Plains of it would be very fruitful if they were well cultivated, but being little peopled, much ravaged by the Turks and *Tartars*, and lying in common they are much over-run with Weeds, for here is little or no Wood; the Mountains have rich Mines, but the

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are as much neglected; their Religion is that of the *Greek Church*. The present *Bishop* is *Matthias George Gista*, who was set up in the year 1658. by the late *Sultan* of the *Turks*.

Waldeck, Valdecum, a County in *Hassia*, between *Westphalia* to the West, *Hassia* to the East and South, and *Paderborne* to the North; which is under a Count of its own; the Principal places in it are *Cirback* and *Waldeck*, which last stands upon the *Eder*, five German Miles from *Cassel* to the West, and seven from *Marpurg* to the North.

Waldhust, Valdhusta, a small City in the Province of *Schwaben* in *Germany*, upon the *Rhine* in the Territory of *Klegow*, seven German Miles from *Basil* to the East, five from *Schaffhouse*, and two from *Lauffenburg*. This City is under the Emperor.

Wales, Vallia, is a Principality on the West of *England*; it is bounded on the West and North by the *Irish Sea*, and on the East by *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire*; (this latter being a long time a part of it) and on the South by the *Severn Sea*. It contains twelve Shires, *Pembroke*, *Caermarden*, *Glanmorgan*, *Brecknock*, *Radnor*, *Cardigan*, *Moun-romery*, *Merioneth*, *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Caernarvon*, and *Anglesey*. After many and those most bloody Wars, this Principality was finally united for ever to the Crown of *England* by *Edward I.* in the year 1284. and Prince *Edward* his eldest Son was made Prince

of *Wales*, and to the *Heir* apparent of *England*, that Title still belongs. The rest of its description is given in the proper places:

Wallisserlande, Valinsa, Vallesia, a great Canton in *Switzerland*, called by the French *Valais*, or *Valleys*, by the Germans *Wallisserlande*, and by the *Italians* *Vallesia*, it extends from East to West, between the Canton of *Schmitz* to the North and East, the Dukedom of *Milan* and *Acuste* to the South, and *Savoy* to the West; the Capital of it is *Sytren* or *Syon*, and the other Principal Cities are *Martigny* and *St. Maurice*. This Canton was united for ever to the rest in the general League, in the year 1533. Its extent from East to West is almost one hundred Miles, but its breadth is between fifteen and thirty. The Religion here professed is the *Roman Catholic*, for the maintenance of which the Bishop (who is their Prince) combined with the seven *Papish* Cantons, in the year 1572. It is a pleasant fruitful Valley, abounding with Saffron, Corn, Wine and delicate Fruits, enriched with Meadows and excellent Pastures, and surrounded every way with craggy and unpassable Rocks and Mountains, which afford but one entrance into it, and that defended by two Gates and a Castle. These Mountains are at all times covered with Ice and Snow, and not to be passed by an Army, nor easily by a single Person.

Wana, Vana, a River of *Croatia*, which watereth *Vibitz*, and then

then falls into the *Sava* above *Gradiska* in the Borders of *Friuli*.

Wang, a small River in the County of *Suffolk*, which riseth in *Westhall*, and running East watereth the Town of *Wangford*; and then falls into the *Blisbe*, a little above *Southwold*.

Waradin, *Varadinum*, a great strong City of the Upper *Hungary*, called by its Inhabitants *Warad*, by the Germans *Gzofs Waradein*, to distinguish it from *Petro Waradin* in *Sclavonia*. It stands upon the River *Kerecz*, in the Borders of *Transylvania* (to which Principality of latter times it belonged) and is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, being defended by a strong Castle; yet in the year 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*, before which the *Crim Tartars* took it in the year 1242. In 1290. *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* built the Cathedral Church. It was besieged by a Puissant Army of the *Turks*, in 1598. which miscarried, but in 1660. they took it by surprise in a time of Peace; on the East the Castle stands, on the North the River runs; it has a Wall with Ramparts after the modern way, flanked with five Royal Bastions, and a good regular Dike, which may be filled upon occasion by the River water; within there is another inclosure of five Bastions and a high Wall, which may serve instead of a Cittadel. This City stands twenty two Miles from *Gisla* to the North, eighty from *Weissenburg* to the West, and one hundred from *Buda* to the

East, and is the Capital of a County of its own Name, which is still in the hands of the *Turks*. Long. 44. 36. Lat. 47. 08.

Warasdin, *Variana*, *Varadinum*, a City of *Stiria*.

Warczkobie more, the Russian Name of the *Baltick* Sea.

Wardhu, *Vardhusia*, the North part of the Kingdom of *Norway*, which is bounded on the North by the frozen Sea, on the East by the *Russ Lapland*, on the West by *Drontheim*, and on the South by the *Swedish Lapland*. It has only one Town of its own Name, and a few Villages of no value. This is under the King of *Denmark*.

Warmerlands, *Warmia*, a Province of *Prussia*, called by the Inhabitants *Ermlandt*, is bounded almost every way by the *Ducal Prussia*, and the Capital of it is *Heilsberg*, which stands eight German Miles from *Regensperg* to the South.

Warrington, *Rhigodunum*, a Town in *Lancashire* in the Borders of *Cheshire*, where the *Scottish* Army under Duke *Hamilton* was defeated by the *Parliamentarians*, in the year 1648.

Warsaw, *Warsovia*, the Capital City of the Kingdom of *Poland*, called by the *Poles* *Warswa*, by the Germans *Warshaw*, and by the French *Varsovie*. It is the chief City of *Mazovia*, seated upon the *Vistula*, twenty four Miles from *Lenczyce* or *Lanschet*, thirty three from *Gnesna*, forty from *Poznan*, twenty nine from *Thorn*, twenty four from *Lublin*, and fifty from *Lemberg*. This City

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was taken by the *Swedes* in the year 1655. after a great Victory, but the year following the *Poles* retook it, and it is now under its own Prince. It is a great and populous City, and being as it were near the Centre of that Kingdom, has enjoyed the Residence of their Kings and the Courts of Justice, ever since the Reign of *Sigismund III.* who built here a Royal Palace for his Successors; there has also been added a great pile of Buildings, which is now called the New City. Long. 43. 20. Lat. 52. 25.

Warte, Varta, a River of Poland, which arising in the lesser Poland, and entering the greater, washeth *Siracks* and *Posnan*, and taking in the *Obra*, the *Notefik* and the *Profsna*, beneath *Landsparg* in the *Marquissate* of *Brandenburg*, it falls into the *Oder* near *Custrin*.

Warwickshire, Varvicensis Comitatus, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*, on the East by *Leicester* and *Northampton*, on the South by *Oxford* and *Gloucester*, and on the West by the County of *Worcester*. It is in length from North to South thirty three Miles, in breadth twenty five; the whole circumference is one hundred and thirty five Miles; as it is seated well near in the heart of *England*, so the Air and Soil are of the best; the River *Avon* divides it in the middle, what lies on the South of that River is divided between fruitful Corn Fields and lovely Meadows, which from *Edg-hill* present the viewer with a Plain e-

qual to that of *Jordan*; that which lies North is *Wood Land*; the *Cornavii* were the old, and the *Mercians* the later Masters of this County. There have been three great Battels Fought in this County, one in the year 749. wherein *Cuthred* King of the *West Saxons* slew *Ethelbald* King of the *Mercians* at *Seckington* near *Tamworth*; the second in the year 1468. at *Edgcote*, in which the then Earl of *Warwick* defeated *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner; the third in the year 1642. October 23. at *Edg-hill*, in which *Charles I.* overthrew the Parliament Forces under the Earl of *Essex*. The Principal Town in this Shire is *Coventry*.

Warwick, the Shire Town of the County of *Warwick*, is seated on the West side of the River *Avon*, over which it has a Stone-bridge in the middle of that County. It is called by the *Weiss* *Caer Guarvic* and *Caer Leon*, and by the *Romans* *PRÆSIDIUM*, which signifies the same thing with the *British* Name; it stands upon a steep and craggy Rock mounted on high, and not easily approached, and was Fortified with Walls and Ditches, and towards the South-West it had a strong Castle. *Ethelfled* a *Mercian* Queen, rebuilt it in the year 911. In the year 1076. *Henry de Newburg* was Created Earl of *Warwick* by *William* the Conqueror. This Family lasted five Descents, and in the year 1242. *John Marshal* was the seventh Earl in the Right of *Margery*, Sister and

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Heir of *Thomas* the last Earl. *John de Plasoris* her second Husband was the eighth in 1243. *William Maudit* the ninth in 1263. *William Beauchamp* Son of *Isabel*, Sister and Heir of *William Maudit* in 1268. This Family continued five Descents, and in the year 1449. *Richard Nevil* who Married *Anne* Sister of *Henry Beauchamp* the former Earl of *Warwick* succeeded. In 1471. *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to *Edward IV.* by the Marriage of *Anne* Daughter of *Richard Nevil*, was the eighteenth; succeeded by *Edward* his Son in 1478. In 1547. *John Dudley*, and in 1562. *Ambrose* his Son. In 1618. *Robert Lord Rich* of *Leeze*, was Created the twenty second Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* and *Edward* the present Earl is the twenty seventh, and the sixth of this Family.

Wagow, Vagovia, Vogesus Tractus, a Tract in *Lorain*, called by the *French* *Le Pau de Vauge*, which takes its Name from a Mountain. It lies between the Dukedoms of *Lorain* and *Bipons*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and is a part of *Germany*.

Waterford, Vaterfordia, a Town and County in the Province of *Munster* on the South of *Ireland*. The Town is called by the *Irish* *Phurtlathge*, and is the Capital of its County, and next *Dublin* the greatest place in that Kingdom, having a very large and a safe Haven, conveniently seated for a Trade with any part of the World. It was built by the *Norwegians* in a bad Air, and a bar-

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ren Soil, at the Mouth of the *River Shour*. Ever since it came into the hands of the *English*, it has continued very Loyal to this Crown, and has on that score obtained many signal Privileges from the Crown. And in the year 1649. they forced *Oliver Cromwel* to draw off, when he was Master of the greatest part of *Ireland*, yet when resistance was in vain, it surrendered August 29. 1650. on good terms.

The County of *Waterford*, is bounded on the East by *Wexford*, on the North by *Tipperary*, on the West by *Cork*, and on the South by the Sea, the *Sewer* enclosing it on the North and East, and the *More* on the West, the North parts of it are over-spread with a Ridge of Mountains called *Slemmoyne*. It is from East to West twenty seven *Irish* Miles, from North to South fifteen. The principal places in it are *Waterford* and *Lisimore*.

Wegierska, Hungary, a Kingdom in *Europe*.

Wetgate Streight, a Bay upon the South of *Nova Zembla*, through which the *Hollanders* in vain sought a passage to the *East-Indies* by *China*.

Weill, Quils, a City in the Dukedom of *Wurtemberg*, which is a free Imperial City by the constitution of *Frederick II.* It stands upon the *River Wurm*, two Miles from *Stutgard* to the West, and from *Spire* to the South, and three from *Tubingen* to the North *Hofman*.

Weimar, Weinmar, Vismaria, a City of *Thuringia* in *Germany*, upon

upon the *Roman* Miles East, and which was the peror of *Gader* a Duke xony.

Weismar, the Hanse in the Duke which has a *Baltick* Sea Castle. It is to the East West, several either, and from the North.

In 1240. In 1262. it was ruled by *Fire* of *Mecklenburg* privileges to enclose it, which is with *St. Munster*, it *Swedes*, but *Danes* in 16 Treaty in 16 store it, yet performed the

Weissel, *River of Poland* *Weissenburg* ty of *Transylvania* *Hungarians* is a *Roman* of *Aurelius* Mother it has a *Bishops* See shop of *Colo* the *River O* lower falls in fruitful *Plains* *burg* to the *manstad* to

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e North Hof-

r, *Vismaria*, a
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upon the River *Ibn*, three Ger-
man Miles from *Erford* to the
East, and five from *Naumburg*,
which was the Seat of *Orbe* Em-
peror of Germany. It is now un-
der a Duke of the House of *Sa-*
zony.

Weifmar, *Weifmaria*, one of
the Hanfe Towns of Germany,
in the Dukedom of *Mecklenburg*,
which has a large Harbour on the
Baltick Sea, and a new strong
Castle. It stands between *Rogstock*
to the East and *Lubeck* to the
West, seven German Miles from
either, and four from *Sperin* to
the North. It was built about the
year 1240. by a Count of *Swerin*.
In 1262. it was almost intirely ru-
ined by Fire. In 1266 the Duke
of *Mecklenburg* gave it great Pri-
vileges to encourage the rebuilding
of it, which procured the build-
ing it with Stone. By the Peace of
Munster, it was Assigned to the
Swedes, but being taken by the
Danes in 1673. though by the
Treaty in 1679. they were to re-
store it, yet that Crown has not
performed that Article.

Weiffel. See *Vistula*, a great
River of Poland.

Weiffenburg, *Alba Julia*, a Ci-
ty of *Transylvania*, called by the
Hungarians *Cybia Feiertar*. It
is a Roman Colony led in the times
of *Aurelius Antoninus*, from whose
Mother it had its Latin Name, and
a Bishops See, under the Archbi-
shop of *Colocza*. It stands upon
the River *Ompay*, which a little
lower falls into the *Mariffo*, in a
fruitful Plain, between *Clausan-*
burg to the North West, and *Her-*
manftad to the South, seven Ger-

man Miles from either, and is the
usual residence of the Prince of
Transylvania. It has been much
greater than now it is, and affords
rare Roman Medals, Coins, and
Inscriptions, the evident Symptoms
of its Antiquity and Grandeur.
This City was Garrisoned for the
Emperor, in the year 1687. Long,
47. 00. Lat. 46. 05.

Weiffenburg, *Weiffenburgum*,
a City of *Bevaria*, in the Terri-
tory of *Aichftadt*, near the Foun-
tains of the *Rednitz*, four German
Miles from *Donawert* to the North,
seven from *Norimberg*, and five
from *Newburg*. This is a Free
Imperial City.

Weiffenburg, a City of *Alfatia*
in the Territory of *Woffow*, to-
wards the Borders of the *Palati-*
nate of the *Rhine*, which is called
Cron Weiffenburg, to distinguish
it from the former, which is a Town
in *Alfatia* and was of old cal-
led *Sebusium*. It stands upon the
River *Luter*, four German Miles
from *Hagenaw* to the North, two
from *Landaw*, four from *Philips-*
burg, and six from *Serasburg* to
the North. *Dagobert* King of
France built here a celebrated
Monastery, in the year 623. which
in the year 1496. was changed in-
to a College. By the Peace of
Munster, this place was granted to
France, and in the Wars in 1673.
it suffered very much from the
Germans, but is now rebuilding.
This City is the Capital of a Ter-
ritory, called *Die Probstei von*
Weiffenburg. The Prefecture of
Weiffenburg, which in the year
1540. was united for ever to the
Bishoprick of *Spire*, *Lauterburg*
was

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was the usual Seat of the President of this district, but it is now under the French King too

Wielka-reca, Thruntus, the same with *Narva*, a River of Muscovy.

Wellow, Belge, Wella, Theorodunum, Fontes, Fontanensis Ecclesia, a City of *Sommerfesshire*, so called from the Wells and plentiful Springs which bubble up in it; for fair Buildings it exceeds all other Towns in that County. It hath a goodly Church and a College, Founded by *Isa* a Saxon King, in honour of *St. Andrew*, which was enlarged by King *Kinewolp*, in the year 766. The Cathedral Church has a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, twenty seven Prebends, and nineteen Canons. There was a Bishoprick Founded here, in the year 903, by *Edward the Elder*, which about the year 1088. was united to *Bath*, and in the year 1193. the Bishoprick of *Glastenbury* being also united to these two Sees, the Revenues of the Church of *Wells*, were divided between the Dean and the Chapter, which were much impaired in the Reign of *Edward VI*.

Welschlands, Italy.

Wete, Vira, a River which runs through the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and watering the Capital City, falls at *Sunderland* into the German Ocean.

Werne, or *Wuerne*, the same with *Furnes*; a City of *Flanders*.

Wernow, Chalusus, a City of Germany near *Rostock*.

Wersaw. See *Warsaw*, the Capital City of Poland.

W E

Wers, Tonaw, the same with *Danawers*, a City of *Schwaben*.

Wertbaim, a County in *Francia* in Germany.

Wesel, Aliso, Vesalia, a strong City in the Dukedom of *Cleve*, and an Hanse Town, which has a Castle belonging to it. It stands upon the *Rhine*, at the confluence of the *Lippe*, twelve German Miles from *Cologne* North, and from *Dovenster* South, and five from *Dorsten* to the West. This City was taken by the *Hollanders* from the *Spaniards* in 1629. from them by the French, in 1672. and in the year 1674. it was left to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, after it had been dismantled by the French. *Rudolphus I.* Emperor of Germany, granted this City to *Theodorick VIII.* Earl of *Cleve*.

Wese, Visurgis, a small River which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Limburgh*, in the Borders of *Fuliers*, and watering *Lunburg* falls into the *Orta*, and with it into the *Maes* above *Liege*.

Wefer, Visurgis, a great River of Germany, which ariseth in *Francia*, in the Territory of *Coburg* near *Eisfeldt*, and flowing through *Thuringe* near *Smalcald*, receives the *Ness* below *Eysenack*, and in *Hess* the *Fuld*; and turning to the North, between *Brunswick* and *Westphalia* takes in the *Dymel*, and waters *Corby*, *Hammel*, *Minden*, Cities of *Westphalia*, and beneath *Ferden*, admits the *Alder* and salutes *Breme*; takes in the *Wemna* and the *Honte*, and beneath *Carlestadt*, falls into the German Ocean.

Wesbo, Vexio, a City of *Sweden*

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in the Province is a Bishops See bishop of *Upsala* see and *Vexio* from the Lake and from the *Elbe*

Westchester, *Camulodunum*, *Camulodunum*, *Camulodunum*

Westerwalds, a part of the called also *Part*, the South parts of *Brunswick*, and *Lower Saxony*; by the *Schelde* n

Westerwick, a port City in the *land*, on the *Br*, fifty five M to the North.

Westfalen. See *West Frisen*.

Westmannia, *Westmanland*, n, between *Up*, *estricia* to the *amnia* to the *So*

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in the Province of *Smaland*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Upsal*, called also *Wexsio* and *Vexsieu*, thirty five Miles from the Lake of *Weter* South, and from the *Balsick* Sea West.

Westchester, *Devana*, *Prætorium*, *Camulodunum*. See *Chester*.

Westerwalde, *Baceni*, *Buronia*, a part of the *Hercynian* Forest, called also *Wartywaldt*. It makes the South parts of the Dukedom of *Brunswick*, and *Thuringe* in the Lower *Saxony*; others say it lies by the *Schelde* near *Cologne*.

Westerwick, *Vestrovicum*, a Sea-port City in the Province of *Smaland*, on the *Balrick* Sea in *Sweden*, fifty five Miles from *Calmar* to the North.

Westfalen. See *Westphalia*.

West Frisen. See *Friseland*.

Westmannia, *Vestmania*, or *Westmanland*, a Province of *Sweden*, between *Upland* to the East, *Esthria* to the North, *Sudermania* to the South, and *Nericia* to the West. The Cities of it are, *Uppsala* and *Arbosen*.

Westminster, *Westmonasterium*, once a Suburb, seated a Mile from the City of *London*, and called *Chorney*, now a great and populous City, and by its buildings conjoynd to *London*, so that it seems to be a part of it, but is indeed a distinct City, having its peculiar and proper Magistrates and Privileges. In the times of the *Romans* there stood here a temple of *Apollo*, which in the reign of *Anoninus Pius*, was subverted by an Earthquake; out of its ruins of it *Segebert* King of

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Kens, built a Church in honour of *St. Peter*, about the year 655. About the year 701. *Offa* King of the East Angles, enlarged this old Church, which being destroyed by the *Danes*, about the year 854. *St. Dunstan* Archbishop of *Canterbury* reedified it about 970. but *Edward* the Confessor, in the year 1061. made great additions to this Fabrick. In the year 1221.

Henry III. pulled down this *Saxon* Building, and in the same place erected that great and noble Pile, which is now standing, to which *Henry VII.* added that Chappel called by his Name. At the Reformation instead of the Monks was placed here a Dean and twelve Prebends and a Bishop, which last is since suppressed. This Church contains the bones of a vast Number of the Kings of *England*, and was the Mother of *Westminster*, which from it as from a Centre, has spread it self every way, especially after *Westminster-hall* became the fixed place for the Courts of Justice, (which was built by *William Rufus*, in the year 1099. and Rebuilt by *Richard II.* as *Mr. Camden* observes) and *Whitehall* the Royal Palace of our Kings about the year 1512.

Westmorland, *Damnii*, *Vestmaria*, *Westmorlandia*, one of the Northern Counties of *England*, took this Name from its situation, and the great Number of *Monks* in it; on the North and West it is bounded by *Cumberland*, on the South by *Lancashire*, and on the East by *Yorkshire*; from North to South it is thirty Miles, from East to West twenty four, in circumference

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of Waldeck, the River Barrow. It takes its Name from a great Sea-port Town, situated on the South side of the River, in the County of Wexford, not far from the Southern point of Ireland, fifty two Miles South of Dublin, and about twenty East of Waterford.

Weymar, Vimarja. See Weimar.

Whitburn, Candida Casa, Luffa, the White-house, a Town in the County of Down, separated from the Irish Sea over a small Island, which is about the Isle of Man, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of Glasco, and was the place where Ninia or Ninian, a Holy Man, the Apostle of the South of Britain, in the Reign of Theodosius the Younger built a Church, which was the Number of Christians were increased became a Bishops See, and one of the Ancientest Towns in Scotland, mentioned by Ptolemy as Bishopricks in Scotland.

Whitby, a City in the Province of North Jutland in the Kingdom of Denmark, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Lund; it stands in the middle of that Promontory at an equal distance from the German and Baltrick Sea, eight Miles from Alburg to the North. This Bishops See was Founded by Sueno King of Denmark, in the year 1065. Long. 30. 58. There is a Town of the same Name in Livonia.

Wien, Wiedun, Wien, Vienna, the Capital of Austria.

Wippra, Aprus, a River which runs into the Vistula, in the Borders of Poland and Silesia.

W I

Wistiburg, Aventicum, an Ancient City of Switzerland, the Capital of the Canton of Uri, which was once a great City and a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of Besancon; but it is now only a Town in the Borders of the Canton of Friburg, called by the French Aveuches. It stands upon the River Broye one German Mile from Friburg, three from Berne, and four from Lausanne to the North. This Bishoprick was removed to Lausanne, in the year 1076. This Canton is a part of the Canton of Berne; bounded on the East by the Aar and Argov, on the South by the Alpes and the Lake of Lemane, and on the West and North by Mount Jura or Furten.

Wight, Vectis, an Island on the South of England, belonging to the County of Southampton. It is in length twenty Miles, in breadth twelve, in circumference sixty; Its Air is healthful and pleasant, the Soil very fruitful, and affords a good quantity of Corn for Exportation, and Cattle and Game in abundance, its Meadows and Wool are excellent, and in short it wants nothing needful to the life of Man. The Principal place in it is Newport. Vespasian was the first that subdued this Island to the Romans under Claudius Caesar. Cerdick King of the West Saxons, became the next Master of it, in the year 530. and after him Wulfer King of the Mercians, from whom it passed to Edelwald King of the South Saxons by gift. Cadwalla King of the West Saxons at last reconquered it. Henry VI. Crowned

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Crowned Henry de Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick* his Favorite King of *Wight*, but this Title soon vanished, and *Richard Widevil* Earl of *Rivers* his Successor had it from *Edward IV.* with the Title of Lord of *Wight*. Sir *Reginald Bray* took it from *Henry VII.* in *Fee Farm* at the Rent of three hundred Marks.

Wilde, the same with *Vilne*, which is also called *Wildaw*.

Wilnia, Vilnia, a River of *Poland*, which arising in the Palatinate of *Breslaw*, watereth *Vilne*, and beneath *Cohn* falls into the *Chrone*.

Wilkomirz, wilkner, Vilcomtria, a Town in the ducal *Prussia* upon the River *Sweet*, eight *Polish Miles* from *Vilne*, and seven from *Trock*.

Wiltshire, wilsonia, is bounded on the North by *Gloucester*; on the East by *Berkshire*, on the South by *Dorset* and *Hampshire*, and upon the West by *Somerset* and *Gloucester*; from North to South, it is thirty nine Miles, from East to West twenty nine, in circumference it is one hundred and thirty nine Miles. The Air is very sweet, temperate and healthful, and the Soil fertile. The North parts swell into fruitful and pleasant Hills, diversified with pleasant Rivers and large Woods. The South parts are more level, and watered with the *Wily, Adder* and *Avon*, the middle of it is commonly called *Salisbury Plains*, by reason of its great evenness, which feeds vast numbers of excellent Sheep. This Country was the Seat of the *Belge*, and they being reduced by *Ves-pasian*, it became afterward a part

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of the Kingdom of the west Saxons. The Principal City is *Salisbury*. *William Lord Scrope* Lord Treasurer was the first Earl of this County in the year 1399. *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond* another Lord Treasurer in 1444. *John Stafford* second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham* was the third Earl in 1469. who had two Successors of the same Name. *Thomas Bullen* Father of the Lady *Anne Bullen*, Mother of *Queen Elizabeth*, was the sixth Earl in 1529. In 1550. *William Paulet* afterwards Marquess of *Winchester* was Created Earl of *Wiltshire*, whose Posterity in the fifth descent now enjoy this Honour.

Wimpfen, wimpina, Vimpina, a City of *Germany*, in the Circle of *Schwaben*, upon the *Necker*, where it receives the River *Faxt*, is thirty German Miles from *Hailbrunn* to the North, and five from *Heidelberg* to the East; this though small, is an Imperial Free City.

Winchelsey, a Sea-Port Town in the East part of *Suffex*, where it adjoins to *Kent*, a Member of the *Cinque Ports*, once a strong and a beautiful Town, and well led, but by the recess of the sea now much decayed. In the year 1628. *Charles I.* Created *Baron Finch Viscount Maidstone*, Countess of *Winobesley*, to which Honour *Thomas* her Son Succeeded in 1633. and *Henneage* her Grandchild in 1639.

Winchester, Venta Belgarum a City of *Hampshire*, which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and stands upon the River *Itching*, fifteen Miles

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from the *British* the *Welsh* call this day *Cae* the *White City*, upon a *Chalk*; Writers *W* man times in principal Cities of the Saxons days, the *West Saxon* only at last pre- rest. The founded here in the first C the *West Saxons* times it ke in the Reign it was sacke with *Mr. Camden* and half in c well Peopled. up of this See i tenty third Bish of *Winchester* sey in 1207. de *Quinsey* in 1264. the third Created in 1326. the f ages in 1472. I *Pawlet* Earl e ated Marquess ple posterity in t enjoy it. *Winda*, *Vinda* of *Curland*, es *Kieffs*, and b *Winda* at the Mout upon the *Balt* Miles from rth, and thirty f *Windsor, Vind* seated upon th

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from the British Sea to the North.
 the Welsh call this Ancient City
 this day Caer Eborac, that is,
 the White City, because it stands
 upon a Chalk; and the latter La-
 in Writers *Wintonia*. In the
 Roman times it was one of the
 Principal Cities of Britain, and in
 the Saxons days, was the Seat of
 the West Saxon Kings; which Fa-
 mily at last prevailed against all
 the rest. The Bishops See was
 founded here in the year 660. by
 Oswald the first Christian King of
 the West Saxons. In the Nor-
 man times it kept up its head,
 in the Reign of King Ste-
 phen it was sacked; in our days
 by Mr. Camden, it is about a
 mile and half in compass, reasona-
 bly well Peopled. The present Bi-
 shop of this See is Dr. Mew, the
 twenty third Bishop. The first
 Bishop of Winchester, was Saer de
 Bofey in 1207. the second Ro-
 bert de Quinsy in 1219. who died
 in 1264. the third Hugh de Spen-
 cer Created in 1322. and Behead-
 ed in 1326. the fourth Lewis de
 Beke in 1472. In 1551. Willi-
 am Pawlet Earl of Wiltshire was
 created Marquess of Winchester,
 whose posterity in the sixth Descent
 now enjoy it.
 Windaw, Vinda, Vindavia, a
 City of Curland, called by the
 Russians Kiefs, and by the Germans
 Windaw and Winda; it has an Har-
 bour at the Mouth of the River
 upon the Baltrick Sea, fifteen
 Miles from Memel to the
 North, and thirty from Riga to the
 South.
 Windsoz, Vindeforium, a Ca-
 pital seated upon the South side of

the Thames in Berkshire; upon
 an high Hill, which rising by gen-
 tle degrees, affords at the top a
 pleasant prospect. This place was
 granted by Edward the Confessor
 to the Monks of Westminster, and
 soon after by William the Conque-
 ror recovered back to the Crown
 by an exchange for Woburne
 and Ferings. In this pleasant
 place was Edward III. Born, who
 afterward built that Noble Castle,
 which has since been the delight-
 ful retreat of the Kings of En-
 gland, from the cares of Govern-
 ment and the crowds of Men. In
 the same place that Victorious
 Prince had two Royal Prisoners at
 once, John King of France, and
 David King of Scotland; and last-
 ly in it, that Prince Instituted the
 most Noble Order of the GAR-
 TER. Out of this Castle sprung
 the Town, and that in Buckin-
 ghamshire, and not in Berkshire,
 it being on the North side of the
 River, and joyned to the Castle
 by a Timber Bridge. In the
 Church of this Castle lie Buried
 two of our Kings of the most di-
 stant fortunes and tempers, Hen-
 ry VIII. and Charles the Martyr.

Winlande, the same with Fins-
 landt.

Winnicza, a strong City in the
 Palatinate of Kiovia in Poland,
 upon the River Bug, ten Miles a-
 bove Braslaw to the North, which
 was taken by the Cossacks, in the
 year 1560.

Winshaim, Vinshemum, a City
 in Franconia in Germany, upon
 the River Aisch, which is small
 but an Imperial and Free City.
 It was built in the year of Christ

425. by *Windgaſt*, a Duke, and ſtands ſeven German Miles from *Norimburgh* to the Weſt, and from *Wurtsburgh* to the North-Eaſt.

Wipach, Frigidus. See *Vipao*,
a River of Carniola.

Wirland, Viria, a Province of *Eroonia*, upon the Bay of *Finland*. The Capital of which is *Wissemburgh*. *Baudrand* writes *Nitland*.

Wurtemberg, Wirtembergensis Ducatus, a Dukedom in *Schwaben* in Germany, Bounded on the East and South by *Schwaben*, on the North by the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and on the West by *Swartswaldt*, and the Marquisate of *Baden*. The Principal places in it are *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*, and *Schorn-dorf*. It takes this Name from an ancient Castle upon the *Necker*, near *Eßling*, and is under a Duke of its own. The first of which Family was *Eberhard I.* who Married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Berthold*, Duke of *Zerzingen*, in the year 1240. and the Descendents of this Line still enjoy this Honour.

Wurtzburgh, Herbipolis. See
Wurtzburgh.

Wismby, *Visbua*, a small City in *Gorland*, an Island in the *Baltick* Sea, which has a fine Harbour, and was once a great and populous place, but is now decaying. It stands nine Swedish Miles from the Isle of *Oeland* to the East, and thirteen from *Westerwick* in *Sma-*
land.

White-Sea, Granducius Sinus,
the White Sea, or Bay of St. Ni-
colas.

Vitepski, Vitepska, Vitebscum, a City of Poland, which is the Ca-

pital of a Palatinate of the same Name in Lithuania, upon the River Dvina, where it receives the *Widzba*, twelve Polish Miles from the Borders of *Moscow*, sixty from *Plocko*, and twenty five from *Smolensko* to the North-West. It has been often taken by the *Russ*, but is now under the *Poles*, and was once a Sovereign State.

Whadistaw, the chief Town
Cujava, a Province of Poland.

Whithern. See *Withern*.

Wittenberg, Calcia, Lucor
Viseberga, Wittenberga, the
Capital City of the Dukedom
Saxony, seated upon the Elbe, n
German Miles from Leipzick,
the North, fifteen from Torg
fourteen from Dresden to
South-West, and ten from Mag
burgh. In the year 1502. th
was an University opened here
Frederick III. Elector of Sax
In the year 1517. Luther be
to Preach the Reformation in
City. And in 1520. he in this p
burnt the Popes Bull, and Dec
And in 1546. he was buried in
City. This strong City was t
the only place which held out
the Elector, who was in the Ha
of the Emperor Charles V. and in
year 1547. it was furrendered to
Prince; who for some years a
made it his Prison for such as w
not comply with him.

Wixel, or Wiexel, Vistula, a river of Poland. See Vistula.

ty of Volhinia in Poland, upon the
River Lug, a little above its fall
to the Bug, twelve Polish Nobles
from Lucko or Lufuck, and two
one from Lemberg to the North
East.

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Polaw, Volavi
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and from Gloga
and five from
ift.

Wolmarck, V
of Carinthia,
fifty five Miles
to the Eaft.
Volga, Rba, or
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ish Miles fr
een from *Leyden*. This Town
was built in the year 1160. by
Bisshop of *Utrecht*, to keep
that Potent City in awe, and they
accordingly resented it, and never
gave over their pursuit, till in the
year 1288. they persuaded *Herman*
of *Poland*.
chief Town
of *Poland*.
-*Wirbern*.
Lacia, *Lucor*
Berga, the C
Dukedom
on the *Elbe*, n
om *Leipsick*
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Dresden to
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Charles V. and
surrendered to
some years
for such as w
him.

Volow, *Volavia*, a City of *Sil-*
esia, in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*,
which is the Capital of a Dukedom,
and stands upon the *Oder*, seven
Miles from *Breslaw* to the North,
and from *Glogaw* to the South,
and five from *Lignitz* North-
-east.
Wolmarck, *Volcmarchia*, a Ci-
ty of *Carinthia*, upon the *Drave*,
twenty five Miles beneath *Clagen-*
furt to the East.

Wolga, *Rba*, one of the greatest
rivers, not only of *Russia*, but of
Europe, called by the *Tartars*, *Ca-*
spian, and by the *Armenians*, *Tha-*
mes. It ariseth in the Province of
Siberia, towards the Borders of
Thuania, near the Lake of *Wro-*
gaw, and falls first into the Lake of
Wolgo, then flowing East it water-
-s the *Tweer*, and *Gorodna*, *Jerislow*,
and *Novogorod Nisi*, where it re-
-ceives the *Occa*, a vast River, from
Moscow, so passing North to *Wasi-*
cow, and *Casan*, it turns East
-wards *Samaras*, and South to *Saratof*;
a little above the ruins of *Zaresgo-*
rod, it detaches a small River to
the North, and beneath it seven
Miles, which all fall into the first,

so passing to *Astrachan*, beneath
that City it falls with four Mouths
into the *Caspian Sea*. The Learned
Olearius has given an exact Map
of this River, from the entrance
of the *Occa*, to its fall into the
Caspian Sea.

Wolgast, *Volgasta*, a City of the
Hither *Pomerania*, which is the
Capital of that Province, at the
Mouth of the *Oder*, five Miles from
the Shoars of the *Baltick Sea*, and
fourteen from *Anclam*. It is
strengthened with a Noble Castle,
which was the Seat of the Dukes
of *Wolgast*. In the year 1630. this
City was taken by the *Suedes*. In
the year 1675. it was retaken by
the Duke of *Brandenburgh*. And
in 1679. it was restored to the
Suedes by Treaty.

Wolkowiska, *Volkowiska*, is a Ci-
ty of *Poland*, in the Palatinate of
Novogrod, near the River *Rosi* in
Lithuania, forty five Miles from
Bielsko to the North-East, and
fifty five from *Novogrod* to the
West.

Wolmer, *Volmaria*, a small City
in *Livonia*, in *Litland*, upon the
River *Teyder*, nine German Miles
from *Felix* to the South, and fif-
teen from *Riga* to the South-East.
Near this *Wolmer*, King of *Den-*
mark, gave the *Livonians* a great
Defeat in the year 1218.

Wolodimer, *Volodimiria*, a City
of *Moscow*, which is the Capital
of a Dukedom of the same Name,
upon the River *Clesma*, between
Moscow to the South-West, and
Novogorod Nisi to the North-
East, forty five German Miles
from either. This was anciently
the Capital of Black *Russia*, and
the

burnt down
King of Denmark
1113. it was
by accident
which was begun
the year 680
burgh, the Elders
buried in

This Town
its Loyalty to
Charles II.

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Herbert, Creat
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582.
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acia, a City
the Bounds of
which is a Pa
but not popu

locus. It stands upon the Western
Bank of the Rhine, seven German
Miles above *Mentis*, and six be-
neath *Spiers*. It is an ancient Ro-
man City, and was called *Borme-*
magus Vangionum. It is sup-
posed to have been a Colony of
Mentis, after it became subject to
the Romans, and was ruined by
Attila, King of the Huns, and re-
built by *Clovis* King of France. It
was in the beginning of Christiani-
ty an Archbishop's See, but in the
year 729. *Pepin*, King of France,
took away its Metropolitan, and
made it only a Bishops See, under
the Archbishop of *Mentis*. *Henry II.*
Emperor of Germany, forced *Otho*,
son of *Conrad*, the Duke of this
Country, to retire to *Brussels*, and
it became a Free City. *Fred-*
rick II. *Charles IV.* *Maximilian I.*
and *Ferdinand I.* in their times
added to its Privileges. There
was a Council held here in 1078.
in which *Gregory VII.* Pope was
deposed for Adultery, and Necro-
mancy. A famous Diet also in the
year 1521. in which *Luther* de-
fended his Doctrine before the
States of the Empire. Long 30.03.
Lat. 49. 33. This City is still by
the Italians, called *Bormio*.

Vorotin, *Vorotinum*, a City of
Moscow, which is the Capital of a
Kingdom of the same Name. It
stands upon the *Occa*, in the
Borders of *Lithuania*, sixty six
Miles from *Moscow* to the South.

Wurtzburg, *Herbipolis*, the Ca-
pital City of *Franconia*, in Ger-
many, and a Bishop's See, under the
Bishop of *Mentis*, it stands
on the *Mayne*, on the North
Side, and has a strong Castle on

the other side of the River, called
Marsenburgh. It is also a small
University, and the Capital of a
great Territory or Diocesis, be-
longing to its Bishop, who is a
Rich and Potent Prelate, and a Duke
of *Franconia*, his Diocesis extend-
ing from North to South fifteen
German Miles, and besides this Ci-
ty containing also, *Ochsenfurt*, *Ge-*
mund, and *Koningshoven*. This
City is fifteen Miles from *Fran-*
fort, and nineteen from *Mentis*
to the East, eleven from *Bay-*
berg, and thirteen from *Norim-*
berg; the Italians call it *Herbi-*
polis. It is built in a fruitful Plain,
incompassed with Hills filled with
Vineyards, pleasant Gardens, and
flowry Meadows. It has a Stone-
bridge over the River, the Ter-
ritory was granted to this Sea, by
Charles the great. Long. 31. 50.
Lat. 49. 44.

Idye, *Vaga*, a River in South
Wales, which falls into the *Se-*
verne at *Chepstow* in *Monmouth-*
shire.

X A.

XA, *Oxw*, a vast River in *A-*
sia, called by the *Arabians*
Gibon or *Ghaion*, and *Fihun*, and
now commonly *Gicibun* or *Giei-*
hun. It ariseth out of the Moun-
tains of *Badzachzan* or *Casbocho-*
ran, and watering the Cities of
Termid, falls into the *Hyrcanian*
Sea. See *Geichon*.

Xacca, the same with *Sacca*, a
City of *Sicily*.

D d d

Xaintes,

X A

Xaintes, the same with *Saintes*, a City of France.

Xaismael, *Persia*, a Kingdom in Asia.

Xalisco, *Xalisco*, a Province of New Spain in America.

Xalon, *Salo*, a River of Spain, which ariseth in old Castile, and watering *Medinaceli*, it entereth *Arragon*, in which Kingdom it takes in the *Maungles*, *Xiloe*, *Deca* and *Hyvela*, and watering *Huerra*, *Calataud*, *Riela* and *Placenza*, falls into the *Ebro*, four Leagues above *Sarragoza*.

Xanfi, *Xansia*, a Province in the North of China, which is the second of that Kingdom, and is bounded on the North by that famous Wall, which parts China from Tartary, on the East by *Pekim*, on the West by *Xenfi*, and on the South by *Honan*. The Capital of it is *Taiyven*; it contains five great Cities, and one hundred and ninety two small, and five hundred eighty nine thousand six hundred and fifty nine Families.

Xanto, *Xanthus*, the same with *Scamandro*, a River in the lesser Asia.

Xantoigne, the same with *Saintonge*, a Province of France.

Xantum, *Xantonio*, *Xantung*, a Province on the North of China, bounded on the North and East by the Bay of *Nanchim*, on the West by *Pekim*, and on the South by *Nankim*; the Capital of it is *Cinan*. It contains six great, ninety two small Cities, and seven hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and fifty five Families, and is one of the most fruitful Provinces in that vast Kingdom.

X E

Xaochen, *Xaochen*, a City in the Province of *Qanum* in China.

Xaoching, *Xaochinga*, a City in the Province of *Chikien* in China.

Xaoum, *Xaoum*, a City in the Province of *Fokien* in China.

Xativa, *Sereba*, *Xativa*, a small City in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, called by the French *Chativa*; it stands seven Miles from *Valencia* to the South, and two beyond the *Xucar* to the same quarter.

Xauxa, a vast River in Peru in America, which is called also *Rio Maragnon*, it ariseth out of the Lake *Chincacocha*, one hundred and twenty Miles from *Lima* to the North, and falls into the River of *Amazon*.

Xecien, *Xecien*, a City in the Province of *Qeicheu* in China.

Xenil, *Singul*, a River of Spain, which ariseth in the Kingdom of *Granada*, and watering *Lora* entereth *Andalusia*, falls into the *Guadalquivir*, beneath *Cordova* eight Leagues to the West.

Xenfi, *Xenfi*, a Province in the North of China, which is bounded on the North by Tartary, on the East by the Chinese Wall, and the River *Croco*, on the East by *Xenfi*, on the South by *Suchen*, and on the West by the Kingdom of *Shibei*. The Capital of it is *Sigan*; it contains eight great and one hundred and seven small Cities, and three hundred thirty one thousand and fifty one Families.

Xeres de la Frontera, *Asia*, *Asida*, *Casareana*, *Xera*, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia* in Spain, of great Circuit,

planted in a great quantity, not much Peaches were the last between *Roderick* King of Spain, November 11.

lots of which were in the possession of the King, kept till the year 1100, were finally won upon a small battle from the *Quadrado* and something of *Cadix* North from the City of *Cadix*.

Xeres de Guadalequivir, a City in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, upon the *Guadalequivir* from its mouth.

Xeres de Balcones, a small City, a final town of *Leon* in Spain, seven Miles to the South, twenty to the South-West, and to the North also a Town of that Name.

Xerre, *Xerre*, a City in the Kingdom of *León*, in the Province of *Extremadura*, near *Placencia*, and the River *Alagon*, above *Alcala*, is not expressed in the Maps.

Xicli, *Motych*, a City in Sicily, which falls into the South side of the Town of that Name.

Xilaon, a small City in Spain, within the Atlantic Ocean, of that Province.

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Cariva, a final
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River of Spain
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the South-West,
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Name.

Province in the
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planted in a fruitful Country, yet
not much Peopled. Near this Ci-
ty was the last fatal Battel fought
between Roderick the last Gothish
King of Spain, and the Moors;
November 11. in the year 713. the
loss of which put the Infidels in
possession of Spain; which they
kept till the year 1462. when they
were finally subdued. It stands
upon a small River, four Miles
from the *Quadalupe* to the East,
and something less from the Bay
of Cadix North, and about seven
from the City of Cadix.

Xeres de Guadiana, a small Ci-
ty in the Kingdom of *Andalusia*
upon the *Guadiana*, seven Miles
from its mouth North.

Xeres de Badajoz, or *Los Ca-
valleros*, a small City in the King-
dom of *Leon* in *Extremadura*. It
is seven Miles from *Badajoz* to
the South, twelve from *Merida* to
the South-West, and twenty from
Sevil to the North-West. There
is also a Town in *New Spain* of
this Name.

Xerre, *Xerra*; a River in the
Kingdom of *Leon* in the Province
of *Extremadura*, which watereth
the *Placencia*, and then falls into the
River *Alagon*, which falls into the
Tajo above *Alcantara*. This Ri-
ver is not expressed in the latter
Maps.

Xicli, *Motychumb*, a River of
Sicily, which falls into the Sea, on
the South side of that Island near
a Town of that Name in *Valle di
Nero*.

Xilaon, a small River of *Algar-
ve* in *Spain*, which falls into the
Atlantick Ocean, at *Tavira* a City
of that Province.

Xiloca, *Bilbils*, a River of *Spain*
in the Kingdom of *Aragon*,
which watereth *Daroca*, and then
falls into the *Xalon* against *Calat-
euid*.

Xincheu, *Xincheum*, a City of
the Province of *Huguan* in *Chi-
na*.

Xiria, *Pholoe*, a Mountain of *Ar-
cadia* in the *Morea*.

Xoa, a Kingdom in *Ethiopia*,
near the fountains of the Nile to-
wards *Zanguebar*, part of which
is under the *Abissins*, and the rest
is ravished from them by the *Ga-
la's* a barbarous Neighbour Na-
tion.

Xucar, *Sucro*, a River of *Spain*,
which springs out of the same Moun-
tain with the *Tajo*, in the Bor-
ders of *Aragon*, and running
South, watereth *Cuenca*, *Alar-
con*, and receiving the *Gabriel*,
Algarra, and *Suls*, falls into the
Mediterranean Sea, in the King-
dom of *Valencia*, over against *Toia*
a small Island.

Xuicheu, a City in the Province
of *Quamsi* in *China*.

Xuncking, a City in the Province
of *Suchuen* in *China*.

Xunte, *Xunta*, a City in the
Province of *Pekim* in *China*.

Y A.

Y *Amato*, a small Province in
Japan.

Tamaxiro, *Tamatum*, a King-
dom in *Japan*, towards the Bay of
Meaco, the Capital of which is *Me-
aco* a vast City.

Tancheu, *Tancheum*, a City in
D d d 2 the

the Province of *Nankim* in *China*:

Parmouth, *Gariannonum*, a great, rich, and a very populous Sea-port Town in the County of *Norfolk*; but on the Borders of *Suffolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Pare*, from which it hath its Name. This River riseth in *Norfolk* near *Hingham*, and running East watereth *Norwich*, a little above which it takes in the *Cringle*, and at it the *Winder*; becoming navigable by these accessions, it hasteth by *Bucknam Ferry* to *Burg*, where it takes in the *Waveney*, another navigable River from *Beccles*, and a little above *Tarmouth*, the *Thyrn*, all which Rivers form here a convenient Harbour on the German Ocean. This was a Roman Town, *Cerdick* the first King of the West Saxons, Landed first in this place, about the year 507. and not finding it worth his while to settle here, went to Sea again, and Founded the West Saxon Kingdom. Between this and the Conquerors times, this Town was built by the Saxons, and in *Edward* the Confessors times, it had seventy Burghesses; about the year 1340. the Inhabitants Walled it, and *Henry II.* gave it the first Charter. After this they had a War with the Town of *Lowesloft*, between which two Towns there was a quarrel, which has lasted to our times. In the year 1652. there being a War with the *Hollanders* and the Merchants of *London*, oppressing them too much on that pretence in the Herring Trade, they began to send Ships to *Legorne* in *Italy*, and by degrees enlarged their Trade to all parts, so that it became one

of the best Traded Towns on the East of *England*, but the two following Dutch Wars fell heavy on them to their great loss. In the year 1684. *Charles II.* made this a Mayor Town not long before his death. It has but one Church, though it is a very large one, which was Founded by *Herebert* the first Bishop of *Norwich*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*. *Charles II.* advanced the Honour of this place, when in the year 1673. he Created *William Paston* Viscount, *Tarmouth*, and in the year 1679. Earl of *Tarmouth*, whose Son now enjoys that Title.

Tencheu, a City in the Province of *Xanson* in *China*.

Tenne, *Eranna*, a Town of *France* upon the *Rosne*.

Ter, or *Ferre*, *Edera*, a small River of *France*, which falls into the *Seyne* in *la Brie*, five Miles above *Paris* to the East.

Tesd, *Tesda*, a great City in the Province of *Airach* in the Kingdom of *Persia*, one hundred and thirty Miles from *Hispahan* to the East.

Tglesia. See *Villa de Chiesla* a City of *Sardinia*.

Ignos, the same with *Eno*, a City of *Thrace*.

Vla. See *Ila*, an Island belonging to *Scotland*.

Yocheu, a City in the Province of *Huquam* in *China*.

Yonne, *Icauna*, *Fauna*, *Fuma*, a River of *France*, which ariseth in the Dukedom of *Burgundy* near *Autun*, from the Mountains of *Morvant*, and passing by *Clamecy* in *Nivernois*, receives the *Clare* and so passeth to *Auxerre*, wher

is first navigable
the *Serine* and
it falls below
seventeen Le
and seven above
Torkshire,
the far
England, divid
into three R
Counties. It
North by the
ham, cut off
on the West
Westmoreland
Cheshire, *Darby*
and *Lincolnshi*
Humber, and
on side it is
man Sea. It
North to South
in breadth eight
three hundred
The Air is g
and the Earth
besides Corn ar
Mines of Coal
quarries of Ste
Inhabitants of
the *Brigantes*,
ed by the Rom
difficulty, abou
the Reign of
year 547. *Ina*
County, and b
of *Northumberl*
was a part. A
the first and o
which we find
Orbo of *Bavari*
1190. In 1385.
gley, fifth Son
Earl of *Cambr*
Duke of *Tork*.
his Son; and
his Grandchild

is first navigable, then admitting the *Serine* and the *Armancione*, it falls below *Sens* into the *Seyne*, seventeen Leagues above *Paris*, and seven above *Melun* to the East.

Yorkshire, Eboracensis Comitatus, the far greatest County of *England*, divided for Civil Affairs into three *Ridings* or smaller Counties. It is bounded on the North by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, cut off by the River *Tees*, on the West by *Lancashire* and *Westmoreland*, on the South by *Cheshire*, *Darbyshire*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincolnshire*; cut off by the *Humber*, and on the whole Eastern side it is beaten by the *German Sea*. It is in length from North to South near seventy Miles, in breadth eighty, and in compass three hundred and eight Miles. The Air is generally temperate, and the Earth fruitful, and affords besides Corn and Grass, excellent Mines of Coal and Lead, and quarries of Stone. The Ancient Inhabitants of this County were the *Brigantes*, who were conquered by the *Romans*, but with great difficulty, about the year 57. in the Reign of *Nero*. About the year 547. *Ina* Conquered this County, and began the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, of which this was a part. After the Conquest the first and only Earl of *Tork*, which we find upon Record is *Osbo* of *Bavaria*, in the year 1190. In 1385. *Edmund* of *Lancley*, fifth Son of *Edward III.* Earl of *Cambridge*, was Created Duke of *Tork*. In 1401. *Edward* his Son; and in 1415. *Richard* his Grandchild Succeeded in this

Duchy. In 1474. *Richard* of *Shrewsbury*, second Son of *Edward IV.* had this Title. In 1495. *Henry* second Son of *Henry VII.* who was after King of *England* had it. In 1604. *Charles* second Son of King *James I.* And in the year 1643. *James* second Son of *Charles* the first was Created Duke of *Tork*, who is now King of *England*; so that the three last Dukes of *Tork*, have been afterwards Kings of *England*.

York, Eboracum, Eburacum, Brigantium, the Capital City of *Yorkshire*, and an Archbishops See is called by the *British* *Caer Eborac*, by *Nimus* *Caer Eborac*, and by the *English* *York*. It is seated upon the River *Ure* or *Ouse*, which is since by the *Saxons* called *Wuse*, from *Guseburne* a small River, which fall into it. It is in Honour, Wealth, and Greatness, the second City of *England*, and the far greatest, not only in that Shire, but in all the North of *England*; a pleasant, well built, strong, and beautiful City; and the most Ancient Archbishops See in this Island. The *Ure* or *Ouse* having with a gentle stream entered this City, from the North-West divides it into two unequal parts, which are united by a Stone-Bridge. The West part though much less Peopled, is incompassed with a fair Wall, the other part which is greater, and more populous and close built, is fortified also with strong Walls, and a muddy Dike. Herein *William* the Conqueror built a strong Castle, now ruined by time; on the North-East side of this part of the City,

stands the Cathedral Church dedicated to St. Peter, which is a stately and a venerable *Fabrick*. This City was built by the *Romans*, about the times of *Hadrian* the Emperor, and had the honour of a *Roman Colony* bestowed on it in the Reign of *Severus*, who died here in the year of Christ 210. And in the year 306. *Flavius Valerius Constantinus*, Surnamed *Clo-*
rus, the Virtuous Father of *Constantine* the Great, ended his life too in this City, and *Constantine* his Son, took upon him here the Government of his Fathers share of the Empire; who became afterwards the first Christian Emperor, the deliverer of the Church, and the Establisher and Exalter of the Cross. In the times that followed though she had the Honour to be an Archbishop's See, and *Eborac* Bishop of this City, in the year 313. subscribed to the Council of *Arles*, before *Refticius* Bishop of *London*, yet the Barbarous Nations in the next Century breaking in upon the *Roman Empire*, this City suffered from the *Picts* and *Saxons* all the miseries of War, so that about the year 627. when *Paulinus* was to Baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland*, they were forced to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose, all the Ancient Churches being intirely ruined. And hereupon that Prince began the building of the present Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Offwald*. From this time forward, this Church and City began to revive and flourish again, and the Archbishops of this See, had un-

der them; not only all the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland* too, till the year 1471. or as other 74. In the year 740. *Egbert* Archbishop of *York* opened here a noble Library, which a contemporary Historian calls the Cabinet of all liberal Arts, from whence *Alcuin* the Preceptor of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the University of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights, which have since glittered there. About the year 867. the *Danes* had so weakened this City the second time, that *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*, brake easily through its Walls, and fought the *Danes* in the City, where both these valiant Princes were slain, and the *Danes* remained Masters of it. It was recovered again out of the Hands of the *Danes*, by King *Arthelstan* in the year 928. and was a City of sixteen hundred and twenty eight Mansions, in the Reigns of *Edward* the Confessor and *William* the Conqueror. But in the year 1069. the fourth year of the Conquerors Reign, *Sveno* the Dane and *Edgar* the lawful Prince of *England*, and the *Scots* attacking this place, the *Normans* firing the Suburbs, the City took fire too, and the Enemy entring at the same time, Fire and Sword almost destroyed this City; and those few Citizens which escaped, were made a Sacrifice to the jealousy of *William* the Conqueror. In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Egberts* Library, the Cathedral, and a great part of the City was burnt by a casual Fire. Nor was the Cathedral rebuilt before the Reign of *Ed-*
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pard I. at which time the Citi-
zens also rebuilt the Walls of the
City. *Richard II.* made it a Coun-
ty incorporate by it self, and *Richard III.* began the Repair of
the Castle, which ended with his
short Reign, and *Henry VIII.* E-
rected here a Court of Chancery
for the North, not much unlike
the Parliaments of France, which
lasted till the War in 1640. put
a period to it. *Charles I.* retired
to this City in the year 1641.
when the Tumults of London for-
ced him from thence, and this
City stood firmly to him, and had
certainly restored him to his right-
ful Dominion and Authority, had
not the Scots broke their Faith
and entred England the second
time in the year 1644, who joyn-
ing with *Manchester*, and *Fairfax*
besieged this City with three Ar-
mies. *Prince Rupert* came up and
relieved the City July 21. But
the Kings Forces being defeated at
Marston-moor soon after July
16. this Loyal City was delivered
up to the Parliament upon Ho-
nourable terms, but ill kept by the
unprosperous Rebels. The See of
York is now vacant, but *Dr. John*
Dolben the last Archbishop was the
seventy third, from *Paulinus* the
restorer of Christianity in this See.
Long. 22. 25. Lat. 54. 10. Cam-
den.

Yperon, or *Ypres*, *Hypra*, a Ci-
ty in the Earldom of Flanders,
which is a Bishops See under the
Archbishop of *Meeblin*, by the
Institution of Pope *Paul IV.* It is
very strong, and has a new Citta-
del; yet it was taken by the French
March 26, in the year 1678. and

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is still in their Hands. This City
stands in a fruitful Plain, upon a
River of the same Name, six
Leagues from *Newport* to the
South, five from *Courtray* towards
Calais, and thirteen from *Gand* or
Gauins.

Yssel, *Isala*, *Aliso*, *Isla*, *Fossa*
Drusiana, a River in the Low
Countries, which is believed to be
a Branch of the *Rhine*, but is in-
deed a Cut made by *Drusus* a
Roman Prince and General under
Augustus the Emperor. It parts
from the North Branch of the *Rhine*
above *Arnham*, and bearing North
watereth *Doesburg*, *Zutphen*, *De-
venter*, *Zwol*, and *Campen*, and
parting the *Wetlwe* from *Over-
Yssel*, falls into the *Zuyder Zee*. It
took this Name from a smaller Ri-
ver, called *Wit-Yssel* the Old *Yssel*,
which arising near *Hyden* in *Cleve*,
watereth *Scherenbeeck*, *Rinzeberg*,
Weert, *Ysselburg*, *Aenholt* (taking
in the *As*, *Burg*, *Dorekom*, and at
Doesburg, falls into this Cut or
Branch of the *Rhine*.

Yvica, *Ebusus*. See *Ivica*, an
Island on the Coast of Spain.

Yvoix, a small but strong Town
in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*
upon the River *Chiers*, four Leagues
from *Moutmedi* to the West,
twelve from *Luxemburg*, and two
from *Sedan* to the East. This place
was taken and dismantled by the
French in 1552. re-fortified by the
Spaniards, and retaken by the
French, and recovered by the Spa-
niards in 1637. but is I believe
returned under the French again.

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Z*Aara*, a vast desert in *Africa*, extending from East to West, between *Biledulgersa* to the North, and *Nigrisia* to the South, *Nubia* to the East, and the *Atlantic* Ocean to the West, which was the Seat of the Ancient *Getuli* and *Garamantes*.

Zaberen Elfas, Zabera, Taberna,
a City of the Lower *Alfatia* upon
the River *Sorr*, four German Miles
from *Srassburg* to the Welt, called
by the French *Saverne*, and the
usual Residence of the Bishop of
Srassburg, whilst that City was
in the Hands of the Protestants.

Zabes, a City of *Transylvania*, upon the River *Merishe*, six Miles from *Weissenburg* to the South, and twenty nine from *Hermstadt*: to the *Welt*. It is called by the Natives *Sas Sebes* also, and by the Germans *Mullembach*.

Zacatecas, a Province in New Spain.

Zaccaria, Laconia, a Province
in the Morea.

Zadaon, Calipuz, a considerable River in **Portugal**, called also **Zadan**. It ariseth in the Borders of **Agarve**, and running North watereth **Alvalada**, **Garcia de Msnjumo**, and **Alcafer**, and at **Seswual**, fix Leagues South of the **Tajo**, falls into the **Atlanticke Ocean**.

Zagathai, Zagataia, a considerable Country, between the Kingdoms of *Thibet* to the East, and *Persia* to the South, and the *Caspian*

Z A

ian Sea to the West, in Tartary,
in Asia.

Zagrabia, Sisopa, Zagabria, Soroga, Vicius Iralicus, a City in *Sclavonia*, which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cnocz* and the head of a County of its own Name, a place of great strength and well Peopled. It lies near the Borders of *Croatia*, forty five Miles from *Vibitz* to the North fifteen from *Gradisca* to the West and eleven from *Ciley* to the South East, upon the North side of the *Drave*. This City and County have ever been in the Hands of the *German*s, who call it *Aggram*, and the Bishops of it have the care of all *Sclavonia*.

Zaire, *Zairus*, a vast and a celebrated River of *Africa*, which ariseth out of a great Lake of the same Name; and flowing Westward it watereth the Kingdoms of *Congo*, *Maccoco*, *Congo*, and in part that of *Loangi*; and at last fall into the *Atlantick* Ocean by its Mouth, twenty eight Miles broad in five degrees of Southern Latitude. This River is not navigable above eighty Miles upward from its Mouth, by reason of its Cataracts.

Zamora, a City in the Kingdom of *Leon*, upon the River *Douro* which is a Bishops See, under the Archbishop of *Compostella*, nine Leagues from *Miranda* to the East and fourteen from *Validolid* to the West.

Zamoski, Zamoscium, a City in Red Russia, fourteen Polish Miles from Sendormir to the East, and fifteen from Luxemburg to the North. It is a place of great strength,

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Zanaga. So
of the Niger.

Zanfara, a Kingdom in Africa.

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Zante, Zaxmy
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Bishops See under
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Mr. Wheeler faith

thirty Miles in circuit
then it is one of the
most pleasant places
Lat. 36. 30. The
in it is the Curra

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and baffled an attempt of the *Cofaks* upon it, in the year 1651.

Zanaga, See *Senaga*, a Branch of the *Niger*.

Zanfara, a Kingdom of *Nigritia* in *Africa*.

Zanguebar, *Zanguebaria*, a great Region in the Lower *Ethiopia*. It has this Name from the *Arabians* over against whose Country it lies (and it signifies *Negros* or *Blacks*) upon the *Ethiopian* Ocean on the Eastern Shoar of *Africa*, and it extends from North to South, from five degrees of Northern, to eighteen degrees of Southern Latitude, but it is but of small breadth.

Zanbaga, a Region and Desert upon the *Atlantick* Ocean in *Africa*, North of the Kingdom of *Tombutum* or *Tomboin* in *Lybia*, under the *Tropic of Cancer*, and South of *Marocco*.

Zante, *Zacynthus*, a great Island in the *Ionian* Sea, under the States of *Venice*, twenty four Miles long, and sixteen broad, and sixty in circuit. It lies twelve Miles from *Cefalonis* to the South, and the same distance from the *Morea* to the West. It contains forty eight Castles, and one City of the same Name with the Island; which is a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Corfu*, and has an excellent Harbour on the East side of the Island, defended by a strong Castle; the Inhabitants hereof are for the most part of the *Greek* Church. Mr. *Wheeler* saith, it is not above thirty Miles in circuit; but that then it is one of the most fruitful and pleasant places he ever saw. Lat. 36. 30. The chief Commodity in it is the Currant Trade which

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bears the charge of the *Venetian* Fleet or *Armada*. The City, and indeed the whole Island is very populous; it is very subject to Earthquakes, which forceth them to build low. See Mr. *Wheeler* p. 39.

Zaquismael, *Sufiana*, a Province of *Asia*.

Zara, *Fadera*, an Ancient Roman City in *Dalmatia*, called by the *Sclavonians* *Sabar*. It is an Archbishops See, and stands upon the *Adriatick* Sea, one hundred and eighty Miles from *Venice* to the East; one hundred from *Pola*, and forty from *Sebenico*. This City belonged anciently to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and was sold to the *Venetians*, in the year 1409. by *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Naples*, for an hundred thousand Ducks. Besides the strength of its situation, it being encompassed with the Sea, the *Venetians* have bestowed much in artificial Fortifications. Long. 39. 23. Lat. 44. 43.

Zatmar, *Zatmarium*, a strong City in the Upper *Hungary* upon the River *Samos* near the Borders of *Transylvania*, ten German Miles from Great *Waradin* to the North, and fourteen from *Tockay* to the East. This is the Capital of a County of the same Name, and has ever been in the Hands of the Emperor as King of *Hungary*.

Zator, *Zasoria*, a Town in the Palatinate of *Cracow* in *Poland* upon the *Vistula*, which is the Capital of a Dukedom, and lies six Polish Miles from *Cracow* to the West, in the Borders of *Slesia*.

Zecaro. See *Zezero*, a River of *Portugal*.

Zee.

Zeeland, Solandia, Codanovia, an Island in the *Baltick Sea* belonging to *Denmark*, sixteen German Miles long from North to South, and twelve broad; the Capital of which is *Copenhagen*. See *Seelandt*.

Zeilan, Ophir, Taprobana, a great Island in the *East-Indies*, to the East of the Cape of *Malabar*, called also *Ceylon* and *Ceylan* by the *Spaniards*, and by the Inhabitants *Cenarifu*. It is of an Oval form, six hundred and fifty Miles in circuit, and contains nine Kingdoms, the Principal of which is the Kingdom of *Candy*, seated in the middle of the Island. This place produceth Spice in great abundance, which has drawn the *Dutch* to settle here, and they have possessed themselves of *Columbo* and *Negambo*, which belonged before to the *Portuguese*. There is lately published an exact account of this Island in *English*, by a Person who lived there many years.

Zeila, a City in the Kingdom of *Adel* in *Africa*, at the mouth of the *Red Sea*, seated upon the Outlet of a River of the same Name, which affords it the convenience of good Harbour; it stands over against *Aden*. Long. 75. 00. Lat. 10. 35.

Zeitz, Zitia, a small City in *Mishia*, in the Upper *Saxony* upon the River *Elster*, four German Miles from *Altenburg*, and five from *Leypsic*. This was heretofore a Bishops See, which is now removed to *Nammburg*, under the Bishop of which Diocels it is.

Zelandia, Zelandt, is a small Province of the *United Netherlands*, which was heretofore an

Earldom; it consists of five Islands at the Mouth of the *Sabelde*, which are *Walcheren, Zuid Bevelande, Noort Bevelande, Schouwen*, and *Duivelandt*. These Islands have been much greater than now they are, and have been in part drowned by several great inundations, and especially in the years 1304 and 1599. These Islands lye between *Holland* to the North, *Brabant* to the East, *Flanders* to the South, and the *German Sea* to the West. The Capital of this State is *Middleburg*, the rest are *Flushing, Zierikzee, Goos*, and *Tolen*; and there are about one hundred and two Villages in it.

New Zelande, is a part of the South continent discovered by the *Hollanders*, in the year 1654, extending from North to South, whether it be not an Island is not yet certainly known.

Zelbedishes, the greater *Armenia*, a Province in *Asia*.

Zell, Cella, a small City in the Dukedom of *Lunenbourg*, upon the River *Aller*, six German Miles from *Brunswick*, seven from *Hildesheim* to the North, and five from *Neustadt* to the East. It is a free place, and has a Noble Castle; which is the Seat of a Duke.

Zell Hammerpach, Cella, a small City in *Schwaben*, upon the River *Nagold*, which is a free Imperial City, under the protection of the house of *Austria*, and stands five Miles from *Stuttgart* to the West.

Zena, Genous, a City of *Italy*.
Zenne. See *Senne*, a River in *Brabant*.

Zerbi, Zetta, a small Island

the Coast of *Z...*
boars of the *...*

Zibie, Saba,
the Happy *Ar...*
Capital of a *King...*
great City, seated
in *Arabia*, one
Miles from *A...*
and two hundred
the *Gulph* to
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but the *King*
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Lat. 16. 5
Ziden, Ziden,
Town upon th
the nearest to *Z...*
the North side
of *Chahar*,
Miles from *Mecca*
; and is a p
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Trade, it being
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Lydiæ.
Ziegenhaim, Ze...
all City in the *Lo...*
the *Landgrave*
Miles from
outh, four from *A...*
an *Fuld*; it is th
county.
Zimbaro, a Town
in *norotapia*.
Zina, Pamphylia,
in *Asia*.
Zirbia, the Turk
nia.
Zitrachan, Alban
Asia.
Zitav, Zitavia,
in *Lusatia*, up
in the Borders

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the Coast of *Barbary*, near the
 shores of the Kingdom of *Ti-*
Zibie, *Saba*, *Zibitum*, a City
 the *Happy Arabia*, which is the
 Capital of a Kingdom, and is a
 great City, seated near the Gulph
Arabia, one hundred and eigh-
 Miles from *Aden* to the West,
 and two hundred from the Mouth
 of the Gulph to the West. The
 Turks not long since took this Ci-
 ty, but the King of it has since re-
 covered it out of their Hands. Long.
 30. Lat. 16. 56.
Zidem, *Ziden*, *Acila*, *Ooolis*, a
 Town upon the Red Sea, which
 the nearest to *Mecca*. It stands
 on the North side of the River *E-*
or Chashar, twenty German
 Miles from *Mecca* to the South-
 west; and is a place of great an-
 tiquity, and anciently had a very
 good Trade, it being the usual Port
 for *Pliny* faith, from whence the
 Ships went which Sailed into the
Indies.
Ziegenhaim, *Ziegenhaimum*, a
 small City in the Lower *Hassia*, un-
 der the Landgrave of *Hess-cassel*,
 ten Miles from *Cassel* to the
 South, four from *Frissan*, and six
 from *Fuld*; it is the Capital of a
 County.
Zimbas, a Town and Fortrels
 in *Morocopia*.
Zina, *Pamphylia*, a Province of
 the Lesser *Asia*.
Zirfie, the Turkish Name of
Yria.
Zirachan, *Albania*, a Province
 of *Asia*.
Zitav, *Zitavia*, a City of Ger-
 many in *Lusatia*, upon the River
Elbe, in the Borders of *Bohemia*.

Z U

under the Elector of *Saxony*, four
 Miles above *Gorlitz* to the South.
 This place was built by *Wenceslaw*
 King of *Bohemia*, in the year
 1255.

Znaim, or *Zinoyne*, *Znoimium*,
 a City of *Moravia* upon the Ri-
 ver *Taya*, in the Borders of *Austria*,
 seven German Miles from *Brune*
 to the South, and ten from *Vien-*
na to the South-West. This City
 was taken by the *Swedes*, in the
 year 1645.

Zoaro, a Town in *Barbary* upon
 the Coast of *Tripoli*.

Zocoroph, the Gulph of *Arabia*.

Zocorosa, *Discozoidis Insula*, *O-*
gryis, a Town and Island upon the
 Coast of *Zanguebar* in *Africa*.

Zoest, the same with *Saest*, a
 Town in the County of *Mark* in
Westphalia.

Zesale, a City and Kingdom on
 the Coast of *Cassaria*, or *Cassre-*
ria in *Africa*.

Zolnoch, *Zolnochium*, a City of
 the Upper *Hungary*, which is the
 Capital of a County of the same
 Name, and stands upon the *Tibis-*
cus, forty German Miles from *Wa-*
radin to the West, and sixty from
Buda to the East. It was taken
 by the *Turks* in the year 1552. and
 retaken by the Imperialists in Oc-
 tober 1685.

Zorlick, *Tzurumum*, a City of
Thrace which is a Bishops See, and
 stands between *Constantinople* and
Hadrianople.

Zuhai, *Zubu*, one of the *Philip-*
pine Islands.

Zuanziga, a small Kingdom in
Africa, on the East of the King-
 dom of *Zanbega*, and South of that
 of *Morocco*.

Zues,

Zues, the same with *Sues*.

Zug, *Tougium*, *Tugium*, a City and Canton in *Switzerland*, it consists all of *Roman Catholics*, and is very small, being bounded on the North by *Zurich*, on the East and South by *Schwitz*, and on the West by *Lucerne*. The City stands one Mile from the Lake of *Lucerne* to the East, and eighteen from *Zurich* to the South. It was a free Imperial City till the year 1352. when it entered the League with the other Cantons.

Zuickau, *Zuickavia*. See *Sweykawa*.

Zurich, *Tigurum*, the Capital City of a Canton of the same Name in *Switzerland*, which is very great and populous, and is divided into two parts by the River *Limas*, when it leaves the Lake of *Zurich*. It stands between *Schaffhouse* to the North, and *Lucerne* to the South, twenty five Miles from each, eleven from the *Rhine*, and forty five from *Soleure*. It was made a free Imperial City by *Frederick II.* in 1218. and Leagued with the Cantons 1351. This City is so Ancient as to be mentioned by *Cesar* in his *Commentaries*, who subjected it to the *Romans*. In the year of Christ 300. it was burnt by the *Germans*, and rebuilt by *Dioclesian*. In the year 883. *Charles the Gross* Walled it. It embraced the Reformation in 1521. Long. 30. 20. Lat. 46. 58.

The Canton of *Zurich* is the first of the thirteen in order, and bounded by *Berne* and *Lucerne* to the West, *Schaffhouse* to the North, *Zug* and *Schwitz* on the South, and *Appenzel* to the East; and it consists of none but *Protestants*.

Zuricher See, *Lacus Tigurinus*, a Lake in the Canton of *Zurich* which is twenty five Miles long from East to West, and five broad.

Zurphen, *Zurphania*, a City of *Guelderland*, belonging to the United Provinces upon the *Issel* where it takes in the *Berkel*, one German Mile from *Deventer* to the South, and from *Doesburg* to the North. It is a place of great strength, yet it was taken by the *French* in 1672. and dismantled and deserted by them two years after. The *Dutch* took this Town from the *Spaniards*, in the year 1580. when Sir *Philip Sidney* was slain.

De Zuyder Zee, a great Bay between *Brifeland* to the East, *Guelderland* to the South, and *Holland* to the West.

Zweybrucken, *Bipontium*, a City of *Germany*, called by the *French* *Deux ponts*, and by the *German* *Zweybrucken*. It stands upon the River *Schwalbe* in *Wassow*, in the Borders of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, ten German Miles from *worms* to the West, and a little more from *Strasburg* to the North, and is the Capital of a Sovereign Dukedom in *Alsacia*. It suffered very much in the last *German* and *French* War. See *Deux-ponts*.

Zwickau, *Cyrcna*, *Zusckavia*, a small City in *Misnia* in the Upper *Saxony*, upon the River *Mulda*, four German Miles from *Altenburg* and ten from *Leypsig*. It was a free Imperial City, till it was surprised by *Frederick Marquis* of *Misnia*, in the year 1308.

Zwol, *Zuvolla*, a City of *Overijssel*, upon the River *Aa* not far from the *Issel*, which was a free Imperial City.

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Tigurin of *Zurich* is long from broad. A City of the *U* the *Issel* *Berkel*, on *Deventer* *Doesburg* place of great taken by the dismantled and years after Town from the year 1580 was slain. great Bay to the East, *Gue*, and *Holla*

Zygerb, *Metubaris*, *Salina*, a City of great strength in the lower *Hungary*, which was taken by the *Turks* September 7. 1566. *Soly-* the Magnificent dying, during

Z Y

this Siege at *Quinque Ecclesia*. It is still in the Hands of the *Turks*, but much streightned by the reduction of *Sclavonia*, in the year 1687. It stands in a Marsh, eight *German* Miles from *Quinque Ecclesia* to the West, and eleven from *Alba Regalis* to the South, and three from the *Drave*. It has a Castle Fortified with three Walls, and is the head of a County of the same Name.

Deus dedit his quoque Finem.

bonium, a by the *Fr* the *Germa* stands upon *Vasgow*, in the latimate of Miles from it, and a li to the Nor of a Sovere ia. It suffer German *Deux-pont*. *Zuskevia* in the Up River *Mulda* from *Altenbu* sick. It wa till it was k *Marques* 308. City of *Ov* ver *Asa* not which was a *Imp*

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of many of the most considerable Places In which the first Meridian is Paris. Published by Philip de la Hire, Regius Professor of the Mathematicks at Paris, in a Book Stiled Tabularum Astronomicarum Pars prima. Printed at Paris in 1687.

	Long.			Lat.		
	H.	M.	S.	D.	M.	
A Bbaville	0	2	12	W	50	5
Agra	5	24	00	E	28	30
Albiga	0	3	12	W	43	44
Alenfon	0	9	30	W	48	29
Aleppo	2	46	00	E	36	15
Alexandria	2	9	00	E	30	58
Amiens	0	0	12	W	49	53
Amsterdam	0	10	10	E	52	21
Ancona	0	47	40	E	43	54
Angers	0	12	15	W	47	27
Antibe	0	19	11	E	43	34
Antwerp	0	08	30	E	51	10
Aix Prov.	0	12	25	E	43	31
Arles	0	8	20	E	43	34
Auxerre	0	4	20	E	47	35
Athens	1	33	0	E	37	40
Arras	0	1	40	E	50	18
Avignon	0	9	5	E	43	51
Ausburg	0	35	30	E	48	24

Autun
Bajoux
Barcelone
Basil
Batavia
Bayonne
Beauvais
Bengala
Bergamo
Besançon
Bourges
Blois
Bologhe
Bononia
Brandenburg
Brunswick
Brest
Bruxelles
Buda
Bordeaux
Challons
Caen
Caors
Calis
Canibota
Cambray
Chambers
Candia
Cape of good
Cape Verde
Chartres
Cherbury
Chateaus
Cayenne
Cayro Egypt

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

Lat
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Lat.
M.
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24

Autun
Bajoux
Barcelone
Basil
Batavia
Bayonne
Beauvais
Bengala
Bergamo
Besançon
Bourges
Blois
Bologhe
Bononia
Brandonburgh
Brunswick
Brest
Bruxelles
Buda
Bordeaux
Challons
Caen
Caors
Calis
Canibota
Cambrai
Chambery
Candia
Cape of good Hope
Cape Verde
Chartres
Cherbury
Chaalons
Cayonia
Cayro Egypt

H.	M.	S.	Lat.			
0	7	40	E	46	48	0
0	12	10	W	49	16	1
0	4	00	W	41	26	
0	22	40	E	47	40	
6	34	27	E	6	14	A.
0	15	15	W	43	29	35
0	1	12	W	49	34	0
6	12	0	E	21	56	0
0	30	35	E	45	43	0
0	16	40	E	47	18	
0	0	14	E	47	4	18
0	4	45	W	47	35	0
0	3	0	W	50	44	0
0	38	0	E	44	30	20
0	46	0	E	52	16	0
0	37	0	E	52	15	0
0	27	36	W	48	22	50
0	8	30	E	50	48	0
1	11	30	E	47	46	0
0	11	30	W	44	50	26
0	11	00	E	46	45	0
0	11	00	W	49	10	35
0	54	45	W	44	30	00
0	2	10	W	50	16	30
6	51	00	E	11	20	00
0	4	12	E	50	11	30
0	16	15	E	45	39	14
1	46	0	E	34	40	00
1	10	0	E	34	15	00
1	18	0	W	14	43	00
0	3	15	W	48	30	00
0	16	0	W	49	38	10
0	9	40	E	48	56	00
3	35	00	W	4	56	20
2	12	00	E	29	50	00
						Clermont

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.	
Clermont	0	3	00	E	45	51
Cologne	0	20	00	E	50	50
Compostella	0	48	00	W	42	58
Constance in Normandy	0	15	45	W	49	6
Constantinople	1	58	0	E	41	6
Copenhagen	0	41	41	E	55	40
Cracow	1	12	0	E	50	10
Cusco	5	4	0	W	12	25
Dantzick	1	7	0	E	54	22
Diep	0	4	45	W	49	56
Dijon	0	11	20	E	47	20
Dublin	0	38	00	W	53	11
Dunkerck	0	0	3	E	51	1
Eureux	0	4	50	W	49	0
Edenburgh	0	20	20	W	55	47
Fez	0	33	00	W	33	10
Ferrara	0	39	3	E	44	54
La Fleche	0	9	52	W	47	41
Florence	0	38	30	E	43	41
Francfort	0	24	40	E	50	4
Gadalupe	4	15	15	W	16	20
Gades	0	38	50	W	36	16
Gand	0	6	0	E	51	1
Geneva	0	17	20	E	46	22
Genoua	0	30	00	E	44	27
Goa	4	46	00	E	15	30
Goesa	0	6	48	E	51	30
Grenoble	0	15	0	E	45	16
Hamburgh	0	33	00	E	53	41
Haver de Grace	0	8	40	W	49	36
Heidelburgh	0	27	00	E	49	20
Insula Ferro	1	22	00	W	28	05
Kebec	4	49	00	W	47	00
Laon	0	5	20	E	49	31
Limoges	0	4	45	W	45	45

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A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

		H.	M.	S.	Lat.		
51	15	0	15	00	E	50	40 00
50	00	0	8	30	W	49	8 0
58	00	5	33	0	W	12	20 A.
6	30	0	13	0	E	47	45
6	00	0	52	0	W	38	40
40	35	0	44	0	E	51	19 15
10	00	0	8	1	W	51	32 0
25	A	0	11	1	E	45	45 20
22	20	7	35	0	E	22	13 00
56	40	0	14	10	E	50	50
20	00	6	31	20	E	2	42 6
11	00	0	8	50	W	50	3 30
1	30	0	35	0	E	45	11
0	00	4	14	45	W	14	44
47	00	0	12	30	E	43	19 45
10	00	0	22	0	W	40	10
54	10	0	29	15	E	46	20
41	40	0	2	15	E	48	56 †
41	00	0	51	0	E	35	40
4	00	0	55	45	E	38	21
20		0	17	0	E	49	14
16		7	10	0	W	20	10
1		0	4	15	E	46	26 †
22		0	38	10	E	48	58
27		2	38	0	E	55	18
30		0	6	10	E	43	36 40
30		0	36	26	E	44	38 50
16		0	11	50	E	50	25 0
41		0	18	20	E	48	39
36	00	0	15	30	W	47	13 0
20		0	0	0	*	43	15 30
05		0	54	0	E	41	5 00
00		0	3	0	E	46	54 0
31	40	0	40	10	E	49	29 1
45	00	1	28	0	W	7	48 A.
			E e e				Orleans

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A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.	Lat.	
Orleans	0	1	45	W 47	53
Ormuz	3	58	0	E 27	30
Oxford	0	13	40	W 51	46
Pau	0	10	0	W 43	10
Parma	0	33	50	E 44	44
Paris, Obs.	0	0	0	* 48	50
Padua	0	36	4	E 45	31
Pekin	7	42	32	E 40	0
Poitiers	0	7	25	W 46	34
Prague	0	49	30	E 50	4
Ragusa	1	5	12	E 42	33
Ratisbone	0	40	8	E 48	59
Rennes	0	17	0	W 48	3
Reims	0	7	12	E 49	12
Rhodes	2	2	40	E 36	22
Rome	0	42	0	E 41	51
Rotterdam	0	8	40	E 51	55
Roan	0	4	56	W 49	27
Rochelle	0	14	25	W 46	10
Rodez	0	0	45	W 44	10
St. Maloes	0	18	00	W 48	38
Saumur	0	10	5	W 47	14
Sedan	0	11	20	E 49	46
Sens	0	3	40	E 48	4
Cape Settee	0	5	30	E 43	23
Siam	6	34	15	E 14	10
Siracusa	0	52	20	E 37	4
Spahan	4	14	0	E 36	14
Stockholm	1	5	0	E 59	30
Strasburgh	0	23	0	E 48	32
Turin	0	23	40	E 44	0
Toledo	0	28	0	W 39	46
Toulon	0	14	22	E 43	6
Tolosa	0	6	40	W 43	30
Troyes	0	7	10	E 48	8

Tubinge

A T

Tubingen
Tours
Valence
Vannes
Venice
Vienna
Vienna Aust.
Utrecht
Graniburgh
Vrbine
Warsaw

A Table of Longitudes and Latitudes.

	H.	M.	S.		Lat.	
53 50	0	28	0	E	48	34
30	0	6	40	W	47	13
46	0	11	25	W	44	53
10	0	19	35	W	47	36
44 50	0	40	40	E	45	33
50	0	11	30	E	45	28
31	1	0	0	E	48	22
0	0	11	20	E	52	05
34 30	0	42	10	E	55	54
4	0	43	34	E	43	53
33 00	1	17	00	E	52	14
59						
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A N ADVERTISEMENT Concerning the I N D E X.

FOr the shortning this Index as much as was possible that it might bear some proportion with the Word I have intirely, 1. Omitted all those Latin Names which are formed from the Vulgar Names, and differ from them in little or nothing but their Termination. 2. The greatest part of the ancient Latin Names which are not in common use. 3. Most of those Latin Names which have the four first Letters of the Vulgar Names. In which cases the Reader shall find the Word he seeks the body of the Book in its proper place.

After almost every Name there is a Letter placed which shews the Reader what it is : as,

C. City.

F. Fort or Castle.

I. Island.

K. Kingdom.

L. Lake.

M. Mountain.

O. Town.

P. Province, and Port.

R. River.

T. Territory.

Where any of these Letters are doubled there are several Places of the same Name.

The Latin Names are in the Roman Letter, and the Vulgar in the Italian ; and those that are in the English Letter, belong to England, Scotland, or Ireland.

An IND
mer

A

Ada, Le Aa
Aara, Aar.

Aballaba, Appleby

Abantis, Negropo

Abarinus, Nevarin

Abassinia, Eschiop

Abbatifcella, App

Abrauanus, Rian.

Abria, Loquabze.

Abella, Avella. C

Abellinum, Avelli

Abrince, Auranch

Abula, Avila. C

Abus, The Huma

Abusina, Abenspe

Abudus, Abusich

Abudus, Aidos. F

Abyla, Almina. M

Acetorum Portus,

Acoci, Guadix. R

Accipitrum Insula

Acetum, Ceneda.

Acesta, Barbaria.

Acchada, Achontep

Acchia, Livadia.

Acchates, Drillo. R

Acchelous, Geromel

Acheron, Campagn

Acheron, Fana, Sa

Acherontia, Aceren

Acherusia, Falina.

Achillea, Fidonisi,

Achridus, Giustan

Acila, Zidem. C

Acia, Fredo. R

Acicthus, Birgi, C

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Abrahamus, *Rian*. L.
Abria, *Loquabze*. T.
Abella, *Avella*. C.
Abellinum, *Avellino*. C.
Abirince, *Auranthes*. C.
Abula, *Avila*. C. Vilches. O.
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Accipitrum Insulae, *Azores*. C.
Accidum, *Ceneda*. C.
Acesta, *Barbaria*. O.
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Achelous, *Geromelea*. R.
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Achillea, *Fidonisi*. Kilis. I.
Achridus, *Giustandil*. C.
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A C

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Acragas, *Draco*.
Acria, *Giustandil*. C.
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Acusio, *Grenoble*. C.
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Addua, *Addé*. R.
Adjacium, *Ajazzo*. C.
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—— *Endromis*.
—— *Landramis*.
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—— *Roor*. R.
Adria, *Attri*. C.
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Adriaticum mare, *The Gulf of Venice*.
Aduaaca, *Tongres*. C.
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 Enos, *Eno*. c.
 Enus, *Inn*. R.
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 Eria Aerea, *Aire, Ayr*. c.
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 Elernia, *Fernia*. c.
 Elia, *Oyle*. r.
 Elis, *Egina*. r.
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 Alella, *Alax*. c.
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 Alexandria, *Alessandria*. c.
 Alexandria, *Seanderone*. c.
 Alexandria of Egypt. c.
 Aliacmon, *Peleas*. r.
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 Alonæ, *Alicant*. c.
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 Alpheus, *Darvon*. r.
 Aluta, *Olt*. r.
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 Amizon, *Mexo*. c.
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 Anatolia, *Asia the less*.

Anaxanum,

Anaxanum, *La*.
 Anazarbus, *Ac*.
 Anchialus, *Ach*.
 Ancira, *Engur*.
 Andanius, *Tiffin*.
 Anderitum, *Ma*.
 Andegavum, *And*.
 Ander, *Indre*.
 Andomatunum.
 Anemo, *Lamora*.
 Anemurium, *S*.
 Angeracum, *S*.
 Aniciuth, *Le P*.
 Anio, *Teverone*.
 Anisus, *Eni*. c.
 Anobi, *Badr*.
 Ansa, *Ossona*. c.
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 Antiochia Mazar.
 Antifiodorum.
 Anti-Tatrus, *R*.
 Antardus, *Tor*.
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 Antonia, *Dout*.
 Anxur, *Terrac*.
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 Apamia, *Pamle*.
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 Aphas, *Apheas*.
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 Apidanus, *Epid*.
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 Aprutium, *Abr*.
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 Apua, *Pontrem*.
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 Apulia Daunia.
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 Aquæ Augustæ.
 Apulia Peucetia.
 Aquæ Calidæ.
 Aquæ Fervidæ.

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Anaxanum, *Lanciano*.
 Anazarbus, *Ac-Sarai, Ain-Zarba. c.*
 Anchialus, *Achelo. r.*
 Ancira, *Engury. c.*
 Andanius, *Tifinden. r.*
 Anderitum, *Mande. c.*
 Andegavum, *Angers. c.*
 Ander, *Indre. r.*
 Andomatunum, *Langres. c.*
 Anemio, *Lamone. r.*
 Anemurium, *Stalemtura. c.*
 Angeracum, *S. Jean d' Angels. o.*
 Aniciurh, *Le Puy. c.*
 Anio, *Teverone. r.*
 Anifus, *Ens. c.*
 Anobi, *Batr.*
 Ansa, *Ossona. c.*
 Antaradus, *Tortosa. c.*
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 Antardus, *Tortosa. c.*
 Antonia, *Utrecht. p.*
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 Anxur, *Terracina. c.*
 Aous, *Eas, Polina. r.*
 Apamza, *Haman, Hems. c.*
 Apamia, *Pamiers. c.*
 Apeneſte, *Vieſte. c.*
 Aphana, *Queſimi. i.*
 Aphas, *Apheas, Inacho. r.*
 Apidanus, *Pidanemo. r.*
 Apidanus, *Epidemo. r.*
 Aprutium, *Teramo. c.*
 Aprutium, *Abruzzo. p.*
 Aſlarus, *Arcana. r.*
 Apta Julia, *Apr. c.*
 Apua, *Pontremoli. c.*
 Apulia, *La Puglia. p.*
 Apulia Daunia, *La Puglia Piana. p.*
 Aquæ, *Baden. c.*
 Aquæ Auguſtæ, *Acqi, Dax. c.*
 Apulia Peucetia, *Terra di Bari. p.*
 Aquæ Calidæ, *Aigues Caldes. c.*
 Aquæ Fervidæ, *Ferouques. c.*

Ecc 3

A Q

Aquæ Helvetiorum, *Ober-Baden. c.*
 Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix. c.*
 Aquæ Stellariæ, *Aqui. c.*
 Aquinum, *Buda. c.*
 Aquisgranum, *Aix la Chapelle, Aquigrane. c.*
 Arapotes, *Bubiera. l.*
 Arar, *Saône. r.*
 Arauris, *F. Eraule. r.*
 Arauſio, *Orange. c.*
 Arca, *Hereck. c.*
 Arcennum, *Bracciano. c.*
 Araxis, *Acblar. r.*
 ————— *Cholaſiz. c.*
 Aretas, *Lipuda. r.*
 Aretium, *Arezzo. c.*
 Aremorica, *Bretagne, p.*
 Areva, *Erefina. r.*
 Argenes, *Orne. r.*
 Argentanum, *S. Marco, Argentina. c.*
 Argentoraturn, *Straſburg. c.*
 Argiruntum, *Pefchia. c.*
 Argyrutum, *Novigrad. c.*
 Aria, *Heri. p.*
 Aria, *Aire. c.*
 Aricenum, *Heterod. c.*
 Arietis frons, *Famar. cape.*
 Ariminum, *Rimini. c.*
 Ariminus, *Marrechia. r.*
 Arinianum, *Rinano. o.*
 Ariona, *Ombia. r.*
 Armenia, *Aladuli, Turcomania. p.*
 Armoda, *Œcheti. i.*
 Armorica, *Bretagne. p.*
 Armuzia, *Ormus. c.*
 Arnapa, *Horndiep. r.*
 Arrabo, *Raab. r.*
 Arola, *Aar, Apr. r.*
 Aromata, *Guardafu. c.*
 Arſacia, *Casbin. c.*
 Arſicua, *Brin. c.*
 Arſinarium, *Mecanda, cape Verde.*
 Arſinoe, *Sues. c.*
 Artaxata, *Teſſin. c.*
 Artabarum, *Santa Maria de ſini terre. cap.*

Ar-

A R

Artalbinum, *Basil.* c.
 Artemita, *Van.* f.
 Artigi, *Alhama.* c.
 Arverne, *Clermont.* c.
 Arvis, *Bialograd.* c.
 Arula, *Loir, Lorr.* r.
 Arunci, *Ronches.* c.
 Arunda, *Ronda.* c.
 Arvonis, *Caernarvan.* c.
 Arimaydus, *Seguino.* r.
 Asaphopolis, *Blaph.* c.
 Ascalingium, *Hildisheim.* c.
 Ascalon, *Scalona.* c.
 Asciburgus, *Gollenberg.* m.
 Ascrivium, *Cattaro.* c.
 Asculum, *Ascoli.* c.
 Asta, *Xeres.* c.
 Astacus, *Grivise.* c.
 Astelphus, *Engur.* r.
 Astigi, *Astigi, Ecija.* c.
 Asindum, *Medina, Sidonia.* o.
 Assinnarius, *Falconaria.* r.
 Atax, *L'Aude.* r.
 Aternum, *Aternus, Pescara.* r. & c.
 Ateste, *Este.* o.
 Athanasia, *Lerida.* c.
 Athenæ, *Athens, Sentines.* c.
 Atheniensis, *Legio, Thienen.* o.
 Athenopolis, *Amibe.* c.
 Athesis, *Etsch.* r.
 Athesis, *Tees.* r.
 Athiras, *Glycynero.* r.
 Athiso, *Tosa.* r.
 Athos, *Agion-Oras.* c.
 Athyræ, *Glycynero.* r.
 Atlantia, *Calohero.* i.
 Atlas, *Eris, Aiducal.* m.
 Atrax, *Voidanar.* c.
 Atrebatum, *Arras.* c.
 Atrianus, *Tartaro.* r.
 Atropatia, *Servan.* p.
 Attalia, *Sataha.* c.
 Atvacutum, *Tongres.* o.
 Atura, *Eure.* r.
 Aturum, *Aire.* c.

A T

Aturus, *Adour, Dour.* r.
 Avalonia, *Glastenbury.* o.
 Audomarum, *S. Omers.*
 Avens, *Carrefsi.* r.
 Aventicum, *Wisslisburg.* c.
 Aufidus, *Offanto.* r.
 Augæ, *Eu.* o.
 Augæa, *Auge.* t.
 Augusta Acilia, *Straubingen.* c.
 Augusta Bracarum, *Braga.* c.
 Augusta Emerita, *Merida.* c.
 Augusta Firma, *Ecija.* c.
 Augusta Prætoria, *Aouste.* c.
 Augusta Rauracorum, *Augst.* c.
 Aug. Romanduorum, *Luxemburg.* c.
 Augusta Taurinorum, *Turin.* c.
 Augusta Tiberii, *Ratisbon.* c.
 Augusta Trevirorum, *Trier.* c.
 Augusta Tricastinorum, *S. Paul.* c.
 Augusta Trinobantum, *London.* c.
 Augusta Vagiennorum, *Saluces.* c.
 Augusta Veromanduorum, *Vermand.* S. *Quintin.* c.
 Augusta Vindelicorum, *Ausburg.* c.
 Augustobona, *Troyes.* c.
 Augustodunum, *Aulun.* c.
 Augustomagus, *Senlis.* c.
 Augustoritum, *Poitiers, Limoges.* c.
 Avia, *Forcone.* o.
 Aviarium, *Pluvers.* c.
 Avinus, *Autin.* r.
 Aulerci Cenomani, *Le Maine.* p.
 — Diablintes, *Le Perche.* p.
 — Eburovices, *d' Eureux.* p.
 Auna, *Emclap.* c.
 Aurea Cherfoneus, *Malaca.* c.
 Aureapolis, *Ingolstadt.* c.
 Aureatum, *Aichstadt.* c.
 Aurelia, *Lonex.* c.
 Aurelia, *Orléance.* c.
 Atria, *Orense.* c.
 Aurigi, *Aurinx.* c.
 Aurigi, *S. Jean.* c.
 Aufer, *Serchio.* r.
 Austrasia, *Lirain, Westrick.* p.
 Austria,

A

Austria, *Racusk.*
 Autricum, *Char.*
 Autura, *Eure.* r.
 Auximum, *Osini.*
 Axice, *Oczakow.*
 Axona, *Aisne.* r.
 Azania, *Adel.* k.

B

Babylon, *Bagdad.*
 Babylon, *Carro.*
 Bacenis Sylva, *Waldt.* c.
 Bactria, *Orafan.*
 Baduhennæ, *Luc.*
 — Coeworden, c.
 Batis, *Guadalquivir.*
 Bacuntius, *Bofer.*
 Batiens, *Eda.* r.
 Bæulo, *Badelon.*
 Bagrada, *Tifindou.*
 Bajocæ, *Bajeux.*
 Baocensis, *Tracht.*
 Baleares, *Majorca.*
 Balcino, *Barelona.*
 Baliana, *Pofega.*
 Basilia, *Norway.*
 Basti, *Baza.* c.
 Batava, *Passau.* c.
 Batavi, *Holland.*
 Batavodurum, *D.*
 Bathis, *Fati.* r.
 Baujovicum, *Rea.*
 Bebbæ, *Dunstabur.*
 Bedelis, *Montone.*
 Belgium, *the Low.*
 Bellojovium, *Bea.*
 Bellomontium, *B.*
 Bellofitum, *Wes.*
 Bellovacum, *Bea.*
 Belsia, *Beausse.* p.
 Belgæ, *Wells.* c.
 Bengebreg, *Ghazu.*
 Bemacus, *Lago di.*
 Berenice, *Berniska.*

A U

Austria, *Racusa*. p.
 Autricum, *Chartres*. c.
 Autura, *Eure*. r.
 Auximum, *Osimo*. c.
 Axiace, *Oczakow*. c.
 Axona, *Aisne*. r.
 Azania, *Adel*. k.

B A

Babyloni, *Bagdat*. c.
 Babylon, *Cauro*. c.
 Bacenis Sylva, *Westermwalde, Hartz-*
walddt. c.
 Bactria, *Orasan*. p.
 Baduhennæ Lucus, *Seven-walddt,*
Coeworden. c. Bacuetn. f.
 Betis, *Guadalquivir*. r.
 Bacuntius, *Bosevetba*. r.
 Betius, *Eda*. r.
 Bztulo, *Radelona, Beses.*
 Bagrada, *Tifindon*. r.
 Bajocæ, *Bajeux*. c.
 Baiocensis, *Tractus, Bessin.*
 Baleares, *Majorca*. c.
 Barcino, *Barcelone*. c.
 Bafiana, *Pesega*. c.
 Bafilia, *Norway*. k.
 Batti, *Baza*. c.
 Batava, *Passaw*. c.
 Batavi, *Holland*. p.
 Batavodurum, *Deurstedt*. o.
 Bathia, *Fasi*. r.
 Baujovicum, *Beaujeu*. o.
 Bebbia, *Dunstaburg*. c.
 Bedefis, *Montone*. r.
 Belgium, *the Low-Countries.*
 Bellojovium, *Beaujeu*. o.
 Bellomontium, *Beaumont*. o.
 Bellofitum, *Orford*. c.
 Bellovacum, *Beauvan*. o.
 Belfia, *Beauvo*. p.
 Belgæ, *Wells, c. Somersetshire.*
 Bengebres, *Gbazuan*. m.
 Benacus, *Lago di Garda, Gardsee*. l.
 Berenice, *Bernish*. c.

B E

Bermius, *Mess*. m.
 Bernia, *Ireland*.
 Beroa, *Berrhaa, Aleppo*. c.
 Besidia, *Bisignano*. c.
 Biandina, *Rampano*. o.
 Bibracte, *Autune*. c.
 Bicurgium, *Erfurdt*. c.
 Bigerra, *Villena*. c.
 Bigerrones, *La Bigorre*. p.
 Bilbilis, *Xiloa*. c.
 Bipontium, *Deux-ponts, Zuirue-*
ken. c.
 Bifontio, *Besanxon*. c.
 Bistrica, *Besterex*. c.
 Bithynia, *Bescangial, Chiusale*. c.
 Biturix, *Biturigæ, Bourges*. c.
 Blefa, *Blois*. o.
 Bliteræ, *Befiers*. c.
 Boactus, *Frigido*. r.
 Bocinum, *Maraccho*. c.
 Bodeni, *Podolia*. p.
 Boderia, *see Bodotria.*
 Bodincomagus, *Casale*. c.
 Bodo brigâ, *Bopart*. o.
 Bodotria, *Edenburg-firth.*
 Boetia, *Stramulipa*. p.
 Bogadium, *Frislar*. c.
 Boiatum, *Bayonne*. c.
 Bojodurum, *Passaw*. c.
 Bonium, *Wangoz*. o.
 Bosphorus, *Ochsenfurt*. c.
 Bostra, *Buffeth*. c.
 Bormetomagus, *Worms*. c.
 Borylthenes, *Nieper*. r.
 Bovianum, *Boiano*. c.
 Bracara, *Bracara, Braga*. c.
 Bracenum, *Bracciano*. c.
 Branefia, *Oldenburg*. c.
 Branonium, *Worcester*. c.
 Bravum, *Burgos*. c.
 Bremium, *Berwick*. c.
 Brennoburgum, *Brandenburg*. c.
 Brennopolis, *Hildesheim*. c.
 Brigantes, *Porkshire*.
 Brigantia, *Branganza*. c.

Br.

BR

Brigantum, *Compostella*. c.
 Briocum, *S. Brieu*. c.
 Britannia, *Britain, England*. k.
 Britannia minor, *Bretagne*. p.
 Britannodunum, *Dundaitoun*. o.
 Brivas, *Briue, Bironde*. c.
 Brivates, *Brest*. o.
 Brixia, *Brescia*. c.
 Brundisium, *Brindisi*. c.
 Brundisia, *Porentu*. c.
 Brutii, *Calabria*. p.
 Brygantium, *Bracciano*. c.
 Buca, *Termini*. c.
 Budoris, *Durlach*. c.
 Burgundie Comitatus, *French-Comté*. p.
 Bullonium, *Bouillon*. o.
 Bufiris, *Asakal*. c.
 Butrea, *Befiers*. c.
 Bythinia, *Chintale, Bescangial*. p.
 Byzantium, *Constantinople*. c.
 Byzia, *Vize*. c.

CA

Cabalicus Ager, *Chablan*. p.
 Cabellio, *Cavailon*. c.
 Cabillonium, *Challon*. c.
 Caelina, *Chalcedon*. c.
 Cacorum, *Villach*. c.
 Cadavus, *Cavado*. r.
 Cadomus, *Caen*. c.
 Cadurcensis Tractus, *Querty*. p.
 Cadurcum, *Cahors*. c.
 Cælio-Briga, *Braganza*. c.
 Cænus, *L'Are*. r.
 Cæretanorum Emp. *S. Severa*. c.
 Cæretanus, *Eri*. r.
 Cæsarea magna, *Cæsar*. c.
 Cæsarea, *Jersey*. i.
 Cæsar-Augusta, *Saragoza*. c.
 Cæsariana, *Xeres de la frontera*. c.
 Cæsarodunum, *Tours*. c.
 Cæsaro-Lutra, *Keisers Lautern*. c.
 Cæsaromagus, *Beauvais*. c.

CA

Cæsaropolis, *Keisers-Lautern*. c.
 Cæsortium, *Gisors*. o.
 Cæroniana, *Gragiana*. c.
 Caicus, *Girmasti*. r.
 Cajeta, *Gacta, Gaiette*. c.
 Calabria, *Terra d'Otranto*. p.
 Calaguris, *Calaborra*. c.
 Calætia, *Witteburg*. c.
 Calatia, *Cajazzo*. c.
 Calaris, *Cagliari*. c.
 Calarona, *Garon*. r.
 Calathia, *Cajazzo*. c.
 Calciata, *Calzada*. c.
 Cale, *Calle, Cagli*. c.
 Cale, *Porto*. c.
 Caledonia, *Scotland*. k.
 Calenum, *Carniola*. c.
 Cales, *Calvi*. c.
 Caletæ, *Caux*. p.
 Caletum, *Calan, Cales*. c. c.
 Caleva, *Calleva, Oxford*. c.
 Caliabrum, *Montanjes*. c.
 Callipolis, *Gallipoli*. c.
 Calipus, *Zadaon*. r.
 Calidobecum, *Caudebec*. c.
 Calicadnus, *Ferro*. r.
 Calonesus, *Belle-Isle*. g.
 Calonis, *Cleves*. r.
 Calpe, *Gibraltar*. c.
 Calvomontium, *Chaumont*. c.
 Camachus, *Kemach*. c.
 Camalodunum, *Waldon*. o.
 Cama, *Scala*. c.
 Camberium, *Chambery*. c.
 Cambodunum, *Kempfen*. c.
 Camboritum, *Cambidge*. c.
 Cambus, *Kamp*. r.
 Cameracum, *Cambraj*. c.
 Caminecum, *Kamienec*. o.
 Campania, *Champagne*. p.
 Campania Fœlix, *Terra di Lavoro*. c.
 Campagna di Roma, *p. p.*
 Campodunum, *Kempen*. c.
 Camulodunum, *Waldon*. c.
 mondsbury. a.

C A

Canapicium, *Canavefe*. p.
 Cangria, *see Gangra*. p.
 Candida Cala, *Whithern*. c.
 Canopus, *Rofetto*. c.
 Cantabri, *Guipifcoa*. p.
 Cantium, *Kent*.
 Capermaum, *Jefferkin*. o.
 Cappadocia, *Tocat*. p.
 Caput Aquarum, *Cappacio*. c.
 Caprea, *Capri*. i.
 Caprafia, *Magna Vacca*. o.
 Caralis, *Cragliari*. c.
 Carabogdiana, *Moldavia*. p.
 Carbonaria, *Porto Gori*. o.
 Carbantobrigum, *Glencarn*. p.
 Carcoviaca, *Kirkwall*. o.
 Caracca, *Henares*. r.
 Caramania, *Macran*. p.
 Carambice, *Obb*. r.
 Caranthonus, *Charente*. r.
 Carentani, *Stria & Carinthia*.
 Carentonium, *Charenton*. o.
 Carenteus, *Charente*. r.
 Carethria, *Cariniana Vallis, Babo-
 lize*. o.
 Caria, *Aidinelli, Mentefelt*. p.
 Caris, *Cher*. r.
 Carleolum, *Carlite*. c.
 Carmania, *Kherman*. p.
 Carni, *Friuli*. p.
 Carnicum, *Julium, Felha*. c.
 Carnovium, *Stella*. c.
 Carnovia, *Jagerndof*. o.
 Carnutum, *Charries*. c.
 Carpanthus, *Scarpanto*. i.
 Carpenteracte, *Carpentria*. c.
 Carraca, *Guadafara*. c.
 Carrhae, *Heren*. c.
 Carrio, *Carrion*. r.
 Carrodonum, *Crakon, Lemberg*. cc.
 Cassiope, *Faninnia*. c.
 Caffiterides, *Stilly Jiles*.
 Cafius, *Lifon*. m.
 Castra Ulpia, *Cleves*. c.
 Castellodunum, *Chasteaudun*. c.

C A

Castellum Cattorum, *Cassel*. c.
 Castellum Menapiorum, *Kessell*. c.
 Castellum Morinorum, *Cassel*. o.
 Castrum, *Castro*. c.
 Castrum Alatum, *Edenburg*.
 Castrum Albiensium, *Castres*.
 Castrum Caledonium, *Dunkeld*.
 Castrum Britonum, *Dun-Briz-
 ton*. c.
 Castrum Heraldj, *Castelleraut*. c.
 Castulo, *Castlona*. c.
 Casuentum, *Vasento*. r.
 Catalaunum, *Chaalons*. c.
 Citraleucos, *Guimaranes*. o.
 Caturiges, *Gapenzon*. t.
 Caucahae Portae, *Derbent*. c.
 Caunus, *Monaco*. m.
 Caunus, *Caco*. m. *Moncay*. o.
 Cauria, *Coria*. c.
 Cavum, *Cassa*. c.
 Celbis, *Kelb, or Kjl*. r.
 Cene Atlantica, *Madera*. i.
 Celenius, *Billtan*. r.
 Celendria, *Palipoli*. c.
 Celia, *Cylley*. c.
 Celidanus, *Salnich*. r.
 Celiobriga, *Barellous*. c.
 Cella, *Zell*. c.
 Celfona, *Solfona*. c.
 Celtæ, *the Gauls*. k.
 Celtiberi, *Spain*. k.
 Cemmaenus, *Sevennes*. m.
 Cenimagni, *Iceni*.
 Cenomanum, *Mans*. c.
 Cenomanensis Provincia, *Le Maine*.
 Centrones, *the Diocess de Gand*.
 Centum cellæ, *Civita Vecchia*. c.
 Cephalenia, *Cefalonis*. i.
 Ceretica, *Cardigan*. p.
 Ceretania, *Cerdagne*. p.
 Cerne, *Madagascar*. i.
 Cerufa, *Livadia*. c.
 Cestria, *Chester*. c.
 Cetius, *Hensterberg*. m.
 Cetobrigæ, *Setuval*. c.

Cha-

CH

Chaboras, *Ginlap*. r.
 Chalcia, *Famboli*. p.
 Chalcia, *Negropont*. i.
 Chaldaea, *Curidstan*. p.
 Chalufius, *Trave*. r.
 Chalybs, *Cabe*. r. *Cheyless*.
 Charento, *Charenton*. o.
 Chios, *Chio*. i.
 Chestocovia, *Czenstokow*. c.
 Chilonium, *Kjel*. c.
 Chorfa, *Chars*. c.
 Chronus, *Memel*. r.
 Christopolis, *Emboli*. c.
 Chromium, *Drobafaf, the white Sea*.
 Chrysius, *Guadalentin*. r.
 Chrysius, *Keureux*. r.
 Chrysius, *Kerez*. r.
 Chrysocera, *Galata*. o.
 Chrysorrhoeas, *Agele*. r.
 Cibinum, *Hermanstadt*. c.
 Cilicia, *Caraman, Finchia*. p.
 Cimbrica Cherfonefus, *Denmark, and Furland*. r. k.
 Cinga, *Cinca, Senga*. r.
 Cissa, *Quiso*. r.
 Cissa, *Humago*. i.
 Cituorum Insula, *Schut*. i.
 Civaro, *Chambery*. c.
 Clanes, *Glan*. r.
 Clanius, *Agno*. r.
 Clarana, *Glaru*. o.
 Clarinea, *Gant*. c.
 Claromons, *Clermont*. c.
 Clatium, *Glatz*. c.
 Claudia, *Gloucester*. c.
 Claudia, *Claudovum, Clagenfurt*. c.
 Claudia, *Gozo*. i.
 Claromennum, *Clermont*. c.
 Clania, *Calabornu*. c.
 Claudiopolis, *Clausenburg*. c.
 Claudiuvum, *Ens*. r.
 Claudius, *Imzagar, & Kisdarnoczi*. m.
 Clausentum, *Southampton*. c.

CL

Cleopatria, *Sues*. c.
 Clevum, *Gloucester*.
 Clivia, *Cleves*. c.
 Clodia Fossa, *Chioza*. c.
 Clochora, *Clogher*. c.
 Clodrianus, *Fluvian, Llobregat*. r.
 Clota, *Cluyd*. r.
 Clusum, *Chiusi*. c.
 Clusius, *Chiese*. r.
 Codanonia, *Zeelande*. i.
 Cœnoenum, *Lawenburg*. o.
 Coetus, *Coishon*. r.
 Colancorum, *Berlin*. c.
 Colancorum, *Froinwaldt*. c.
 Colchi, *Mengrelia*. p.
 Colchis, *Calpurs*. c.
 Colapis, *Kulp*. r.
 Colippo, *S. Sebastian*. o.
 Collentum, *Varceva*. c.
 Colocia, *Colocza*. c.
 Colonia, *Colchester*. c.
 Colonia, *Taxara*. c.
 Colonia Allobrogum, *Geneva*. c.
 Colonia Argentina, *Colmar*. c.
 Colonia Agrippina, *Cologne*. c.
 Columbaria, *Colmar*. c.
 Columbralia, *Combrasile*. c.
 Columna, *Kolm*. c.
 Comagenum, *Haynburg*. o.
 Compendium, *Compiègne*. c.
 Complutum, *Alcala*. c.
 Compla, *Conza*. c.
 Concha, *Cuenca*. c.
 Concia, *Miranda*. c.
 Condata, *Condeum, Conde*. o.
 Condare, *Rennes*. c.
 Condivincum, *Nantes*. c.
 Confluentes, *Coblentz*. c.
 Conimbrica, *Coimbra*. c.
 Conovium, *Aberconway*. o.
 Consentia, *Cosenza*. c.
 Conforani, *Couferans*. t.
 Constantia, *Tortosa*. c.
 Constantia Castra, *Courances*. c.
 Constantinen Ager, *Le Courantin*. p.

Con-

Convenae, *La*.
 ge. t.
 Convenae, *S. B*.
 Convennos, *S*.
 Conventria, *C*.
 Coos, *Lango*.
 Cora, *La Cure*.
 Corabra, *Maur*.
 Corax, *Algier*.
 Corbillum, *Nau*.
 Corbolium, *Co*.
 Corcyra, *Corfu*.
 Corcyra Nigra,
 Corfinianum, *F*.
 Coriovallum, *F*.
 Corinum, *Cor*.
 ster. c.
 Corisopitum, *C*.
 per. c. c.
 Cornavii, *Woz*.
 wall, *Wary*.
 ford-Hire.
 Cornelia, *Imola*.
 Cornubia, *Co*.
 Cornu Byzantii,
 Corona, *Landsk*.
 Corona, *Coron*.
 Coos, *Lango*. i.
 Corfinium, *Pien*.
 Corteniacum, *Ca*.
 Cortracum, *Co*.
 Cosa, *Casano*. c.
 Cossium, *Bazas*.
 Covalia, *Kile*. c.
 Crabra Marana,
 Crathis, *Gratti*.
 Credonium, *Cr*.
 Cremera, *Fossa*.
 Creta, *Candida*.
 Crimisa, *Flumia*.
 Crisius, *Kerez*.
 Crosse, *Creuse*.
 Crotalus, *il Cor*.
 Croton, *Croton*.
 Crustumium, *C*.

CO

Convenae, *Le Comte de Comin-*
ge. t.
 Convenae, *S. Bertrand. c.*
 Convennos, *Sheppey. i.*
 Conventria, *Cobentry. c.*
 Coos, *Lango. i.*
 Cora, *La Cure. r.*
 Corabra, *Maurana. r.*
 Corax, *Algier. c.*
 Corbillum, *Nantes. c.*
 Corbolum, *Corbeil. o. o.*
 Corcyra, *Corfu. i.*
 Corcyra Nigra, *Curzola. i.*
 Corfinianum, *Pienza, Pientia. c.*
 Coriovallum, *Falkenburg. o.*
 Corinum, *Cornovium, Cirenches-*
ter. c.
 Corisopitum, *Cornovaile & Quim-*
per. c. c.
 Cornavii, *Worcester-shire, Corn-*
wall, Warwick, and Staf-
ford-shire.
 Cornelia, *Imola Whimpsen. c.*
 Cornubia, *Cornwall. p.*
 Cornu Byzantii, *Galata. o.*
 Corona, *Landskyoone, Brassaw. c.*
 Corona, *Coron. c.*
 Coos, *Lango. i.*
 Corfinium, *Pienza. c.*
 Corteniacum, *Courtenay. c.*
 Cortracum, *Courtray, Cortryck. c.*
 Cosa, *Casano. c.*
 Cossium, *Bazas. c.*
 Covalia, *Etile. t.*
 Crabra Marana, *Marrana. f.*
 Crathis, *Gratti. r.*
 Credonium, *Craon. c.*
 Cremera, *Fossa. r.*
 Creta, *Candida. i.*
 Crimisa, *Flumia. r.*
 Crissus, *Kerex. r.*
 Croffa, *Creuse. r.*
 Crotalus, *il Corace. r.*
 Croton, *Crotona. c.*
 Crustumium, *Conea. r.*

CU

Cularo, *Grenoble. c.*
 Cunetio, *Kennet. r.*
 Cunetio, *Harleborough. o.*
 Cuperlanum, *Conversano. c.*
 Cuprimontium, *Kopersberg. o.*
 Curia, *Off. c.*
 Curia, *Chur, Coire, Coira. c.*
 Curia, *Curow. c.*
 Curia, *Corte. c.*
 Curiosolita, *Quimper. t.*
 Curium, *Episcopia. c.*
 Curretia, *Courreze. r.*
 Culus, *Kerex. r.*
 Cydarus, *Maclena. r.*
 Cydonia, *Canea. c.*
 Cygnea, *Zwikaw. c.*
 Cylistarnus, *Racanello. r.*
 Cyrene, *Cairoan. c.*
 Cyrenaica, *Barbary. p.*
 Cypsella, *Ipsala. c.*
 Cythera, *Cerigo. i.*
 Cytzerum, *Sisia. c.*
 Cyrus, *Elcur or Kur. r.*
 Cyrrhus, *Ser. r.*
 Czernihovia, *Zernikow. c.*

D A

Dabrone, *Iben-moze. l.*
 Damafia, *Aufburgh. c.*
 Damnii, *Cluydsdale, and Men-*
teith. p. p.
 Damnonium, *the Lizard-point.*
 Danubius, *the Danube. r.*
 Danmonii, *Cornwal and Devon-*
shire. p. p.
 Dania, *Denmark. k.*
 Dantiscum, *Dantick. c.*
 Danum, *Doncaster. o.*
 Danus, *Dun, or Don. r.*
 Daona, *Keccio. c.*
 Daphne, *Scala Marmorea. c.*
 Dara, *Drut. r.*
 Dardania, *the South part of Servia.*
 Dariorigum, *Vannes. c.*

Dar-

Darvernum, **Dober**, and **Canter-**
bury. o.
 Datii Urbs, **Dax. c.**
 Daventria, **Deventer. c.**
 Daulia, **Eldasagum. c.**
 Daunia, **Capitanato. p.**
 Dea, **Des. r.**
 Dea, **Die. c.**
 Decetia, **Decize. c.**
 Deidonium Aleclum, **Dunder. o.**
 Delta, **Maholet, Sabid. i.**
 Delminidum, **Damnio, Dumno. c.**
 Delphinatus, **Dauphiné. p.**
 Demetrias, **Dimitrado. c.**
 Deobriga, **Miranda de Ebro. c.**
 Deppa, **Depa, Diepe. c.**
 Dertona, **Tortona. c.**
 Dertola, **Tortosa. c.**
 Derventio, **Darwent. r.**
 Deva, **Dæ. r.**
 Deva, **Westchester. c.**
 Devana, **Aberdeen. c.**
 Dia, **Die. c.**
 Dianæ Oraculum, **Curiale. o.**
 Diabete, **Faluga. i.**
 Diablintes, or Diablintres, **le Per-**
che. p.
 Dicte, **Seebie. i.**
 Didymotychos, **Dimotus. c.**
 Dienensis Comitatus, **le Dian. p.**
 Dinola, **Dimel. r.**
 Dinia, **Digne. c.**
 Diodori Insula, **Babel Mandel.**
 Dionysopolis, **Varna. c.**
 Diocetridis Insula, **Zacotora. i.**
 Dithmaria, **Dithmarsen. p.**
 Diva, **Dæ. r.**
 Divionum, **Dijon. c.**
 Divona, **Caors. t.**
 Divodurum, **Thionville, metz. c.**
 Divona, **Caors. c.**
 Dobuni, **Gloucestershire. c.**
 Dolcea, **Catara. c.**
 Dola, **Dol and Dole. c. c.**
 Dominicopolis, **S. Domingo. c.**

Doinitiopolis, **Domezopli. c.**
 Dorcina, **Dorchester. o.**
 Donum Dei, **Dundee. o.**
 Dordomana, **Deizer. c.**
 Dordonia, **Dordogne. r.**
 Dordracum, **Dort. c.**
 Dorovernia, **Canterbury. c.**
 Dorovernum, **Dober. o.**
 Doitra, **Daustre. r.**
 Doveona, **Deveona, Cabors. c.**
 Doulendum, **Donlens. o.**
 Draconis, **Draum. r.**
 Dracus, **Drac. r.**
 Dragamutina, **Travemund. c.**
 Dralomagus, **Ausburg. c.**
 Drepanum, **Trapano. c.**
 Drillo, **Drino. r.**
 Drocum, **Dreux. c.**
 Druentia, **Durance. r.**
 Druides, **le Comte de Dreux. p.**
 Druma, **le Dreme. r.**
 Druna, **Druma, Drome. r.**
 Drusiana Fossa, **Niemessfel. r.**
 Drusiburgum, **Doesburg. o.**
 Drusomagus, **Memmingen. c.**
 Drusomagus, **Kempen. c.**
 Drymon, **Drino. r.**
 Duacum, **Wilmacough. c.**
 ——— **Daway. c.**
 Dubis, **Dau or Doux. r.**
 Dubria, **Dober. o.**
 Duellum, **Hobentweil. t.**
 Dumbarum, **Dunbar. o.**
 Dumna, **Doy. i.**
 Dunga, **Darul. c.**
 Duneimurum, **Durham. c.**
 Dunkeranum, **Dundalk. c.**
 Dunquerca, **Dunkirk. o.**
 Dunrodunum, **Dunroek. c.**
 Dunum, **Chasteaudun. o.**
 Dunum, **Downe. c.**
 Durachium, **Thovars. c.**
 Duranius, **Dordogne. r.**
 Duria, **la Doris. r.**
 Durias, **Guadalquivir. r.**

Durias, **Traun. r.**
 Durias, **Duero. r.**
 Durobius, **Durobi. r.**
 Durobrivæ, **Sta. r.**
 Durocasses, **Dru. r.**
 Dreux. **o.**
 Durocortorum **C. r.**
 Duronovaria, **De. r.**
 Durostadium, **W. r.**
 Durostorum, **Sil. r.**
 Durotriges, **Doy. r.**
 meriet-hire. **r.**
 Durovernum, **Ca. r.**
 Durius, **Thur. r.**
 Dyrachium, **Dur. r.**
 Dyrus, **Guir. r.**
 Dysporum, **Duy. r.**

Eagus, **Logh Ca. r.**
 Eara, **Fere. r.**
 Ebana, **Dublin. c.**
 Ebdia, **Aldernay. r.**
 Ebra, **Evora. c.**
 Ebra, **Rea. i.**
 Eboracum, **Poz. r.**
 Ebrodunum, **Am. r.**
 Ebrodunum, **Bris. r.**
 Ebroce, **Eureux. r.**
 Ebroicum, **Euren. r.**
 Ebudæ, **The West. r.**
 Eburum, **Olmütz. r.**
 Ebusus, **Toica. i.**
 Ebra, **Eure. r.**
 Ecz, **Troja. c.**
 Ebatana, **Tauris. r.**
 Ebolecta, **Medina. r.**
 Echedorus, **Grande. r.**
 Eodurum, **Leus. r.**
 Edelberga, **Heidel. r.**
 Edera, **Ier. r.**
 Edeffa, **Rboa. c.**
 Edus, **Sadodela. r.**
 Egelta, **Barbara. r.**

E G

Durias, *Traum.* r.
 Durius, *Duero, Douro.* r.
 Durobius, *Durobrevis, Rochester.* c.
 Durobrivz, *Stanzford.* o.
 Durocasses, *Druidensis Pagus, Dreux.* o.
 Durocortorum Civitas, *Reims.* c.
 Duronovaria, *Dorchester.* o.
 Durostadium, *Wick.* o.
 Durostorum, *Silistria.* c.
 Durotriges, *Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire.*
 Durovernum, *Canterbury.*
 Durius, *Thur.*
 Dyrachium, *Durazzo.* c.
 Dyrus, *Guir.* r.
 Dysporum, *Duisburg.* c.

E A

Eagus, *Loch Cagh, a Lake.*
 Eara, *Fere.* r.
 Eblana, *Dublin.* c.
 Ecodia, *Aldernay.* i.
 Ehora, *Evora.* c.
 Ehora, *Rosa.* i.
 Ehoracum, *Pork.* c.
 Ehodunum, *Ambrune.* c.
 Ehodunum, *Brin.* c.
 Ehocce, *Eureux.* c.
 Ehoicum, *Eureux.* c.
 Ehdaz, *The Western Isles.*
 Ehurum, *Olmütz.* c.
 Ehubus, *Toica.* i.
 Ehuba, *Eure.* r.
 Ehez, *Troja.* c.
 Echataua, *Taurin.* c.
 Eholeffa, *Medina Celi.* o.
 Echedorus, *Granea.* r.
 Ehodurum, *Leutkirchen.* c.
 Edelberga, *Heidelberg.* c.
 Edera, *Ter.* r.
 Edeffa, *Rhoa.* c.
 Edus, *Sadodela.* r.
 Egeffa, *Barbara.* c.

E P

Egidona, *Eyder.* r.
 Egiricius, *le Gers.* r.
 Egolisma, *Angouleme.* c.
 Egra, *Eger.* r.
 Egra, *Heb, Eger.* c.
 Eidera, *Eyder.* r.
 Eiltadium, *Aichstadt.* c.
 Elana, *Aila.* c.
 Elaphonefus, *Marmora.* i.
 Elaver, *Allier.* r.
 Elborga, *Talavera.* c.
 Elbovium, *Elbeuf.* o.
 Electa, *Alet.* c.
 Electriades Insulæ, *Shetland Isles.*
 Elephanicum, *Elwang.* c.
 Eleutherus, *Habes.* r.
 Eleutherus, *Bajara.* r.
 Elliberis, *Granada.* c.
 Elis, *Belvedere.* p.
 Eliocrata, *Lorca.* c.
 Elna, *Lisane, Eaune.* r.
 Elno, *St. Amand.* o.
 Elorona, *Oleron.* i.
 Elorum, *Abyss.* r.
 Elorum, *Atelari.* r.
 Elusa, *Euse, Eaufo.* c.
 Eluva, *St. Blasph.* c.
 Elyma, *Palimsta.* c.
 Elys, *Ely.* o.
 Ella, *Lille.* r.
 Ellis, *Falea.* o.
 Ellus, *Ill.* r.
 Embda, *Emden.* c.
 Emelia, *Gummely.* c.
 Emerita, *Merida.* c.
 Emisa, *Haman, Hems.* c.
 Emisarium, *Desaguadcro.* r.
 Emmaus, *Gorza, Nicopol.* c.
 Endova, *Eynhoven.* c.
 Engeriacum, *St. Jean de Angel.*
 Engolisma, *Angouleme.* c.
 Enhemium, *Ehenheim.* c.
 Ensis, *Nisi.* r.
 Entella, *Lavagna.* r.
 Epauum, *Pau.* c.

Eph

Durias,

Ephesus, *Efeso*. c.
 Epidamnus, *Durazzo*. c.
 Epidaurus, *Dobroncha*. c.
 Epidaurus, *Malvasia*. c.
 Epidaurus, *Ragusa*. c.
 Eporeda, *Jura*. c.
 Erasinus, *Rasino*. r.
 Erdelia, *Transylvania* p.
 Eretzenus, *Rerone*. r.
 Eriboea, *Croida*. c.
 Eridanus, *Po*. r.
 Eridanus, *Rodaun*. r.
 Erigonus, *Vistritz*. a. r.
 Erineus, *la Miranda*. r.
 Ernodunum, *Iffoudun*. c.
 Erubria, *Rober*. r.
 Erythiz, *Barlinguas*. i.
 Erythrum Mare, *the Red Sea*.
 Eryx, *Trapano Vecchio*. c.
 Elcernia, *Ifernina*, or *Sergna*. c.
 Elscua, *Huesca*. c.
 Esia, *l' Oyse*. r.
 Essui, *Seez*. c.
 Esthonia, *Esten*. p.
 Estola, *Esia*. r.
 Esula, *Isola*. c.
 Esuris, *Faro*. c. *Xeres de Guadiana*. f.
 Etruria, *Toscana*. p.
 Evandria, *Olivenza*. c.
 Eubœa, *Negropont*. i.
 Eubonia, *San*. i.
 Evenus, *Phidari*. r. *Fidari*.
 Eugubium, *Gubio*. c.
 Euneno, *l' Aa Boulognois*. r.
 Euphrates, *Aferat*. r.
 Euptea, *Gaiola*. i.
 Euratus, *Galazo*. r.
 Eurotas, *Iris*, *Vasilipotamo*, *Basilipotamo*. r.
 Eurydemon, *Zacuth*. r.
 Exopolis, *Bogazar*. c.
 Extremadura, *Estremadura*. e.
 Eydera, *Eyder*. r.
 Ezerus, *Efero*. c.

Fabris, *Farfar*. r.
 Fabricium, *Bremen*. c.
 Falconis mons, *Fauquemont*. o.
 Falefia, *Fallefia*, *Falase*. c.
 Fama Augusta, *Famagost*. c.
 Fanum Canici, *Attheun*. c.
 ———— *Fortunæ*, *Fano*. c.
 ———— *S. Agathæ*, *S. Agatha*. c.
 ———— *S. Albini*, *S. Aubin*. c.
 ———— *S. Andreæ*, *S. Andrieux*. c.
 ———— *S. Andre*. c.
 ———— *S. Antonini*, *S. Antonin*. c.
 ———— *S. Audomari*, *S. Omer*. c.
 ———— *S. Clodoaldi*, *S. Clou*. o.
 ———— *S. Desiderii*, *S. Dixier*. c.
 ———— *S. Dionysii*, *S. Denis*. c.
 ———— *S. Fidei*, *S. Fe*. o.
 ———— *S. Jacobi*, *Sanjago*. c.
 ———— *S. Joannis*, *S. Jean*. c.
 ———— *S. Leonis*, *St. Leo*. c.
 ———— *S. Maclovii*, *S. Malo*. c.
 ———— *S. Menchilidis*, *S. Menchould*.
 ———— *S. Michelis*, *S. Miguel*. c.
 ———— *S. Pontii*, *S. Pont*. c.
 ———— *S. Spiritus*, *S. Esprit*. c.
 ———— *S. Stephani*, *S. Estienne*. c.
 ———— *S. Vity*, *S. Viet*. c.

Fara, *la Fere*. c.
 Fauciniacus Tractus, *Fossigny*.
 Faventia, *Faenza*. c.
 Felsina, *Bologna*, *Bolonia*. c.
 Ferreta, *Pfirt*. c.
 Fieclia, *Over-Mel*. c.
 Ficocle, *Cervia*. c.
 Fionia, *Fuinen*. i.
 Firmitas ad Albulam, *Ferte* s.
 ———— *Aube*.

Firmum, *Fermo*. c.
 Flavia, *Gallica*, *Fraga*. o.
 Flaviana Ala, *Vienna*. c.
 Flaviobriga, *Bilbao*. c.
 Flavium Brigantum, *Betanzos*. c.

Fleto

Flevo, *the Ulie* d.
 Flerum, *the Vee*
 Flexia, *la Floce*.
 Flexum, *Altenbun*
 Flissinga, *Flushing*.
 Floriacum, *Fleurba*.
 Floripolis, *St. Fla*.
 Florentia, *Floren*.
 Fociniacus Tractus, *Focigny*.
 Fons Agri Carrier, *Fons Agri*.
 Fons Bellaques, *Fons*.
 Fons Ebraidi, *Fons*.
 Fons Rapidus, *Fons*.
 Fontes, *Uellen*. c.
 Fontenacum, *Fons*.
 Forcalquier, *Comi*.
 ———— *Forcalquier*. p.
 Forensis Provincia, *Forensis*.
 Formice, *Formig*.
 Formio, *Rasino*. r.
 Forum Alteni, *Fl*.
 ———— *Claudii*. o.
 ———— *Claudii*. M.
 ———— *aise*. c.
 ———— *Cornelii*. I.
 ———— *Diugentor*.
 ———— *Donatii*. F.
 ———— *Flaminii*. I.
 ———— *Flaminii*. I.
 ———— *Fulvii*. Va.
 ———— *Julium*. Fr.
 ———— *Jasti*. Pr.
 ———— *Livii*. Forh.
 ———— *Neronia*. F.
 ———— *Sebutianor*.
 ———— *Segufianor*.
 ———— *Sempronii*.
 ———— *Tiberii*. R.
 ———— *Vocontior*.
 ———— *Clodia*. Chio.
 ———— *Corbulla*.
 ———— *Druffi*. the
 ———— *Mauriana*.
 ———— *Merovei*. la
 ———— *Fleto*. F.
 ———— *Fossone*. r.

Flevo, the *Ulie or Flu*. i.
 Fleurum, the *Veche*. r.
 Flexia, la *Fleche*. c.
 Flexum, *Altenburgh*. o.
 Flissinga, *Flushing*. o.
 Floriacum, *Fleury*. o.
 Floripolis, St. *Flaur*. o.
 Florentia, *Florence*. c.
 Fociniacus Tractus, *Fosigni*. p.
 Fons Agri Carriensis, *Fervencia*. b.
 Fons Bellaquies, *Foumbleau*. o.
 Fons Ebraldi, *Fonceat*. o.
 Fons Rapidus, *Fonsarabia*. o.
 Fontes, *Welles*. c.
 Fontenacum, *Fontenay de Comte*. c.
 Forcalqueri Comitatus, *le Comte de Forcalquier*. p.
 Forensis Provincia, *le Forez*. p.
 Formice, *Formigne*. i.
 Formio, *Refano*. r.
 Forum Alteri, *Ferrara*. c.
 — Claudii, *Orislo*. c.
 — Claudii, *Munieri en Tarentaise*. c.
 — Cornelii, *Inola, Jnnola*. c.
 — Diugentorum, *Crema*. c.
 — Donitii, *Primitignan*. c.
 — Flamini, *Forflanne*. c.
 — Flamini, *Fulign*. c.
 — Fulvii, *Valenza*. c.
 — Julium, *Frojus*. c.
 — Jati, *Prinli*. p.
 — Livii, *Forli*. c.
 — Neronia, *Forcalquier*. c.
 — Sebastianorum, *Bourg*. c.
 — Segusianum, *Fears*. o.
 — Sempronii, *Fossendruno*. c.
 — Tiberii, *Refisbul*. o.
 — Vocontiorum, *Vaison*. c.
 — Clodia, *Chiofa*. c.
 — Corbulonis, the *Lock*. r.
 — Drusii, the *New Ifel*. r.
 — Mauriana, *le Galejon*. i.
 — Merovei, la *Merve*. r.
 — Flosser, *Fossene*. r.

Fofanum, *Foffano*. r.
 Foffatum, *Foffano*. r.
 Fofiniacus Tractus, *le Foffigny*. p.
 Francia Orientalis, *Francia*. c.
 Franciacum, *Fonglo*. c.
 Fratres Neffides, *Fratre*. i.
 Fredelatum, *Pamiers*. c.
 Frento, il *Fortore*. r.
 Frequentum, *Fricenti*. c.
 Fretum Britannicum, *Pa de Calais the Dierde*.
 Fretum Maenertinum, *Fly*.
 Frigida, *Fridi*. c.
 Frigidus, *Freddano*. r.
 — Vipao. r.
 Friniana, *Frienana*. t.
 Frusio, *Fruitione*. c.
 Frustrum, *Fruising*. c.
 Fugeria, *Fulgerium, Fougues*. c.
 Fulginium, *Foligno*. c.
 Fulinium, *Fulginium, Fuligni*. c.
 Fundanis, *Fondi*. l. c.
 Furanium, St. *Estienne de Fursens*. o.
 Furne, *Furnes, Wuerne*. c.
 Fuxura, *Fuxo*. o.

G A A

Gabali, *Groudan*. t.
 Gabalath, *Favox, Mande*. c.
 Gabales, *Gibel*. c.
 Gabarus, *Gave*. r. r.
 Gabellus, *Secchia*. r.
 Gades, *Cadis, Cadix*. c.
 Gadiva, *Aberfraw*. o.
 Gaitia, *Jazza, Jajozu, a City of Bosnia*.
 Gaint, *Pais de Gez*.
 Gala, *Falle*. r.
 Galaber, *Galaure*. r.
 Galatia, *Chiangare*. p.
 Gallethum, *Gahse*. c.
 Gallia, *France*. k.
 Galliola, *Golle*. r.
 Galliva, *Gallway*. c.
 F f f

Gallo.

Gallo-Ligures, *la Provence*. p.
 Gallovida, *Gallomag.* p.
 Gallus, *Garrippo.* r.
 Gambriui, *Hamburgh.* c.
 Gandavum, *Gand, Gens, Ghendt.* c.
 Ganea, *Zaracazes.*
 Gangara, *Bachu.* c.
 Ganges, *Ganga, Gange.* r.
 Gangra. c.
 Gannum, *Gonga.* o.
 Ganodurum, *Zurach, Laufemburg.* o
 Garbofentum, *Armo-Castle.* c.
 Gardus, *le Guarden.* r.
 Gariannonum, *Parmonth. Burgh-*
Castle.
 Garites, *le Pais de Gauxe.* p.
 Garroceli, *Mont Genevre.* p.
 Garryenus, *the Dale, or Pare.* r.
 Garumna, *Garrone.* r.
 Gastinesium, *le Gastinois.* p.
 Gastinetum, *le Gastine.* p.
 Gavanodurum, *Salzburg.* c.
 Gavarus, *Gauve.* r.
 Gaudiosa, *Foyeuse.* o.
 Gaurus, *Garro.* m.
 Gaura, *le Comte de Gauve.* p.
 Gaza. c.
 Gebenna, *les Sevennes.* m.
 Gedanum, *Dantzick.* c.
 Gedrosia, *Formipe, Send.* p.
 Gela, *Alicata, Terranova.* c.
 Gelbis, *Kiel, Kell.* r.
 Gelisa, *Gelise.* r.
 Gemblacum, *Gemblours.* c.
 Genabium, *Gien.* c.
 Genadium, *Gyngich.* c.
 Genuni, *North-Wales.*
 Genusus, *Vaiussa, Arzenza.* r.
 Gesocribate, *Brest.* o.
 Geravia, *Gerawer.* t.
 Gergobia, *Clermont, Moulins.* c.
 Gericus, *le Gers.* r.
 Germanopolis, *Ginopoli.* c.
 Gemnia, *Kermen.* c.
 Gerunda, *Girona.* c.

Geruntia, *Cerenza.* c.
 Gesia, *le Pais de Gex.* t.
 Gessoriacum, *Boulogne sur mer.* c.
 Giennum, *Gien.* c.
 Giennum, *Zaen, Gaen.* c.
 Giesaca, *Geseky.* c.
 Gihlova, *Iglaw.* c.
 Gimoesium, *le Gimoux.* p.
 Gipporicus, *Ipstitch.* o.
 Giro, *le Giron.* r.
 Girunna, *la Gironde.* r.
 Gissenopolis, *St. Guilain.* o.
 Gisorium, *Gisors.* o.
 Gissa, *Gießen, Gissen.* c.
 Glacium, *Glatz.* c.
 Glandata, *Glandeves.* c.
 Glandomirum, *Mondomero.* c.
 Glanum, *Lodoves, S. Reims.* c.
 Glarona, *Glaris, a Canton.*
 Glasconia, *Glastenbury.* o.
 Glascum, *Glasco.* c.
 Glatium, *Glatz.* c.
 Gleslaria, *Nort-Strand.* i.
 Glevum, *Gloucester.* c.
 Glota, *Clayd.* r.
 Gloverium, *Gloucester.* c.
 Gobannium, *Abergavenny.* o.
 Gosa, *Goslar.* r.
 Goslaria, *Goslar.* c.
 Gracium, *Grazz.* c.
 Graium, *Gray.* c.
 Grandipratum, *Grandpre.* o.
 Granduicus Sinus, *the White Sea.*
 Granfonium, *Granfon.* o.
 Granta, *Cambridge.* o.
 Granus, *the Gran.* r.
 Grassa, *Grassa.* c.
 Gratianopolis, *Grenoble.* c.
 Gravisca, *Corneto.* c.
 Guadix, *Acci.* c.
 Guatimab, *S. Jago.* c.
 Guttalus, *Fader, Oder.* r.
 Guelpherbytum, *Wolfenbuttel.* c.
 Gythites, *Genamani.* i.

Habus, *Wund.*
 Hadria, *Adria.*
 Hadria, *Attri.*
 Hadrianopolis,
ney, Endren.
 Hafnia, *Copenh.*
 Halys, *Caslim.*
 Hama, *Haman.*
 Hammona, *Ha.*
 Hania, *Haisne.*
 Hannonia, *Hai.*
 Haphnia, *Copen.*
 Haradium Reg.
 Havelia, *Havel.*
 Hemus, *Balkan.*
 Hebrus, *Maria.*
 Hectodurum,
 Hedena, *Hexdis.*
 Hedua, *Autum.*
 Heideba, *Sleswi.*
 Heldona, *Eaun.*
 Helena, *Eina.* c.
 Helenopolis,
Mayne.
 Helia, *Ety.* c.
 Heilellus, *Ill.* r.
 Helicon, *Eiala.*
 Helicon, *Faribo.*
 Heliopolis, *Bali.*
 Heliopolis, *Solt.*
 Helium, *the W.*
 Helva, *Elvas.* c.
 Helvetia, *Switz.*
 Helvii, *le Vivai.*
 Helvinum, *il S.*
 Hemodes, *Ob.*
 Hemiis, *Hajine.*
 Heraclea, *Erge.*
 Heraclea, *Hassie.*
 Herbanum, *Or.*
 Herbesius, *Pala.*
 Harbipolis, *Wu.*

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i. i.

Habus, *Wamber. r.*
Hadria, *Adria. c.*
Hadria, *Attri, Atria. c.*
Hadrianopolis, *Adrianople, Eder-
nay, Endrem. c.*
Hafnia, *Copenhagen. c.*
Halys, *Caspilmar. r.*
Hama, *Haman, Hems. c.*
Hammona, *Han. c.*
Hania, *Haisne. r.*
Hannonia, *Hainault. p.*
Haphnia, *Copenhagen. c.*
Haradium Reginz, *Koningsegetz. c.*
Havelia, *Havel. r.*
Hemus, *Balkan, Costegnazo. m.*
Hebrus, *Mariza. r.*
Hectodurum, *Leutkirck. c.*
Hedena, *Hexdin. o.*
Hedua, *Autum. c.*
Heideba, *Sleswick. c.*
Heldona, *Eaune. r.*
Helena, *Elna. c.*
Helenopolis, *Frankfort on the
Mayne.*
Helia, *Cty. c.*
Heilellus, *Ill. r.*
Helicon, *Eiala, Faribo. m.*
Helicon, *Faribo. r.*
Heliopolis, *Balbeck. c.*
Heliopolis, *Solewedel. c.*
Helium, *the Wael. r.*
Helva, *Eivas. c.*
Helvetia, *Switzerland.*
Helvii, *le Vivaris. t.*
Helvinum, *il Salinello. r.*
Hemodes, *Obetland Jüeg.*
Henius, *Haisne. r.*
Heraclea, *Ergel. c.*
Heraclea, *Hassio Porto. o.*
Herbanum, *Oriveto. c.*
Herbessus, *Palaazulo. c.*
Herbipolis, *Wurtzburgh. c.*

Hercinii Montes, *Fiechtelburgh. m.*
Herculeum Fretum, *the Streight
of Gibraltar.*
Herculia, *Buda. c.*
Herculis Promontorium, *Wart-
land Hoynt.*
Herculis Portus, *Porto Ereole.*
Hercynia Sylva, *Schwarz-wald,
Olden-wald, Wester-wald, &c.*
Herius, *Vindana, Vilane. r. r.*
Hermastia, *Cori. o.*
Herneum, *Geniscar. cap.*
Hermiones, *Bohemia, Silesia and
Moravia.*
Hermonassa, *Beligrard. c.*
Hermonassa, *Bialograd. c.*
Hermus, *Sarabat. r.*
Heropolis, *Heron. c.*
Hesperia, *Bernich. c.*
Hesperium Cornu, *Binege, Cape-
Verde.*
Hetruria, *Tuscany, Tygana. p.*
Hexi, *Velex, Malaga. c.*
Hexamilium, *Hexamili.*
Hiemera, *Torto. r.*
Hiera, *Giera. i.*
Hieracium, *Gieraci. c.*
Hiera-petra, *Giera-petra. c.*
Hierafus, *Pruth. r.*
Hierogerma, *Girmafti. c. r.*
Hierus, *Orbo. r.*
Hilaria, *Iler. r.*
Himelia, *l' Asia. r.*
Himera, *il Salfo. r.*
Himera, *Termine. r.*
Hipparia, *Camarana. r.*
Hippo, *Monte Leone. c.*
Hippon, *Bona, Bone. c.*
Hirmius, *Irneo. m.*
Hirminius, *Ragusa, Mauli. r.*
Hirpini, *the Further Principato.*
Hippovibio, *Monte-Leone. c.*
Hispalis, *Seville. c.*
Hispania, *Spain. k.*
Hispellum, *Spello. c.*

I B

Histria, *Istria*. p.
 Holmia, *Stockholm*. c.
 Honfiorum, *Honfleur*. c.
 Hordacha, *Herdach*. r.
 Hortanum, *Orta*. c.
 Hostunium, *Ostuni*. c.
 Hyampolis, *Fampoli*. c.
 Hydaspes, *Rowey*. r.
 Hydruntum, *Otranto*. c.
 Hylus, *il Triunsi*. r.
 Hispanis, *le Bog*. r.
 Hyperborci montes, *Cameni Poias*,
Stolp. m.
 Hyppius, *Lippio*. r.
 Hypræ, *Ipre*. c.
 Hypsa, *il Belici*. r.
 Hyrcania, *Hyrach Diargument*, *Ta-*
beristan. p.

J A

Jabadii Insula, *Java*. i.
 Jacobipolis, *Sanjago*. c.
 Jactum, *Grana*. r.
 Jada, *Fader*. r.
 Jader, *Saiona*, *Solin*. r.
 Jader, *l' Oder*. r.
 Jadera, *Zara*. c.
 Jama, *Fama Geroq*. c.
 Jamissa, *Chames*. r.
 Janafum, *Compofella*. c.
 Japidia, *Carniola*. p.
 Japodes, *Fappenaw*. t.
 Japygia, *Terra d' Otranto*. p.
 Jarehus Ager, *le Fpez*. t.
 Jarmutthum, *Parmsuth*. o.
 Jatrippa, *Medina Alnabi*. c.
 Jatus, *Albi*, *Ischar*. r.
 Javarinum, *Raab*, *Gewer*. c.
 Jauria, *Faver*. c.
 Jaurus, *Faur*. r.
 Jaxartes, *Seihun*. r.
 Jazyes, *Hungary*. k.
 Iban, *Van*. c.
 Ibera, *Terrofa*. c. *Flix*. c.

I N

Iberia, *Spain*. k.
 Iberus, *Ebro*. r. *Rio Tinto*. r.
 Icauna, *Tonne*. r.
 Iccius Portus, *Calais*. o.
 Icen, *Duffolk* and *Portfolk*.
 Iciodorum, *Iffoire*. c.
 Iconium, *Cogni*. p.
 Icosium, *Oran*. c.
 Iculisma, *Angoulesme*. c.
 Idanis, *l' Ain*, *Ains*, *Dains*. r.
 Idubeda, *El Rio de Millas*. r.
 Jecora, *Fecker*. r.
 Jedum, *Fedo*, *Tedo*. c.
 Jemptia, *Fempeland*. p.
 Jerna, *Ireland*.
 Jermæ, *Dyotes*, *Billmar*. r.
 Igilium, *Giglio*. i.
 Ilarus, *Iler*. r.
 Ilcinum, *Montalcino*. c.
 Ilerda, *Lerida*. c.
 Ilingæ, *Ligniz*. c.
 Ilturgis, *Faen*. c.
 Illa, *Epre*. r.
 Illa, *Lille*. r.
 Illiberis, *le Tech*. r.
 Illiberis, *Granada*. c. *Eldore*. o.
 Illiberis, *Elna*. c.
 Illicitanus Portus, *Alcantæ*. c.
 Ilorci, *Lorca*. c.
 Imelaca, *Emelez*. c.
 Inachus, *Planizza*. r. *Inacho*.
 Inarime, *Ischia*. i.
 Incra, *Encre*. r.
 Indus, *Diul*. r.
 Ingevones, *Futland*. p.
 Ingeris, *Indre*. r.
 Ingria, *Ingermanland*. p.
 Insabres, *il Ducato di Milan*.
 Insula, *Cye*. o.
 Insula, *Isola*. c.
 Insula, *Lille*. c.
 Intermana, *Terni*. c.
 Interamna, *Ponte Corvo*. o.
 Interamnensis Provincia, *le Patis*,
entre Sambre & Meuse.
 Inter-

Interamnina, T
 Interamnensis Po
ro è Minbo
 Intervallium,
 Joanna, *Fami*
 Joannipolis, *Fa*
 Joanvilla, *Foin*
 Joana, *Fonne*
 Jonia, *Quiscon*
 Jordanis, *Schia*
 Jovernia, *Ire*
 Joviniacum, *F*
 Jovis Villa, *Fo*
 Ipra, *Ipres*, *Ip*
 Ipuscoa, *Guipu*
 Iris, *Cafalmack*
 Iris, *Lsrio*. r.
 Itala, *Iffel*. r.
 Itannium, S.
 Itapis, *Savio*. r.
 Itara, *l' Isere*. r.
 Itara, *Iser*. r.
 Itauria, *Oyse*, C
 Itauria, *Saura*
 Itaurus, *Donat*
 Itburus, *Garbe*
 Itca, *Er*. r.
 Itca, *Exeter*. c.
 Itcalis, *Nichest*
 Itchiopolis, *Tr*
 Itenacum, *Eys*
 Isthmus Corin
 Isidorum, *Iffoi*
 Isontius, *Lifon*
 Issus, *Laiazzo*
 Ister, *the Danu*
 Isurium, *Widel*
 Itanus, *Paleo* C
 Itona, *Iton*. r.
 Ituna, *Eden*, I
 Iturea, *Bacar*.
 Iturissa, *Sangu*
 Ivernina, *Irela*
 Ivernina, *Dunk*
 Julia, *Borge di*

J U

Interamnina, *Teramo*. c.
 Interamnina Portugallia, *Entre Douro e Minho*. p.
 Intervallium, *Entrevaux*. o.
 Joanna, *Famina*. c.
 Joannipolis, *Fambol*. c.
 Joanvilla, *Foinville*. o.
 Joana, *Fonne, Yonne*. r.
 Jonia, *Quiscon*. p.
 Jordanis, *Schierab*. r.
 Jovernia, *Ireland*. k.
 Joviniacum, *Foigny*. c.
 Jovis Villa, *Foinville*. o.
 Ipra, *Ipres, Ipren*. c.
 Ipuscoa, *Guipuscoa*. p.
 Iris, *Casalmachi*. t.
 Iris, *Livio*. r.
 Isala, *Mel*. r.
 Isamnum, *S. John's Point*.
 Isapis, *Savio*. r.
 Isara, *I Isere*. r.
 Isara, *Iser*. r.
 Isauria, *Oyse, Oise*. r.
 Isauria, *Saura*. p. c.
 Isaurus, *Donato, la Foglia*. r.
 Isburus, *Garbe*. r.
 Isca, *Et*. r.
 Isca, *Exeter*. c. and *Caerleon*.
 Iscalis, *Richester*. o.
 Ischiopolis, *Tripoli of Siria*. c.
 Isenacum, *Eysenck*. c.
 Isthmus Corinthiacus, *Hexamili*.
 Isidorum, *Issore*. c.
 Isontius, *Lisbonza*. r.
 Issus, *Lisazzo*. c.
 Ister, *the Danube*. r.
 Isurium, *Widburgh*. o.
 Itanus, *Paleo Castro*. c.
 Itona, *Iton*. r.
 Ituna, *Eden, Holway Fyath*. r.
 Iturea, *Bacar*. p.
 Iturissa, *Sanguessa*. c.
 Ivernia, *Ireland*. k.
 Ivernia, *Dunkran*. o.
 Julia, *Borgo di S. Dymino*. c.

L A

Julia, *Geyl*. r.
 Julia, *Giula*. c.
 Juliaceum, *Gulick, Leige*. c.
 Julia Caesarea, *Algiers*.
 Julinum, *Wollin*. c.
 Juliobona, *Honfleur*. o.
 Juliobona, *Vienna*. c.
 Juliobriga, *Porto de Santonna*. o.
 Juliodunum, *Loudun*. c.
 Juliomagus, *Angers*. c.
 Julium Carnicum, *Gorizia*. c.
 Junna, *Fuine*. r.
 Jura, *Foux*. m.
 Jurus, *Faur*. r.
 Justiniana Prima, *Giustandil, Acri-da*. c.
 Justiniana Secunda, *Prissen*. c.
 Justinopolis, *Cabo di Istria*. c.
 Juvavia, *Salzburgh*. c.
 Juvavius, *Salzack*. r.
 Juvantius, *Tordino, or Trantino*. r.
 Juvenus, *Giovenco*. r.
 Juveniacum, *Govenzzo*. c.
 Juvenacium, *Giovenzano*. c.
 Juverna, *Ireland*. k.

L A

Labacum, *Lambach*. c.
 Labarus, *Lambro*. r.
 Labeatis Lacus, *Scutari Pont a L*.
 Laberus, *Widare*. c.
 Labinus, *Lavino*. r.
 Laboris terra, *la Terra di Lavoro*. p.
 Labro, *Legorne*. c.
 Lacedæmon, *Misura*. c.
 Laciburgum, *Rostoc*. o.
 Laconia, *Sacania*. p.
 Lacobriga, *Lagos*. c.
 Lactodurum, *Wobford*. c.
 Lactoracum, *Leffoure*. c.
 Ladeni, *Lothaine, Merck, and Cibedale*.
 Lagenia, *Leinster*. p.
 Lagnus, *the Bay of Lubeck*.
 Lamia, *Lima*. r.

- Lampia, *Elandia*, r.
 Lanuvium, *Civitas Indovina*, c.
 Laodicæa, *Eskebissar*, c.
 Laogia, *la Forest aux loges*.
 Laona, *Stilaloe*, c.
 Lapurdensis Tractus, *le pais de Labourd*.
 Lapurdum, *Basione*, c.
 Laquedonia, *Cedogna*, c.
 Lar, *Om*, r.
 Larema, *Lerma*, o.
 Larius, *Como, Cumerzee*, l.
 Larius, *Laris, Larc*, r.
 Laros, *l' Arone, or Larone*, r.
 Lascara, *Lascar*, c.
 Latium, *Campagna di Roma*, p.
 Latobrigii, *Brigaw*, p.
 Latone, *Dorote*, c.
 Latrippa, *Medina Talmabi*, c.
 Lavantium, *S. Andre*, c.
 Laudonia, *Rohtatne*, p.
 Laudum, *Lodi*, c.
 Laudunum, *Laon*, c.
 Lauriacus Ager, *le Lauragualt*.
 Laurentum, *S. Lorenzo*, c.
 Laurentum, *Loreto*, c.
 Lauriacum, *Lorch*, c.
 Laurona, *Logronno*, c.
 Laus, *Coco*, r. *Laino*, r.
 Laus Pompeja, *Lodi*, c.
 Lausdunum, *Loudun*, c.
 Lædus, *Loir*.
 Leanita, *Elcarif*, c. p.
 Lecca, *the Leck*, r.
 Lechaum, *Lesteidori*, p.
 Ledrensis Urbs, *Nicosia*, c.
 Ledum, *Lez*, r.
 Legia, *Leye*, r. *Leige*, c.
 Legio Germanica, *Leon*, c.
 Leinius, *Leyne*, r.
 Lemnos, *Stalimene*, i.
 Lemovicum Urbs, *Limoges*, c.
 Lentia, *Lintz*, c.
 Leobriga, *Lemburgh*, c.
 Leoburgum, *Lawenburgh*, c.
 Leocata, *Licata*, c.
 Leodium, *Leige*, c.
 Leogus, *Lewis*, i.
 Leomania, *Lomaigne*, p.
 Leona, *Leondoul*, c.
 Leonice, *Lorgues*, c.
 Leontina, *Lentini*, c.
 Leopoldis, *Lemburgh*, c.
 Leopoldis, *San Leo*.
 Leovardia, *Leeuwarden*, c.
 Leptis, *Tripoli of Barbary*, c.
 Leprosium, *Levroux*, c.
 Lerina, *S. Homere*, i.
 Lerra, *Cuefmon*, r.
 Lertius, *Lers*, r.
 Lesbos, *Meelin, Metylene*, i.
 Lefura, *Lefer*, r.
 Leta, *Leto Monte*, r.
 Lethes, *el Lima*, r.
 Lethes, *Bedlar, Guadalete*, r.
 Letia, *Lefche*, r.
 Letteranum, *Lettere*, c.
 Leucadia, *S. Maura*, i.
 Leuci, *Sfacchia*, r.
 Leucobria, *Whithorn*, c.
 Leucosia, *Nicosia*, c.
 Leucorea, *Wittenberg*, c.
 Leuctra, *Maina*, c.
 Levina, *Lenox*, p.
 Levinus, *Levin*, r.
 Lexovium, *Lisieux*, c.
 Libya Deserta, *Elber*.
 Libnius, *Leff*, *Liff*, r.
 Liburnus, *Legora*, c.
 Liburnia, *Croatia*, p.
 Liburnia, *Libourne*, a c. of France in the Territory of Bourdeaux.
 Licus, *the Lech*, r.
 Liger, *Ligeria, Leyre*, r.
 Ligerula, *le Loyret*, r.
 Ligno, *Loignon*, r.
 Liguidon, *Lafsto*, o.
 Ligula, *Evola*, r.
 Liguria, *the States of Genoa*.
 Lila, *Lile, Ruffel*, c.
 Lilybatum, *Ma*.
 Limagus, *Lima*.
 Limania, *Lima*.
 Limnos, *Baum*.
 Limonum, *Pos*.
 Limosium, *Li*.
 Lindemagus, *Li*.
 Lindum, *Lini*.
 Lindum, *Linc*.
 Lingones, *Lang*.
 Lintenus, *Noti*.
 Linum, *Aynne*.
 Liria, *Lez*, r.
 Liria, *Garigliata*.
 Litomerium, *Li*.
 Lipientia, *Liv*.
 Lobodunum, *Li*.
 Locanus, *il Pro*.
 Lochia, *Loches*.
 Locoriturum, *Fe*.
 Locra, *il Capite*.
 Locrida, *Giusa*.
 Locria, *Gieraci*.
 Locia, *Loket*, c.
 Lodunum, *Lo*.
 Logana, *Lohne*.
 Logia, *Lough*.
 Logus, *Aug*, r.
 Lombardia, *Len*.
 Lomundus, *Lo*.
 Longovicum, *Lo*.
 Lopadusa, *Lo*.
 Lorda, *Lourdes*.
 Lotharingia, *Lo*.
 Lovanium, *Lo*.
 Lous, *Piergo*, *Lo*.
 Loutosa, *Lousa*.
 Loxa, *Losse*, r.
 Lubrensis Urbs, *Lo*.
 Luceoria, *Lusa*.
 Luceria, *Nocer*.
 Luciferi Fanum, *Lo*.
 Luciliburgum, *Lo*.
 Luciona, *Luz*.
 Lucophibia, *Lo*.

L U

Lilybæum, *Marsala*. c.
 Limagus, *Limas*. r.
 Limania, *Limagne*. t.
 Limnos, *Ramsey*. i.
 Limonum, *Poitiers*. c.
 Limosium, *Limoux*. c.
 Lindemagus, *Limas*. r.
 Lindum, *Linithgo*. p.
 Lindum, *Lincoln*. c.
 Lingones, *Langres*. c.
 Liniemus, *Mother*. r.
 Linum, *Lynne*. o.
 Liria, *Lex*. r.
 Liris, *Garigliano*. r.
 Litomerium, *Leutmeritz*. c.
 Lipientia, *Livenza*. r.
 Lobodunum, *Laudenburgh*. o.
 Locanus, *il Proteriato*. r.
 Lochia, *Lockes*. c.
 Locoritum, *Fercheim*. c.
 Locra, *il Capistello*. r.
 Locrida, *Giustandil*. c.
 Locris, *Gieraci*. c.
 Locia, *Lokes, Ellebogen*. c.
 Lodunum, *Londun*. c.
 Logana, *Lohne, Lono*. r.
 Logia, *Lough Foyle*. r.
 Logus, *Lug*. r.
 Lombardia, *Lombes*. c.
 Lomundus, *Loch Lomond*. i.
 Longovicum, *Lancaster*. c.
 Lopadusa, *Lampedusa*. i.
 Lorda, *Lourdes*. c.
 Lotharingia, *Lorraine*. p. or *Westrick*.
 Lovanium, *Loeven, Louvain*. c.
 Lous, *Piergo, Polina*. r.
 Loutosa, *Loufès*. o.
 Loxa, *Loffe*. r.
 Lubrentis Urbs, *Massa*. c.
 Lucorea, *Lusack, Lucke*. c.
 Luceria, *Nocera della Pagani*. c.
 Luciferi Fanum, *S. Lucar*. o.
 Luciliburgum, *Luxemburgh*. c.
 Luciona, *Luxon*. c.
 Lucophibia, *Wetherne*. c.

L Y

Lucorea, *Wittenberg*. c.
 Lucronium, *Longronno*. c.
 Lucus Asturum, *Oviedo*. c.
 Lucus Augusti, *Lugo*. c.
 Lugdunum Batavorum, *Leyden*. c.
 ——— Convenarum, *S. Bertrand*. c.
 ——— Segusianorum, *Lyon*. c.
 Lugidunum, *Glogau*. c.
 Luguallum, *Carlisle*. c.
 Lufium, *S. Jean de Luz*. c.
 Luna Nova, *Sarzana*. c.
 Lunæ Montes, *Gibel Caph*. m.
 Lunda, *Lundia, Lunden*. c. &
 Lupariz, *Louviers*. c.
 Lupfurdum, *Meissen*. c.
 Lupia, *Loing*. r.
 Lupias, *Lippe*. r.
 Luppia, *Lipstadt*. c.
 Lupus, *le Loup*. r.
 Lusitania, *Portugal*. k.
 Lutetia, *Paris*. c.
 Luteva, *Lodeves*. c.
 Latis, *Leysa*. r.
 Lutomagus, *Monstreuil*. c.
 Lutra, *the Lawter*. r.
 Lutra, *Keisers Lautern*. c.
 Lutum, *Louth*. t.
 Luxiona, *Lussen*. c.
 Lycæria, *Cogni*. r.
 Lyclastrum, *Docaftelli*. o.
 Lycia, *Briquia*. p.
 Lycia, *le Lex*. r.
 Lycias, *the Lock*. r.
 Lychmidus, *Giustandil*. c.
 Lycopolia, *Mamia*. c.
 Lycormas, *Fidary*. r.
 Lycus, *il Plasano*. r.
 Lydia, *Carafia*. p.
 Lydius, *Castro*. r.
 Lynius, *le Leyne*. r.
 Lyra, *Lire, Lisre*. o.
 Lyris, *see Liris*. r.
 Lylius, *Fioniffi*. o.

- Macaria, *Fulines*. o.
 Macaria, *Mazua*. i.
 Macedonia, *Famboli, Conesulicari, Faraja*. p.
 Macella, *Strongoli*. c.
 Maceria, *Mazera*. c.
 Machora, *Traina*. c.
 Machlinia, *Mechlin*. c.
 Maclovina, *Machvinspols, S. Mita*. c.
 Macra, *Magra*. r.
 Maderiacum, *Meziers*. o.
 Madoce, *Aden*. c.
 Madritum, *Madrid*. c.
 Madus, *Maidstone*. o.
 Mæander, *Mindæ*. r.
 Mæate, *Northumberland*.
 Magalona, *Maguelone*. cl.
 Magi, *Wadnoz*. o.
 Magia Græcia, *Calabria*. pl.
 Magnesia, *Mangresia*. c.
 Magnesia, *Manissa*. c.
 Magnopolis, *Machlenburg*. c.
 Magnus Portus, *Southampton, & Portsmouth*. c.
 Magontiacum, *Mann*. c.
 Magrada, *Urmad*. c.
 Maldra, *Mandra*. c.
 Malduense Cœnobium, *Waldenbury*. o.
 Malcos, *Le Mul*. i.
 Malva, *Mauve*. r.
 Malava, *Maloya*. c.
 Mameritium, *Marcovado*. c.
 Mamilla, *Zeitz*. c.
 Manapia, *Wersford*. c.
 Mancunium, *Manducham*. c.
 Manchester, *o.*
 Manliana, *Magliano*. c.
 Mansuetinum, *Baboliza*. c.
 Mansus Verduni, *Le man de Verdun*. c.
 Mantiana, *Geluchelas*. l.
 Mantua Carpetanorum, *Madrid*. c.
 Manualca, *Manosque*. c.
 Maracanda, *Badascian, Samar-cand*. c.
 Marchenium, *Marches*. o.
 Marchia, *Merche*. p.
 Marchia, *Mark, Markysland*. p.
 Marcodurum, *Deren*. c.
 Marcomanni, *Bohemia*. k.
 Marcopolis, *Sau Marca*. c.
 Marcovada, *Margfest*. c.
 Maria, Marcotis, *Bubina*. l.
 Maridunum, *Caermarthen*. o.
 Margus, *Morgab*. r.
 Marionis Urbs, *Luneburg*. c.
 Marionis Altera, *Lubeck*. c.
 Marifus, *Marisch*. r.
 Marithæ, *Marinos*. m.
 Marobudum, *Pragus*. c.
 Martinopos, *Tura*. c.
 ——— *Mersburg*. c.
 Malacum, *Maeseyck*. o.
 Misalioticum, *Graf de Passen*.
 Massilia, *Marseilles*. c.
 Mastia, *Graro*. m.
 Mateola, *Matera*. c.
 Mathis, *Matin*. r.
 Matifco, *Mafcon*. c.
 Matium, *Candia*. c.
 Matrinus, *Diamba*. r.
 Matrona, *Le Marne*. r.
 Mattiacum, *Marburg*. c.
 Mauritania, *Barbary*. c.
 Manna, *Mazeras, fari*. r.
 Machlinia, *Mechelen*. p.
 Medama, *Roffano*. o.
 Medama, *il Meerano, Mafina*. r.
 Medena, *Remport*. o.
 Media, *Servan, Schiroan*. p.
 Media, *Went*.
 Mediotarum, *Münster*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Milan*. c.
 Mediolanum, *Lancaster*. o.
 Mediolanum Santorum, *Saintes*. c.
 Mediolum, *Martina Celi*. c.

Medo-

Medoacus Major,
 ——— Minor, i.
 Meduana, *Mayen*.
 Meduacus, *Medu*.
 Medulanus, *Med*.
 Medunta, *Manre*.
 Megalopolis, *Me*.
 Mela, *Gaza*. r.
 Melani, *Gibel Tor*.
 Melas, *Larissa*. r.
 Melas, *Gensui*. r.
 Meldæ, *Meaus*. c.
 Melfictum, *Molfe*.
 Melibocum, *Hare*.
 Melignanum, *Ma*.
 Melita, *Malta*. i.
 Melocabus, *Cobur*.
 Melocacus, *Cobur*.
 Melodunum, *Mal*.
 Melos, *Milo*. i.
 Melphe, *Molpa*.
 Melphe, *Melfi*. c.
 Menapii, *Kesel*. o.
 Menchildis sanum
 Menicia, *S. Dab*.
 Menlascus, *Donost*.
 Menoba, *Guadian*.
 Menofgada, *Eger*.
 Menuthias, *Madag*.
 Memphis, *Cairo*.
 Meroe, *Galgala*. i.
 Mervina, *Wherton*.
 Merovei Folia, *tha*.
 Merula, *la Maira*.
 Messapia, *Terra d*.
 Mesopotamia, *Dia*.
 Messina, *Messina*.
 Messapia, *Terra d*.
 Messenia, *Methone*.
 Messina, *Messenig*.
 Messinum, *Magde*.
 Messinas, *Merra*.
 ro. r.
 Metz, *Mez*. c.
 Metelis, *Rosetto*. c.

M E

Medoacus Major, *I. a Brenta. r.*
 — Minor, *il Bachilione. r.*
 Meduana, *Mayerne. r. & c.*
 Meduacus, *Medway. r.*
 Medulanus, *Medec. t.*
 Medunta, *Manre. c.*
 Megalopolis, *Meehleburg. c.*
 Mela, *Garza. r.*
 Melani, *Gibel Tor, Gibel Monfa. m.*
 Melas, *Larissa. r.*
 Melas, *Genfui, r. Mauroneri.*
 Meldæ, *Meaux. c.*
 Mellicctum, *Molfeta. c.*
 Melibocum, *Hartswalde. m.*
 Melignanum, *Magiano. o.*
 Melita, *Malta. i.*
 Melocabus, *Coburg. c.*
 Melocacus, *Cobury. o.*
 Melodunum, *Mahm. c.*
 Melos, *Milo. i.*
 Melphis, *Molpa. r.*
 Melphis, *Melfi. c. Melfa. r.*
 Menapii, *Kefel. o.*
 Menchildis fanum, *a Meneboud. c.*
 Menesia, *S. Davido. o.*
 Menlafcus, *Donoftein, Oria. r.*
 Menoba, *Guadianar. r.*
 Menofgada, *Eger, Hab. r.*
 Menuthias, *Madagafcar. i.*
 Memphis, *Cairo, Abairo. c.*
 Merce, *Galgala. i.*
 Mervina, *Whertoneth-hire.*
 Merovei Fola, *cba Merewe. r.*
 Merula, *la Maira, Meira. r.*
 Mefapia, *Terra d'Otrava. p.*
 Melopotamia, *Diabesh. p.*
 Meflana, *Meffina. c.*
 Meflapia, *Terra d'Otranto. i.*
 Meflenia, *Methone, Modm. c.*
 Meflene, *Mafoniga. c.*
 Meflinum, *Magdeburg. c.*
 Merrandis, *Merrani, Naur, Mar-
 ro. r.*
 Metz, *Metz. c.*
 Metelis, *Refetto. c.*

M O

Methymna, *Medina Alnabi. c.*
 Midia, *Death. p.*
 Midorius, *Midoux. r.*
 Miletus, *Melita. c.*
 Mimatum, *Mande. c.*
 Mimenus, *Niemen. r.*
 Mincius, *il Menzo. r.*
 Minervium, *Monemaggi. c.*
 Minio, *il Mingone. r.*
 Minius, *Minbo. r.*
 Mirabellum, *Mirebeau. c.*
 Mirapica, *Mirepoix. c.*
 Mirecurtium, *Mirecourt. c.*
 Mifa, *Mirosto. r.*
 Mifnia, *Meiffen. c.*
 Miffinia, *p.*
 Moenus, *the Mayn. r.*
 Moefia fuperior, *Servia. p.*
 Moefia inferior, *Bulgaria. p.*
 Moguntia, *Mentz. c.*
 Molinæ, *Moulins. c.*
 Molo, *Moulon. r.*
 Mona, *Angleley. i.*
 Mona, Monapia, Monavia, *Man. i.*
 Monachium, *Munich, Munchen. i.*
 Monalus, *Polina. r.*
 Monafterium, *Munfter. p. c.*
 — *Monfter. p.*
 Mons Albanus, *Montalcino. c.*
 — Alcuinus, *Montata. c.*
 — Alt., *Montalto. c.*
 — Belligardus, *Monbelliard. c.*
 — Vici, *Mondovi. c.*
 — Feretramus, *Monfeltra. c.*
 — ferratus, *Monferrat. p.*
 — Medius, *Monardi. c.*
 — Limarii, *Montelmar. c.*
 — Lunæ, *Bed. m.*
 — Peflulus, *Mompellier. c.*
 — Phyfcon, *Monte Fiafcone. c.*
 — Regalis, *Monreale. c.*
 — Serratus, *Monferrat. m.*
 — Serratus, *Monferrat. i.*
 Montes, *Monf. c.*
 Montilium Ademari, *Montelmar. c.*

Mo-

N A

Mopusestia, *Malmistrā. e.*
 Moratenfis Lacus, *Uchtersee, Mur-*
tensee, Muras. l.
 Moravus, *Marb. r. Morave. r.*
 Morgontiacum, *Georgeto. o.*
 Morgus, *Oreo. r.*
 Morundia, *Le Morvant. t.*
 Mofa, *the Maes, Meuse. r.*
 Mofcus, *Mofca. r.*
 Mofomum, *Moufon. r.*
 Motuca, *Modica. c.*
 Motycanus, *il Sieti. r.*
 Mulda, *Mulkaw, Multaw. r.*
 Munitium, *Göttingen. c.*
 Mura, *the Muer, Mure. r.*
 Murocincta, *Muers, Moers. o.*
 Murfa, *Esseck. o.*
 Murfia, *Muers. c.*
 Muffiportum, *Pont a Moufon. o.*
 Mutina, *Modena. c.*
 Muttovia, *Mittaw. c.*
 Myndus, *Metense. c.*
 Myra, *Seramita. c.*

N A

Nabalia, *Neerfe. r.*
 Nabantia, *Tamar. o.*
 Nabathæa, *Beraab. p.*
 Nabius, *Miranda. r.*
 Nabus, *Nab. r.*
 Næbis, *el Neiva. r.*
 Nazomagus, *Nions. o.*
 Nævia, *Porto Maggiore. o.*
 Naifus, *Niffa. c.*
 Nanæus, *Flabern. r.*
 Nanigeris, *Zeilan. i.*
 Nannentes, *Nantes. c.*
 Nantuates, *Pais de Vaud. t.*
 Naparia, *Sereeth, Dniester. r.*
 Nar, *Nera. r.*
 Narbo, *Narbonne. c.*
 Nardā, *Naerden. o.*
 Narifci, *Nortgow. t.*
 Narita, *Gieracia. c.*

N E

Naro, *Narenta. c.*
 Natolie, *Asia the less, Naduli. t.*
 Nava, *Naw. r.*
 Navalia, *Zowl. o. and Nettuno. o.*
 Navilubio, *El Mullon. r.*
 Naulum, *Noli. c.*
 Naupactus, *Lepanto. c.*
 Nauplia, *Napoli de Romanie. c.*
 Nauportus, *Laubach. c.*
 Naustathmus, *Fontana Bianca. o.*
 Navus, *the Naw. r.*
 Naxuana, *Nascivan. c.*
 Naxus, *Naxia, Nacfia. i.*
 Nea, *Nota. p.*
 Neapolis, *Naples. c.*
 Neapolis, *Tripoli. c.*
 Neapolis Macedoniæ, *Christopol. c.*
 — Sardinia, *Napoli. c.*
 Neapolis Austria, *Newstat. c.*
 Nebis, *Nerva. r.*
 Nebrodes, *Madonia. m.*
 Necium, *Allobrogum, Annecy. c.*
 Neda, *Longarola. r.*
 Nedus, *le Nay. r.*
 Neetina Vallis, *il Valle di Noto. p.*
 Neetum, *Noto. c.*
 Nemaufium, *Nismes. c.*
 Nemesia, *Nyms. r.*
 Nemetum, *Nemetes, Spire. c.*
 Nemetocerna, *Arras. c.*
 Nemorensis Vallis, *il Valle di Do-*
mona. p.
 Nemosium, *Nemaurs. o.*
 Nemus, *Nemi. o.*
 Nentidava, *Besteraxe, Nofenstadt. o.*
 Neoburgum, *Naumburg. c.*
 Neoburgum, *Newburg. c.*
 Neoburgum, *Newbery. o.*
 Neo-cælara, *Tocato. c.*
 Necomienfis Lacus, *Newenburger*
see. l.
 Neocomium, *Neufchâtel, New-*
burg. o.
 Neodunum, *Dol. c.*
 Neoforum, *Newmark. o.*

N

Neoforum, *New-*
 Neomagus, *Spire*
 Neopyrgum, *M*
burg. c.
 Neopurgum, *Na*
 Neofelium, *New*
 Neofadium, *Ne*
 Nepet, *Pozzolo.*
 Neracum, *Nerac.*
 Nericia, *Nerke.*
 Nerigon, *Norway.*
 Neritum, *S. Mau-*
 Neritum, *Nardo.*
 Nerolinga, *Norlis*
 Nerva, *El Nervio*
 Nervii, *Haynault.*
 Nerusi, *Vence. c.*
 Nester, *the Neper.*
 Netina Vallis, *No*
 Neuftria, *Westricia.*
 Neuftria, *Norma*
 Nicæa, *Nice de F*
 Nicæa, *Nizza. c.*
 Nicæa, *Isuich. c.*
 Nicastrum, *Necaf*
 Nicer, *the Necker*
 Nicia, *Lenza. r.*
 Nicia, *Nura. r.*
 Nicii, *Fuoa. c.*
 Nicomedia, *Isnign*
 Nicopolis, *Gianic*
 Nicopolis, *Nigebd*
 Nicopolis, *Preves*
 Nidrosia, *Dronsb*
 Ninus, *Niniva, Na*
 Niffa, *Nifan. c.*
 Nita, *Nied. r.*
 Nithia, *Richisde*
 Nitobriges, *l. Ag*
 Nitria, *Neytracht*
 Nitaria, *Teneriffa*
 Nivernum, *Neve*
 Nivernensis, *Provi*
 Niveldum, *Lire,*
 Nitrus, *le Nive,*

Neo

N O

Neoforum, *Neufmarché*. o.
 Neomagus, *Spira*. c.
 Neopyrgum, *Newburg, Newen-*
burg. c.
 Neopurgum, *Naumberg*. c.
 Neoselium, *Newhaufel*. c.
 Neostadium, *Newstadt*. c.
 Nepet, *Pozzolo*. c.
 Neracum, *Nerac*. c.
 Nericia, *Nerke*. p.
 Nerigon, *Norway*. k.
 Neritum, *S. Maura*. i.
 Neritum, *Nardo*. c.
 Nerolunga, *Norlingen*. c.
 Nerva, *El Nervio*. r.
 Nervii, *Haynault*. p.
 Nerufi, *Vence*. c.
 Nester, *Nieper*. r.
 Netina Vallia, *Notto*. p.
 Neustria, *Westrick*. p.
 Neustria, *Normandy*. p.
 Nicea, *Nice de Provence*. c.
 Nicea, *Nizza*. c.
 Nicea, *Isnich*. c.
 Nicastrum, *Necastro*. c.
 Nicer, *the Necker, Necre*. r.
 Nicia, *Lenza*. r.
 Nicia, *Nura*. r.
 Nicii, *Fuoa*. c.
 Nicomedia, *Isnigmid*. c.
 Nicopolis, *Gianich*. c.
 Nicopolis, *Nigeboli*. c.
 Nicopolis, *Prevefa*. c.
 Nidrosia, *Drontheim*. c.
 Ninus, *Niniva, Nineve*. c.
 Niffa, *Nifan*. c.
 Nita, *Nied*. r.
 Nithia, *Richdale*. p.
 Nitiobriges, *l' Agenon*. t.
 Nitria, *Neytracht*. c.
 Nivaria, *Teneriffa*. i.
 Nivernum, *Nevers*. c.
 Nivernensis, *Provincia Nivernon*. p.
 Niveldum, *Lire, Liere*. c.
 Nivus, *le Nive, Eyrebi*. r.

O C

Noarus, *the Save*. r.
 Noas, *Sistnixa*. r.
 Noedonum, *Leondal, or Dol*. c.
 Neomagus, *Lisieux*. c.
 Nomen Dei, *Nombre de Dios*. c.
 Nonigentum, *Nogent*. o.
 Nora, *Nura*. c.
 Norba Cæsarea, *Alcantara*. c.
 Nordovicum, *Roxwich*. c.
 Norici, *Norway*. p.
 Noreja, *Goritia*. c.
 Noricum, *Austria, Stiria, Carin-*
thia, Carniola, Salzburg, and
part of Bavaria.
 Notra, *Noere*. r.
 Novantz, *Galloway*. p.
 Novempopulonia, *Gascoigne*. p.
 Noverogus, *Niort*. o.
 Noviodunum, *Noyon*. c.
 Noviodunum, *Nevers*. c.
 Noviomagus, *Noyon*. c.
 Noviomagus, *Nimwegen*. c.
 Noviomum, *Noyon*. c.
 Novostadium, *Newstadt*. c.
 Novum Castrum, *Newcastle*. c.
 Novum Mercatum, *New-Port-*
ket. t.
 Novus Portus, *Newport*. t.
 Nucera, *Nocera*. c.
 Numantia, *Soria, Garay*. c.
 Numidia, *Barbary*. k.
 Nursia, *Norcia*. c.
 Nyssa, *Nisa*. v.

O A

Oanus, *Frascolari*. r.
 Oaxes, *Armiro*. r.
 Obacer, *Oakre*. r.
 Oboca, *Dojo, r. Twenmoze*. r.
 Obrincus, *Moffele*. r.
 Obria, *Orba*. r.
 Obtricum, *Maastricht*. c.
 Occitania, *Languedoc*. p.
 Occhardus, *Tartar*. r.

Ocelis, *Ziden, Ziber. c.*
 Ocellum, *Woldernese, Spurn-
 head, Cape.*
 Ocetis, *Hoy, Heshy, South Ranales.*
 Ochus, *Obseir. r.*
 Ocinarus, *il Savuto. r.*
 Ocinarum, *the Lands-end, a Cape.*
 Oceratium, *Oericoli. o.*
 Oceratium, *Cordunna. c.*
 Octodurum, *Tro. c.*
 Odera, *Oder. r. r.*
 Odessus, *Varna. c. Lemano. e.*
 Odia, *Odia, Udia. c.*
 Odicelis, *Odici. r.*
 Odora, *Orne. r.*
 Oeaso, *S. Sebastian, Cape.*
 Oeaso, *Aiso. c.*
 Oeni-Pons, *Inspruck. c.*
 Oeni Provincia, *Inshall. p.*
 Oeno stadium, *Inshade. c.*
 Oenus, *Imm. r. Carnero. r.*
 Oesia, *Oise. r.*
 Olandia, *Oeland. i.*
 Olbia, *Nicea. c.*
 Olchinum, *Olchinum, Dulcigno,
 Dulcigno. c.*
 Olda, *Le Lor. r.*
 Olfinum, *Eipen. c.*
 Olimachum, *Lymbach. o.*
 Olina, *Le Orne. r.*
 Olisippo, *Lisbon. c.*
 Olitis, *Old. r.*
 Olivula, *Villa Fanca. o.*
 Ollius, *l' Oglio. r.*
 Olomutium, *Olmitz. c.*
 Olruna, *Tolder. r.*
 Olympia, *Belvedere. c.*
 Olympus, *Caloieron Ores. m.*
 Olympus, *Lacha. m.*
 Onasus, *Ens. r.*
 Oningis, *Oringe, Jaan. c.*
 Onoldium, *Onoldum, Onspach. o.*
 Oppavavienensis Ducatus, *Tropaw.*
 Oppolia, *Oppelen. c.*
 Orba, *El Rio de la Guerra. r.*

Orbio, *l' Orbicu. r.*
 Orcades, *the Isles of Orkney.*
 Orcelis, *Orbiuola. c.*
 Ordovices, *Montgomery, De
 Bigh, and Wiltell. re.*
 Orestia, *Adrianople. c.*
 Oresfunda Fretum, *the Sound.*
 Oretani, *La Manch. p.*
 Orgella, *Orgelium, Orgia, Urgel.*
 Orine, *Muzua. i.*
 Orge, *Sorgue. r.*
 Orgus, *Orco. r.*
 Orontes, *Dracone, farfar. t.*
 Oropitum, *Oviseto. c.*
 Orovernia, *Ireland.*
 Orfona, *Ossuna. c.*
 Orthofia, *Tortosa. c.*
 Ofca, *Huesca. c.*
 Ofilia, *Oesel, Eufel. i.*
 Ofitia, *Osterlande. p.*
 Olinus, *Sladitz. r.*
 Ofia, *Fiore. r.*
 Otonium, *Odenfee. c.*
 Ottadini, *Northumberland. p.*
 Ovetum, *Oviseto. c.*
 Ousta, *L' Ouste. r.*
 Oxama, *Osma. c.*
 Oximenis Pagus, *Hiefmes. t.*
 Oximum, *Hiefmes. o.*
 Oxonium, *Orford. c.*
 Oxus, *Desistan, Geibon. r.*
 Ozecarus, *Zeze. r.*

P A

Pabulensis Pagus, *Le Pais de Pen
 le. t.*
 Pacta, *Patti. c.*
 Pactius, *Cava. r.*
 Pactolus, *Sarabat. r.*
 Pactya, *Pazzi. c.*
 Padus, *Po. r.*
 Pestum, *Pesto, Pesti. c.*
 Pagus Francus, *France. t.*
 Palæo-castrum, *Policaastro. c.*

Palancia, *Pales.*
 Palatium Dioc.
 Palia, *Paglia.*
 Palma, *Malore.*
 Palmatia, *Ven.*
 Palum, *Pau.*
 Palus Mæotis,
 na. p.
 Pamphylia, *Ca.*
 Pandataria, *St.*
 Panis, *Peene.*
 Pantonia, *Asi.*
 nia, and the
 Panormus, *Pal.*
 Panyalus, *Spir.*
 Papitagonia,
 na. p.
 Papiæ, *Pavia.*
 Parastaba, *Per.*
 Parisi, *The Ea.*
 more.
 Parisi, *Paris. c.*
 Parnassus, *Liac.*
 Paropamassidae,
 san. p.
 Paropamassus,
 Paros, *Paris. p.*
 Paropatrinus, *N.*
 Parthenius, *San.*
 Parthenope, *Be.*
 Parthenope, *N.*
 Parthenopolis,
 Pareia, *Gilani.*
 Pastovia, *Pad.*
 Patara, *Patera.*
 Patavia, *Passau.*
 Patavium, *Pad.*
 Pathissus, *Tibi.*
 Pathmos, *La P.*
 Patrae, *Parras. c.*
 Patruissa, *Bra.*
 burg. c.
 Paulon, *il, Pag.*
 Paulina, *Buzan.*
 Pax, *La Pax. c.*

Palancia, *Palencia*. c.
 Palatium Dioclesiani, *Spalatro*. c.
 Palia, *Paglia*. r.
 Palma, *Malorca*. c.
 Palmatia, *Ven. ril, Gira*. i.
 Palum, *Pau*. c.
 Palus Mæotis, *Limen, Zabre, Ta-
na*. p.
 Pamphylia, *Caraman, Sertalia*.
 Pandataria, *St. Maria*. i.
 Panis, *Feene*. r.
 Pannonia, *Austria, Stiria, Sclavo-
nia, and the Lower Hungary*.
 Panormus, *Palermo*. c.
 Panyassus, *Spirnazza*. r.
 Papitagonia, *Roni, Bolli, Flagia-
na*. p.
 Papia, *Pavia*. c.
 Paraffaba, *Peretflaw*. c.
 Parifi, *The East Riding of York-
shire*.
 Parifi, *Para*. c.
 Parnassus, *Liacouza, Parnasso*. m.
 Paroparnasside, *Cabul, or Sable-
flax*. p.
 Paroparnissus, *Cathistan*. m.
 Paros, *Paris*. p. i.
 Paropamisus, *Navagrot*. m.
 Parthenius, *Sangari*. r.
 Parthenope, *Betenre*. i.
 Parthenope, *Naples*. c.
 Parthenopolis, *Magdeburg*. c.
 Parthia, *Gilan*. p.
 Pastovia, *Pastrow*. o.
 Patara, *Patera*. c.
 Patavia, *Passaw*. c.
 Patavium, *Padova*. c.
 Pathissus, *Tibiscus*. r.
 Pathmos, *La Palmosa*. i.
 Patra, *Patras*. c.
 Patruissa, *Brassaw, or Clausen-
burg*. c.
 Paulon, *il, Paglion*. r.
 Paulina, *Buzanich*. r.
 Pax, *La Pax*. c.

Pax Augusta, *Badajoz*. c.
 Pax Julia, *Beja*. c.
 Poapolis, *Wartzburg*. c.
 Pedemontium, *Piedmont*. p.
 Pedenatium, *Pezena*. c.
 Pediculi, *Ofuni*. c.
 Peiso, *Newfiderfee*. l.
 Pelius, *Pelion, Petras*. m.
 Peloponnesus, *Morea*. p.
 Pelorum, *Capo di Faro, Cape*.
 Pelusium, *Belbais, Belbes*. c.
 Peneus, *Salampria*. r.
 Penica, *Pengick*. c.
 Perga, *Pirgi*. c.
 Pergamus, *Pergamo, Bergamo*. r.
 Perinthus, *Heraclea*. c.
 Perlia, *Farsi, K, Faristan*.
 Perficus Sinus, *Eltarif*.
 Perticus Ager, *Le Perche*. p.
 Perusia, *Perugia*. c.
 Pestum, *Pesth*. c.
 Petavium, *Petovio, Pettau*. c.
 Petina, *Pedena, Pettau*. c.
 Petra, *Herac*. c.
 Petrocoriensis Provincia, *Petr-
gord*. p.
 Petrocorium, *Perigneux*. r.
 Petrovaradinum, *Peterwardein*. c.
 Petuaria, *Beverley, Bass*. o. o.
 Phabiranum, *Bremen*. c.
 Phazacia, *Consu*. l.
 Pharan, *Fara*. c.
 Pharia, *Lefina*. i.
 Pharsalus, *Fassa*. c.
 Phasiana, *Terra Nova*. c.
 Phasis, *Fasso, Fazo*. r.
 Phaelis, *Fionda*. o.
 Pheios, *Fedo*. c.
 Pheugarum urbs, *Halberstadt*. c.
 Philadelphia, *Filadelphia*. c.
 Philæum, *Groningen*. c.
 Philippi, *Pilippo*. c.
 Philippopolis, *Filibz, Filippopolis*. c.
 Philippopolis, *Philippville*. o.
 Phiscon, *Fiascone*. m.

P O

Phiternus, *Biserno*. r.
 Phlygadia, *Flicx*. m.
 Phocza, *Fogie, Fochia*. c.
 Phrigida, *Frias*. c.
 Phrudis, *Bresselle*. r.
 Phrygia, *Dargus-lili*. p.
 Phulca, *Fischio, Fiesco*. c.
 Phycocle, *Cervia*. c.
 Picenum, *Marchia Anconitana*. p.
 Pictaviensis Provincia, *Positou*. p.
 Pictavium, *Positiers*. c.
 Pinarolium, *Pignerol*. c.
 Pindus, *Mezzovo*. m.
 Pintia, *Valladolid*. c.
 Piræus, *Porto di Lions*. p.
 Pisaurum, *Pesaro*. c.
 Pisaurus, *Foglia*. r.
 Piscaria, *Peschiera*. c.
 Pisciacum, *Poissy*. t.
 Pifidia, *Versageli, Versageli*. p.
 Pifidion, *Porto Zora, Zurat*. c.
 Pistoraca, *La Pisuerga*. r.
 Pituerium, *Pluviers*. c.
 Placentia, *Piacenza*. c.
 Placentia, *Plasencia*. c.
 Plavis, *Piave*. r.
 Plubium, *Sassari*. c.
 Plumbinum, *Piombino*. o.
 Podium, *Le Puy*. c.
 Polonia, *Poland*. k.
 Polybianum, *Leyhitz*. o.
 Pomona, *Spainland*. l.
 Poppelon, *Pampelune*. c.
 Pons Arcus, *Pont de L' Arche*. c.
 — Audomari, *Pont Aude-*
mar. c.
 — Cesaris, *Pont de Ce*. o.
 — Poledranus, *Bentivolio, a*
Castle.
 — St. Spiritus, *Pont esprit*. c.
 — Saravii, *Sarbruck*. o.
 — Trajani, *Alcantara*. c.
 — Urfonis, *Pont Orfon*. o.
 Pontana, *Wroggheda*. c.
 Pontesium, *Pont-Oise*. o.

P R

Ponticum, *Ponthieu*. p.
 Pontipolis, *Sr. Pons*. c.
 Pontus, *Genech*. p.
 Porata, *Pruth*. r.
 Portus Augusti, *Porto*. c.
 — Alacria, *Portalegre*. c.
 — Baiocensis, *Port en Bassin*. p.
 — Belus, *Porto Belo*.
 — Brigantinus, *Porto di Co-*
tuna. p.
 — Cale, *Porto*. p.
 — Corragiz, *Cock Haben*.
 — Desideratus, *Le Port desiré*. p.
 — Dives, *Porto Ricco*. p.
 — Gori, *il Porto di Gori*. p.
 — Gratia, *Havre de Grace*. p.
 — Guarii, *Porto Gruaro*. p.
 — Herculia, *Porto Ercole*. p.
 — Longus, *Porto Longone*. p.
 — Ludovici, *Porto Louis*. p.
 — Magnus, *Southampton*.
 — Magnus, *Portsmouth*.
 — Mauritius, *Porto Morisa*. p.
 — Monoeci, *Monaco*. o.
 — Orestis, *Porto Ravagliolo*. p.
 — Ostium, *Portsmouth*. p.
 — Pacis, *Porto de la Paz*. p.
 — Paulæ, *il Porto di Paula*. p.
 — Regius, *il Porto Royal*. p.
 — Regius, *Port Royal*. p.
 — Romantinus, *Porto di Gru-*
aro.
 — Salorinus, *Porto di Salo*. p.
 — Santonum, *Rochelle*. c.
 — Veneris, *Port Vendres*. p.
 — Veneris, *Porto Veners*. p.
 Portugallia, *Portugal*. k.
 Posidium, *Sues*. c.
 Posonium, *Presburg*. c.
 Postonia, *Adelsberg*. o.
 Potentia, *Potenza*. c. r.
 Pontremulium, *Pontremoli*. o. t.
 Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea*.
 Præneste, *Palestrina*. c.
 Præsidium, *Warwick*. c.

Prætoria Aug
 Precopia, *Præ-*
 Privernum, *P-*
 Probatopolis,
 Proconnesus,
 Procopiana v
 Propontis, *il*
 Prostopaza, *T*
 Prusa, *Bursa*
 Ptolemais, *Ac*
 Puteoli, *Pozz*

Quadi, *Mor*
Austria.
 Quantia, *la C*
 Quercetum, *Q*
 Quercopolis,
 Quinctiopolis
 Quinque Eccl
 Quintanica, *V*
 Quissus, *the Q*
 Quiza, *Oran*.

Rabath, *Petra*
 Raceburgum,
 Raceburgum,
 Raconicum, *R*
 Radacophanum
 Radesia, *Retz*.
 Radiantia, *Red*
 Radinga, *Ried*
 Ramua, *Rame*
 Ranula, *Renels*
 Rapa, *Rapoe*.
 Raptus, *Oby*. r.
 Ratiaatum, *Lis*
 — *Ang*
 Ratisbona, *Rege*
 Ravius, *Erne*.
 Rauraci, *Basil*.
 Rea, *Ré*. i.

R E

Prætoria Augusta, Cronstat. c.
 Precopia, Præcop. c.
 Privernum, Piperno. o.
 Probatopolis, Schaffhausen. c.
 Proconneſus, Marmora. i.
 Procopiana villa, Procupie. c.
 Propontis, il mare di Marmora.
 Prostropæa, Tropæa. c.
 Prufa, Burſa, Barech. c.
 Ptolemais, Aca, Acre. c.
 Puteoli, Pozzuoli. c.

Q U A.

Quadi, Moravia, Bohemia, and
 Austria.
 Quantia, la Chanche. r.
 Quercetum, Queſnoy. o.
 Quercopolis, Aiebfſtadt. c.
 Quinctiopolis, St. Quintin. c.
 Quinque Eccleſiæ, Fünff-kircken. c.
 Quintanica, Vilſ. r.
 Quiffus, the Queiſſe. r.
 Quiza, Oran. c.

R A.

Rabath, Petra. c.
 Raceburgum, Rackelfpurg. c.
 Raceburgum, Ratzburg. c.
 Raconicum, Racowick. c.
 Radacophanum, Radſcophani. o.
 Radefia, Retz. t.
 Radiantia, Reduitz. r.
 Radinga, Weding. d.
 Ramua, Ramekins. f.
 Ranula, Renelle. r.
 Rapa, Rapoe. o.
 Raptus, Oby. r.
 Ratiaſtum, Limoges. c.
 — Angoulefme. c.
 Ratisbona, Regenspurg, Ratisbone, c.
 Ravius, Erne, Trouwis. r.
 Rauraci, Baſil. c.
 Rea, Ré. i.

R H

Reate, Reati. c.
 Reatina Palus, Lago di Rieti. l.
 Rebellium, Ravello. c.
 Recinetum, Recanati. c.
 Redæ pagus, Le Comte de Rezes. t.
 Redæſtum, Rodolfo. c.
 Redones, Rennes. c.
 Reefium, Rees. c.
 Regalis Villa, Realville. c.
 Regenſes, Riez. c.
 Reginz Gradecium, Komings-
 gretz. c.
 Reginus, Regen. r.
 Regiomons, Koningberg. c.
 Regium Lepidi, Reggio. c.
 Regium, Ries. c.
 Regiopolis, Kingſtown. o.
 Regni, Suller, Surrey, Sants-
 Myre.
 Reii, Ries. c.
 Remi, Reims. c.
 Reſiſton, Rodolfo. c.
 Rha, Wolga, Edel, Thamar. r.
 Rhætia, ſes Griſons.
 Rhage, Leicester. c.
 Rhange, Nottingham. c.
 Rhatomagus, Monſtreuil. c.
 Rhatoſtathybius, Caſt. r.
 Rhauraris, Erault. r.
 Rhebas, Ribas. R.
 Rhedones, Rennes. c.
 Rhegium Julium, Regio. c.
 Rhenus, the Rhine. r.
 Rhenoberga, Rhinberg. c.
 Rhigodunum, Rippon. o.
 Rhigodunum, Warrington. o.
 Rhitymna, Retimo. c.
 Rhiuſavia, Giengen. c.
 Rhizana, Riſano. c.
 Rhobodium, Fattetofeland.
 Rhoda, Roſas, a Caſtle.
 Rhodanus, the Rhosne. r.
 Rhodigium, Rovigo. c.
 Rhodope, Valiza, Rulla. m.
 Rhodopolis, Reſtock. c.

Rho-

Præ-

Rhodumna, *Rome. o.*
 Rhodus, *Rhodes. i.*
 Rhotomagus, *Rouen, Rouen. c.*
 Rhuspina, *Sous. c.*
 Rhuscocora, *Algiers. c.*
 Rhotupiz, *Danowitch. o.*
 Rhutenensis Provincia, *Rovergue. p.*
 Rhymnus, *Fayck. r.*
 Ricina, *Reglins. i.*
 Ricomagum, *Riom. c.*
 Riparia, *La Riviere. t.*
 Ripavia, *Rivadavia. c.*
 Rifelia, *Rille. r.*
 Rivi, *Rieux. c.*
 Rium, *Eyre. o.*
 Rivogia, *Rioja. p.*
 Roboretum, *Londou-Derry. c.*
 Robianum, *Rossano. c.*
 Rodium, *Rose. c.*
 Rossa, *Worcester. c.*
 Roia, *Roye. c.*
 Roma, *Rome. c.*
 Roma, *Rom. i.*
 Romandiola, *Romagne. p.*
 Romaricus Mons, *Remiremont. o.*
 Romatinum, *Lemene. r.*
 Romorcinum, *Remorcin. c.*
 Rosarum Urbs, *Rosbach. c.*
 Rosburgum, *Rosburg. o.*
 Rosetum, *Grosselo. c.*
 Rossium, *Belle. c.*
 Rostrum Nemavie, *Mammingsen. c.*
 Rotanus, *Tavignani. r.*
 Rotomagus, *Rouen, Rouen. c.*
 Rotundus Mons, *Romano. c.*
 Rozolani, *Red Russia. p.*
 Rubca, *the Red Cap. Cap.*
 Rubeacum, *Ruffach. c.*
 Rubi, *Ruve. c.*
 Rubicon, *il Pisarello. r.*
 Rubo, *Divina. Duna. r.*
 Rubricatus, *Lobregas. r.*
 Rubricatus, *Fadog, Gaudilbarbar. r.*
 Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea.*
 Ruconia, *Rioja. p.*

Ruefium, *Rieux. c.*
 Ruefium, *Le Pig. c.*
 Rugia, *Rugen. i.*
 Rugua, *Rue. c.*
 Rumelia, *Greece. c.*
 Rupella, *Rochele. c.*
 Rupes Regia, *Recey. o.*
 Rura, *Roor, Roue. r.*
 Ruramunda, *Roermunde. o.*
 Ruscino, *Le Ten. r.*
 Ruscino, *Rouffillon. f.*
 Ruscum, *Algiers. c.*
 Rusicibar, *Sarcelle. bi*
 Rufina, *Russe. r.*
 Rutenensis Provincia, *Rovergue. p.*
 Ruteni, *Rodez, Rodes. c.*
 Ruteni, *the Russ, Moscow. k.*
 Rutuba, *Rosa. r.*
 Rutupiz, *Richborough, Dandowitch.*

S A

Saada. c.
 Saba, *Meroë. i.*
 Saba, *Sabis, Sambre. r.*
 Sabaria, *Guns, Gunex. r.*
 Sabatium, *Vada, Vado. p.*
 Sabatia, *Bracciano. t.*
 Sabaudia, *Savoy. d.*
 Sabatus, *il Savento. r.*
 Sabatus, *Sabatu. r.*
 Sabina, *Sabina. p.*
 Sabis, *Sambre. r.*
 Sabolium, *Sable. c.*
 Sabrina, *Deventer. r.*
 Sabuloneta, *Sablonetta. o.*
 Sacrum Promontorium, *Le Cap de St. Vincent.*
 Saduca, *Guadalupe. r.*
 Sæna, *Siena. c.*
 Sagis, *Gorio, Porto di magna Vacca.*
 Sagium, *Seex. c.*
 Sagra, *Alaro. r.*
 Sargus, *Sangro. r.*

Saguntia, *Gijón. c.*
 Sala, *Saal. r. la*
 Sala, *Sale. c.*
 Sala, *Seile. r.*
 Sala, *Issel, Issel. c.*
 Salacia, *Alcazar. c.*
 Salamis, *Colours. o.*
 Salamis, *il port. c.*
 Salapia, *Salpe. c.*
 Salaffi, *Val d'Al. c.*
 Salda, *Saude. r.*
 Saldæ, *Bugia. c.*
 Salduba, *Guada. c.*
 Salduba, *Sarrag. c.*
 Salentini, *Parte. c.*
 Salento, *p.*
 Salera, *Sandre. c.*
 Salia, *Sella. r.*
 Salia, *Seile. r.*
 Salinæ Vagiennæ, *c.*
 Salisburgum, *Sal. c.*
 Salmona, *Salmon. c.*
 Salmurium, *Salm. c.*
 Salo, *Xalon. r.*
 Salodorus Pagus, *c.*
 Salodorum, *Solono. c.*
 Salopia, *Shyrt. c. t.*
 Sallum, *Guadajo. c.*
 Salvatoris Fanum, *c.*
 Salutæ, *Saluzzo. c.*
 Samandria, *Zenda. c.*
 Samarobriua, *S. c.*
 Amstel. *c.*
 Sambia, *Szamlan. c.*
 Sambroca, *Ter. T. c.*
 Sanctio, *l'Obaye. c.*
 Sandava, *Segefw. c.*
 Sandomira, *Sendo. c.*
 Sanguitaria, *Santo. c.*
 Sangarius, *Sanga. c.*
 da. r.
 Sangossa, *Sanguet. c.*
 Sanitium, *Santhum. c.*
 Santones, *Saintes. c.*

S A

Saguntia, Gifgonza. o.
 Sala, Saal. r. la Seille. r.
 Sala, Salé. c.
 Sala, Seile. r.
 Sala, Yffel, Issel. r.
 Salacia, Alcazar. c.
 Salamis, Colours, S. Broufia. i.
 Salamis, il porto Costanzo. c.
 Salapia, Salpe. c.
 Salaffi, Val d' Aouste. t.
 Salda, Saude. r.
 Saldæ, Bugia. c.
 Salduba, Guadalquivirejo. r.
 Salduba, Sarragoza. c.
 Salentini, Parte della Terra d' O-
 tranto. p.
 Salera, Saudre. r.
 Salia, Sella. r.
 Salia, Seille. r.
 Salinæ Vagiennorum, Saluzzo. c.
 Salisburgum, Saltzburg. c.
 Salmona, Salm. r.
 Salmurium, Saumur. c.
 Salo, Kalon. r.
 Salodorus Pagus, Soleurre. p.
 Salodorum, Solothurn. c.
 Salopia, Whymbury, Whym-
 burre. c. t.
 Sallum, Guadajox, Salobral. r.
 Salvatoris Fanum, San Salvador. c.
 Salutæ, Saluzzo. c.
 Samandria, Zenderow, Semendre. c.
 Samarobriva, S. Quintin.
 — Amiens. c.
 Sambia, Szamland. p.
 Sambroca, Ter, Teth. r.
 Sanctio, l' Ubaye. r.
 Sandava, Segefwat. c.
 Sandomira, Sandomir. c.
 Sanguiteria, Santerre. p.
 Sangarius, Sangari, Zagari, Aca-
 da. r.
 Sangossa, Sanguesa. c.
 Sanitium, Sanisium, Senez. c.
 Santones, Xaintes. c.

S E

Santonia, Saintonge. p.
 Sapina, Sauna. r.
 Sapis, il Savio. r.
 Sarabris, Toro. c.
 Saræpons, Sarbruck. o.
 Saravus, Saure. r.
 Sarcinium, San Truyen. o.
 Sardica, Sofia, Sophia, Triadizza. c.
 Sardinia. i.
 Sargetia, Istrig. r.
 Sarisburia, Sarisbury. c.
 Sarmatia, Tartary.
 Sarnia, Gernsey. i.
 Sarta, la Sarre. r.
 Sarus, il Sangro. r.
 Safima, Safum. c.
 Savaria, Muer. r.
 Savaria, Gunz. r.
 Savaria, Leybnitz, Gratz. c. e.
 Savona, Saon. c.
 Savo, Saone. r.
 Savus, le Sex. r.
 Savus, the Save. r.
 Savus, Saffay. r.
 Saxulum, Saffule. o.
 Scaldia, Schelde, Escant. r.
 Scandava, Schesburg, Segiswar. o.
 Scandinavia, Norway, Sweden and
 Lapland.
 Scapris, Scabris, Scarlino. o.
 Scardus, Marinat, Maranai. m.
 Scarpa, la Scarpe. r.
 Schutia, Schut. i.
 Scora, l' Isere. r.
 Scordisci, Rascia. t.
 Scultenna, il Panaro. r.
 Scupi, Scopia, Ufobub. c.
 Scyllaceum, Sciletium, Squillaci. c.
 Seyros, Schiro. i.
 Scylli, Scilla, Sciglio, a Rock.
 Scythia, Tartary.
 Sebalia, Saustia. c.
 Sebastianopolis, S. Sebastian. c.
 Sebastopolis, Sivas. c.
 Sebetus, il Fornello. r.

G g g

Schd-

S E

Sebutiani, la Bresse, Lyonnois &
le Forez.
Sebusium, Weisemburg. o.
Secerræ, San. Saloni. o.
Secontia, Siguenza. c.
Secovia, Segovia. c.
Seelocus, Saulieu. o.
Seduni, Haut Valais. t.
Sedunum, Sion, Sitten. c.
Segedunum, Segedin. c.
Segesta, Barbara. v.
Segesterorum Urbs, Sisteron. o.
Segethusa, Cronstadt. c.
Segianum, Sarzana. c.
Segobriga, Segorve. c.
Segodunum, Rodez. c.
Segodunum, Nuremburg. c.
Segorbia, Segorve. c.
Seguana, Seine, Seyne. r.
Segubia, Segovia. c.
Seguntia, Siguenza. c.
Segusiani, Lyonnois. t.
Segusii, Gerawer. p.
Segusium, Susa. c.
Sepultero, Sisteron. c.
Sela, Guardia. r.
Selampura, Lampura. c.
Selandia, Seelandt, Zeelandt. i.
Selibria, Selymbria, Selivrea. c.
Seleucia ferrea, Caragar. c.
—— Pieria, Seleuche Felber.
—— Mesopotamix, Bachud,
Bagdat, Bagdet. c.
—— Ad Belum, Divertegi, and
Salefica.
Selibria, Selivrea. c.
Selinus, Istenos. c.
Selymbria, Selseuree. c.
Sempronium, Oedenburg, So-
pron. c.
Semurium, Semur. c.
Sena, Sana, Siena. c.
Senega, Zanaga, Ovedec. r.
Senna, Senio. r.
Senia, Zeng. v.

S I

Senomagnus, S. Paul de trois Cha-
steaux. c.
Senones, Sens. c.
Sentica, Zamora. c.
Sentii, le Diocesse de Digne.
Senus, Shennon. r.
Separa, Seure. r.
Septæ, Ceuta. c.
Septem Castellensis, Transylvania. p.
Septempeda, San. Severino. c.
Septimanex, Simancas. o.
Septumani, Languedoc. p.
Septonia, Shattersbury. o.
Sequana, la Seyne. r.
Sequani, la Franche Comte. p.
Serabis, Segura. r.
Serbes, Miron, Hued. Icer. r.
Serezana, Sarzana. c.
Seria, Xeres de Guadiana. c.
Serijs, Caramoran, Kiang. r.
Serræ, Seres. c.
Servania, Schirwan. p.
Servesta, Zerbest. c.
Serviodurum, Straubingen. c.
Serus, Puon. r.
Sesinarus, le Semoy. r.
Sestelium, Seissel. o.
Sessites, la Sestia. r.
Sessui, Seer. c.
Sestus, the Europe Dardanel. i.
Setabis, Xativa, Cariva. c.
Seteia, Deemouth. r.
Seva, See. r.
Severopolis, San Severo. c.
Siberna, Siberina, S. Severina. c.
Sicambri, Francoua. p.
Sicambri, Guelderland. p.
Sicania, Sicily, Sicilia. i.
Sicoris, Segre. r.
Siga, Humain, Aresgol. c.
Siga, Sieg, la Sige. r.
Sigerum, Sigeth. c.
Signia, Segni. c.
Silarius, Se. o, Silaro. r.

Silva, Silves.
Silva Ducis, A
duc. o.
Silvanectum,
Silures, Heref
nock, M
mozgansh
Silurum Insul
Simæthus, Fa
Sinyra, Erzer
Sinarum Imp
Singidunum,
Singilia, Ant
Singilis, Xena
Sinus Tarenti
to.
Sipontum, Si
Siris, Senno.
Sirmium, Si
Sisca Legioni
Siscia, Sissef.
Sissum, Seiss
Sisterio, Stir
Sitomagum,
Stonima, Se
Sobanus, Me
Sodera, Sodo
Sodera, Saul
Soderani, Be
Sogdiana, M
Solana, Solan
Solis Vallis,
Solma, Solm
Solodurum,
Solonia, Solo
Somona, la S
Sontius, Ison
Sophia, Sofia
Soppia, Susp
Sorabi, Mij
Sorabis, Seg
Sordisci, Pa
Sorviodunum
Sossius, Ma
Soteropolis,

I
ul de trois Cha

e Digne.
r.

Transylvania p
everino. c.
cas. o.
doc. p.
burrp. o.
r.
e Comte. p

ed Icer. r.
c.
adiana c.
Kiang. r.

p.
c.
ubingen. c.

r.
Dardanel. i.
iva. c.
r.

vero. c.
S. Severina. c.
a. p.
ind. p.
ilia. i.

efgol. c.
r.

p. r.
Sil

S O

Silva, *Silves.* c.
Silva Ducis, Hertoghenbosch, Bosle-
duc. o.
Silvaneetum, *Senlis.* c.
Silures, Hereford, Radnor, Breck-
nock, Monmouth and Gla-
morganthires.
Silurum Insulæ, the *Silly's.*
Simæthus, *Faretta.* r.
Simyra, *Erzerum.* c.
Sinarum Imperium, *China.*
Singidunum, *Zenderow.* c.
Singilia, *Antiquera.* c.
Singilis, *Xenil.* r.
Sinus Tarentinus, *Golfo di Taran-
to.*
Sipontum, *Siponto, Manfredonia.*
Siris, *Senno.* r.
Sirmium, *Sirmish, Szegim.* c.
Sisca Legionis, *Caer Leon.* c.
Siscia, *Sisse.* c.
Sissum, *Seissel.* c.
Sisterio, *Stirone.* r.
Sitomagum, *Chetford.* o.
Slonima, *Slonim.* c.
Sobanus, *Menan.* r.
Sodera, *Sodora.* c. o.
Sodera, *Sauldre.* r.
Soderani, *Berlin.* c.
Sogdiana, *Mawralnaber.* p.
Solana, *Solane.* r.
Solis Vallis, *Soltwedel.* o.
Solma, *Solms.* f. t.
Solodurum, *Soleurre.* c.
Solonia, *Solegne.* t.
Somona, *la Somme.* r.
Sontius, *Isonzo.* r.
Sophia, *Sofia, Triadizza.* c.
Soppia, *Suipe.* r.
Sorabi, *Mijnia.* p.
Sorabis, *Segura.* r.
Sordisci, *Part of Hungary.*
Sorviodunum, *Old Sarisbury.*
Soffius, *Marfala.* r.
Soteropolis, *S. Salvador.* c.

S U

Sotia, *Ayre, a City of France.*
Sparta, *Misira.* c.
Spedia, *Speria.* c.
Spenderobis, *Semender.* c.
Sperchius, *Agriomela.* r.
Spinæ, *Bewbery.* o.
Spiritus Sanctus, *S. Esprit.*
Staberus, *Segura.* r.
Stagna Volcarum, *Maguelone.*
Staliocanus Portus, *Leondoul.*
Stampæ, *Estampes.* c.
Stapulæ, *Estaples.* o.
Stauronefium, *Creutznach.* c.
Stella, *Estella.* c.
Stephanodunum, *Dunkafag.* o.
Stephanopolis, *Brassaw, Kronstadt
and Landskroon.*
Stoaius, *Stoer.* b.
Stoecades, *Hyeret.* i.
Strateburgum, *Strasbourg.* c.
Stratonica, *Franco Castro.* o.
Stridonium, *Sdrin.* c.
Strigonium, *Gran.* c.
Strongyle, *Stromboli.* i.
Strymon, *Marmara, Stromma.* r.
Suana, *Soana, or la Flore.* c.
Suardones, *the Hither Pomerania.*
Subcinum, *Belforte.* o.
Subsylvania, *Underwalden.* t.
Sucro, *Xucar.* r.
Suditi Montes, *Fichtelberg.* m.
Suecia, *Sweden.* k.
Sueffa, *Sessa.* c.
Sueffiones, *Soissons.* c.
Suevia, *Schwaben.* p.
Suevus, *Oder.* r.
Suillus, *Lough Suilly.* i.
Suinus, *Salino.* r.
Suitia, *Schwitz, Swiss, a Canton.*
Sulga, *Sorgue.* r.
Sulmo, *Se maneto.* c.
Sunda, *the Sound.*
Sundis, *Stralsund.* c.
Supia, *Suipe.* r.
Sur, *Ehor.* c.

T A

Sura, *Saur*, *Sour*. r.
 Surrentum, *Sorrento*, *Sorriento*.
 Surlus, *Sewer*. r.
 Sufatum, *Sœst*, *Souft*. c.
 Suvidnia, *Schweidnix*. c.
 Sylva Arduenna, *Achervwaldt*.
 ——— *Bacenis*, *Semana*, *Harts-*
waldt, *Swartswaldt*.
 Sylvania, *Underwaldt*.
 Syria, *Souristan*. p.

T. A.

Tab ci Infula, *Tabago*. i.
 Taberna, *Taverna*. c.
 Tabernæ Alatiæ, *Elfas Tabern*,
Saverne. c.
 Tabresium, *Tauris*. c.
 Tacubis, *Tomar*. o.
 Tader, *Segura*. r.
 Tænarium, *Capo Matapan*.
 Texali, *Buquan*. p.
 Tagonus, *Tajuna*. r.
 Tagus, *Tajo*, *Tage*. r.
 Taliatates, *die Kyffel*. t.
 Taliates, *Dallendorff*. c.
 Tamara, *Tamer*. r.
 Tamefis, *Thames*. r.
 Tamiata, *Tamiatis*, *Tamiathi*, *Da-*
miata. c.
 Tana, *Capne*. r.
 Tanager, *Negro*. r.
 Tanais, *Don*, *Tana*. r.
 Tanais, *Azack*, *Asoph*. c.
 Tannedunum, *Taunton*. o.
 Tanefos, *Chauet*. i.
 Taphre, *Precep*. c.
 Taprobana, *Zeilan*. i.
 Tara, *Terrain*. r.
 Taras, *Tara*. r.
 Tarentesia, *Moutiers*. c.
 Tarentum, *Taranto*. c.
 Tarracina, *Terracina*. c.
 Tarraco, *Tarragona*. c.
 Tartessus, *Tariffa*. c.

T E

Tartessus, *Guadalquivir*. r.
 Tarvanna, *Terouang*. c.
 Tarvisium, *Treviso*. c.
 Tasta, *Acqs*, *Dax*. c.
 Tauredunum, *Tournon*. o.
 Taurentium, *Toulon*. e.
 Tauresium, *Giustandil*. c.
 Tauresium, *Tauris*, *Tebris*. e.
 Taurianum, *Palma*. c.
 Taurica Cherfonefus, *Krim Tar-*
tary. p.
 Taurinum, *Turio*, *Torino*. c.
 Taurisium, *Treviso*. c.
 Tauromenium, *Tavormina*. c.
 Taurum, *Toro*. c.
 Taurunum, *Belgrade*. c.
 Taurus. m.
 Taurus, *Carthefstan*, *Kornthbourn*,
Thaurm, m.
 Taurus, *Eltor*. c.
 Tavus, *Cap*. r.
 Teanum, *Tiano*. c.
 Tedanium, *Odria*, *Zermagna*. r.
 Tela, *la Thile*. r.
 Telefia, *Telefe*. c.
 Telis, *Egli*. r.
 Tellina Vallis, *the Falsetine*. t.
 Telo, *Toulon*. c.
 Telonius, *Tirano*. r.
 Tencteri, *Marok*, *Westphalia*.
 Tenera, *Dender*. r. *Denre*.
 Teneramunda, *Dendermonde*.
 Tenæ, *Thienen*. o.
 Teoracia, *Tierache*. t.
 Tephlis, *Teflis*. c.
 Tergeste, *Trieste*. c.
 Terias, *Faretta*. r.
 Teriolium, *Tirol*. p.
 Termonia, *Dortmund*. c.
 Termulæ, *Termini*. c.
 Terna, *Ternois*. r.
 Ternenfis Pagus, *Ternois*.
 Terfa Leporia, *Terskoy*, *Leporie*. p.
 Tertia, *Tercera*. i.
 Tertona, *Tortona*. c.

Tervan-

Tervanna, *Ter*
 Terrulum, *Ter*
 Teuderium, *Te*
 Tevotia, *Te*
 Teutones, *Ge*
 Thelis, *Egli*. r.
 Thebæ, *Strive*.
 Theodemirent
 Theodonis Vi
 Theodosia, *Ca*
 Theorodunum
 Thera, *Gozi*. i.
 Thermæ, *Tern*
 Thermæ Sup
 ——— *Salinum*
 Thermidava, *A*
 Theffalia, *The*
 Theffalonica. c.
 Thicis, *Ter*. r.
 Thinus, *Cyn*.
 Thoeda, *Tove*.
 Thracia, *Roma*
 Thule, *Island*.
 Thurium, *Siba*
 Thulcia, *Tusca*
 Thyamus, *Cal*
 Tiberiopolis, *V*
 Tibur. *Tivoli*. c.
 Ticarius, *Gross*
 Tichis, *Ter*, *Tec*
 Ticinum, *Pavi*
 Ticianus, *Tecino*
 Tiferus, *Bifer*
 Tigurum, *Zuri*
 Tilavemptus,
menio. r.
 Tingis, *Tangier*
 Tina, *Topino*.
 Tinurtium, *Tor*
 Tiracia, *Tieraci*
 Tirolis, *Tirol*. p.
 Titius, *Kerka*. r.
 Tmolus, *Timal*
 Toartium, *Tou*

T O

Tervanna, *Terovanne. c.*
 Terulum, *Tervel. c.*
 Teuderium, *Paderborn. c.*
 Tevotia, *Etivdale. p.*
 Teutones, *Germany.*
 Thelis, *Egli. r.*
 Thebæ, *Strives. c.*
 Theodemirensis Ager, *Thimerais. t.*
 Theodonis Villa, *Thionville. c.*
 Theodolia, *Cassa. c.*
 Theorodunum, *Wells. c.*
 Thera, *Goxi. i.*
 Therinæ, *Termine, and Bathe. c.*
 Thermæ Superiores, *Oberbaden. c.*
 — Salinuntiz, *Sacca. c.*
 Thermidava, *Dagno. c.*
 Theffalia, *Theffaly. p.*
 Theffalonica, *c. Salomichi.*
 Thicis, *Ter. r. Tech.*
 Thinus, *Cyn. r.*
 Thoeda, *Tove. r.*
 Thracia, *Romania. p.*
 Thule, *Iseland, Whettand. i.*
 Thurium, *Sibari. c.*
 Thufcia, *Tuscany, Florence. t.*
 Thyamus, *Calama. r.*
 Tiberiopolis, *Varna. c.*
 Tibur, *Trvoli. c.*
 Ticarius, *Grosso, Boxo or Ficari. r.*
 Tichis, *Ter, Tech. r.*
 Ticinum, *Pavia. c.*
 Ticinus, *Ticino, Tesino. r.*
 Tiferus, *Biferno. Tiferno. r.*
 Tigurum, *Zurich. c.*
 Tilavemptus, *Tajamento, Tagliamento. r.*
 Tingis, *Tangier. c.*
 Tina, *Topino. r.*
 Tinurtium, *Tornus. o.*
 Tiracia, *Tierathe. t.*
 Tirolis, *Tirol. p.*
 Titius, *Kerka. r.*
 Tmolus, *Tmalixe. m.*
 Toartium, *Touars. c.*

T R

Togifonus, *Sciocco. r.*
 — *Vigaxolo. l.*
 Tokæum, *Tokay. c.*
 Tolca, *Tongue. r.*
 Toletum, *Toledo. c.*
 Toliapis, *Sheper. i.*
 Tolofæ, *Tolofe, Toulouse. c.*
 Tormis, *Tormes. r.*
 Tornacum, *Tournay. c.*
 Tornus, *Torne. r.*
 Torpatum, *Derpt. c.*
 Torunum, *Thorn. c.*
 Toxandri, *Kempen. t.*
 Tragurium, *Trau, Troghir, and Traou. c.*
 Trajana Colonia, *Kellen. o.*
 Trajani Pons, *Alcantara. c.*
 Trajanus Portus, *Civita Vecchia.*
 Trajectum, *Trajetto. c.*
 — *Francorum, Franckfort. c.*
 — *Inferius, Vtrecht. c.*
 — *Superius, Maestricht. c.*
 Trama, *Trefmes. r.*
 Tranium, *Trani. c.*
 Transalpina Gallia, *Lombardy.*
 Trans-Isthalana, *Ouer-Iffel. p.*
 — *Oxiana, Mawralnaber.*
 — *Tagana, Alentejo. p.*
 Trapezus, *Trebisonda. c.*
 Trasimenus, *il Lago di Perugia. l.*
 Trecafles, *Treca, Troyes. c.*
 Trecafles, *Champagne. p.*
 Trecorium, *Lantriquet, Treguier. c.*
 Tremonia, *Dortmund. c.*
 Treva, *Trave. r. Travemond. o.*
 Treviri, *Trier, Treves. c.*
 Trevoltium, *Trevoux. c.*
 Tribocci, *Alfatia. p.*
 Tribulium, *Trebigna. c.*
 Tricafles, *Champagne. p.*
 — *Troyes. c.*
 Tricorium, *Galumbatz. o.*
 Tridentum, *Trent. c.*
 Tricinum, *Trin, Trino. o.*

Trina-

Tervan-

T Y

Trinacria, *Sicily* i.
 Trinitas, *Trinidad* i. c.
 Trinobantes, *Essex, Middlesex*.
 Trifanctum Portus, *Southampton* c.
 Trivicum, *Trevico* c.
 Troffulum, *Monte-Fiascone* c.
 Truentus, *Tronto* r.
 Truncum, *Saumur* c.
 Trundhemum, *Drontheim* c.
 Trutavia, *Forcheim* c.
 Tuafis, *Tweede* r.
 Tuama, *Coam* c.
 Tuafis, *Tees* r.
 Tuberum, *Rotenburgh* c.
 Tuder, *Todi* c.
 Tueda, *Tweede* r.
 Tuerovius, *Caby* r.
 Tufis, *Berwick* c.
 Tugienfa Pagus, *Zug*.
 Tulcis, *Francoli* r.
 Tullum, *Toul* c.
 Tunnocellum, *Cinemouth* o.
 Tautobriga, *Braganza* c.
 Tundera, *Tonderen* c.
 Tungri, *Tongren* c.
 Tuola, *Golo* r.
 Turia, *Foffa* r.
 Turias, *Guadalquivar* r.
 Turialo, *Tarazona* c.
 Turigum, *Zurich* c.
 Turingia, *Thuringe* p.
 Tuinus, *Tecino* r.
 Turrus Julia, *Trugbilo* c.
 Turrutana, *Saffani* c.
 Turobia, *Alcantara* c.
 Turones, *Toures* c.
 Turonia, *Fouraine* p.
 Turulium, *Turuel*.
 Tutela, *Tulle* c.
 ——— *Tudela* c.
 Tyde, *Ty* c.
 Tyrambe, *Temeruc* c.
 Tyras, *Nieffer* r.
 Tyras, *Bialogrod* c.

V A

Tzuzulum, *Zorlich* c.

V A.

Vabraz, *Vabres* c.
 Vacca, *la Vouga* r.
 Vaccia, *Varzen* c.
 Vacomagi, *Rosse* p.
 Vadanus Mons, *Vaudemont* o.
 Vadicassus, *Nivernois* p.
 Vadicassum, *Nevers* c.
 Vaga, *Medway* r.
 Vagien, *Marquisat de Saluces*.
 Vagniacz, *Waldstone* o.
 Vagoriturum, *Seex* c.
 Vagria, *Wagren* p.
 Vagus, *Vag, wag* r.
 Vahalis, *Wael* r. *Ovahal*.
 Valavia, *Velai* p.
 Valdanus, *Walpo* r.
 Valdecum, *Waldeck* c.
 Valdemontium, *Vaudemont* o.
 Valderfinga, *Vandrevange, Walderfingen* c.
 Valentia, *Valence* o. *Valenza* c. k.
 Valentianæ, *Valenciennes* c.
 Valentiniani Munimentum, *Manheim* c.
 Valiesia, *Valais, Wallisserlande*.
 Valefium, *Valois* t.
 Vallisoletum, *Valladolid* c.
 Vallis Telina, *le Valceline* t.
 Vana, *wana* r.
 Vandalitia, *Andaluzia* k.
 Vangena, *wangen* c.
 Vangiones, *the lower Palatinate*.
 Vangiones, *worms* c.
 Vapingum, *Gap* c.
 Vara, *Murray firth* r.
 Varadinum, *Waradin* c.
 Vardhusia, *Wardbus* p.
 Vardus, *Guerdon* r.
 Varena, *Garanne* i.
 Vargiones, *Baar* p.
 Varmia, *Emeland, Warmer Land*.

Vart

Varta, the Warthe. r.

Varus, Var, Varro. r.

Vasates, Bazas. c.

Vascones, Gasconge. p.

Vasgov a, Vauge, Wasgwo. p.

Vasio, Vaison. c.

Vastinum, Gastinois. p.

Vatrenus, Santerno. r.

Vaudum, Waad. t.

Vaurum, Vaur, Lavaur. c.

Ucetia, Vzes. c.

Veeta, Vecht. o.

Veetis, Wight. i.

Vedalus, Bidassoa. r.

Vedra, Wdere. r.

Veii, Scrofano. o.

Velauni, le Velai. p.

Velia, Piscioti. c.

Velicer, Aa. r.

Velitæ, Veleiri. c.

Velocasses, le Vexin. p.

Venda, Wenden. c.

Venedocia, North-Wales. p.

Veneris Portus, le Port Vendres.

Venerius, Wener. r.

Venetia, Venice. c.

Venetia, Vannes. c.

Ventsensis Urbs, Vence. c.

Venta Belgarum, Winchester. c.

Venta Icenorum, Caister. o.

— Silurum, Caerwent. o.

Venusia, Venosa. c.

Verbanus, il Lago Maggiore. l.

Verbinum, Vervins. o.

Verda, Ferden. c.

Verda, Dona-wert. c.

Veresis, l' Osa. r.

Veria, la Vere. r.

Vermelandia, Wermeland. p.

Vernolium, Verneuil. c.

Veronium, Vernon. c.

Verodunum, Verdun. c.

Verolanium, S. Albans. o.

Veromandui Urbs, Vermand. c.

Verovicum, Warwick. o.

Vertia, Donawert. c.

Vesalia, Wesel. c.

Vesalia superior, Ober-wesel. c.

Vescontio, Besançon. c.

Vesprum, Vessrin, Weubrun. c.

Vesulum, Vesoul. c.

Vesuna, Perigeux. c.

Veteravia, Weteraw. p.

Ufens, il Portatore. r.

Viana, Weissenborn. c.

Vibantianum, Bar in Podolia.

Vibovalentia, Monte Leone. c.

Viburgum, Wibourg. c.

Viceliacum, Vexelay. c.

Vicenonia, Vilaine. r.

Victoria, Abernethy. c.

Vidana, Vilaine. r.

Vider, Vecht. r.

Vidua, Crodagh, or Dirg. r.

Viduasses, Bessin. t.

Vienna, Wien. c.

Vienna, Vienne. c.

Vigenna, Vienne. r.

Vigelibanum, Vigevano. c.

Vigornia, Worcester. c.

Vimaria, Weimar. c.

Vincium, Vence. c.

Vinda, Widen. c.

Vindalicus, Vindelicus, la Nasque. r.

Vindana, Vannes. c.

Vindascinus Comitatus, Venais.

Vindelis, Portland. o.

Vinderius, the bay of Knockferous.

Vindinum, Mans. c.

Vindobona, Vienna in Austria.

Vindocinum, Vendosme. c.

Vintimilium, Vintimiglia. c.

Vintium, Vence. c.

Virdo, Wertach. r.

Viria, Virc. c. r.

Viria, Witland. t.

Viroadunum, Verdun. c.

Vistula, Wesel. r.

Visuntio, Besançon. c.

Visurgis, Visera, Weser. r.

Vicia, *Vicia*. c.
Victoria, *Victoria*. c.
Vivaria, *Vivaria*. c.
Ubidicava, *Ubidicava*. c.
Uchidam, *Uchidam*. c.
Ullarum, *Ullarum*. l.
Ulilinge, *Ulilinge*. c.
Ultoria, *Ultoria*. p.
Ultraeum, *Ultraeum*. c.
Ulyppo, *Ulyppo*. c.
Umber, *Umber*. r.
Umbria, *Ombria*. p.
Umbro, *Ombrene*. r.
Ungaria, *Unghwar*. c.
Voerda, *Woerdia*. c.
Vogafica, *Wagow*. m.
Vogesus, *Vage, Wagow*. m.
Volaterra, *Vouerra*. c.
Volcx, *Languedoc*. p.
Voliba, *Voluba, Falmouth*. t.
Volcini, *Bolsena*. o.
Volturina, *Bouenne*. r.
Volubilis, *Pex*. l.
Vornia, *Midnick*. c.
Vorgarnum, *Treguer*. c.
Vormacia, *Worms*. c.
Votavia, *Ober-Wiesel*. c.
Urania, *Ore*. p.
Uradaavia, *Bressaw*. c.
Urba, *Orbe*. r.
Urbevatum, *Oraveta*. c.
Urbicus, *Orbego*. c.
Urbo, *Orbien*. r.
Urta Orka, *Urta*. s.
——— *Barbo*. r.

—Vetus, Oldenburg. c.
—Vetus, Grieco. c.
—Vetus, Crosta, Vecchia. c.
Urcinum, Ajazzo. c.
Uria, Oria. c.
Urgum, Tinso. r.
Urpanus, Falpon. r.
Utica, Biserta. c.
Utinum, Udine. c.
Utriculum, Orricoli. c.
Vulturum, Voltorno. r.
Uxama, Osma. c.
Uxantus, Ouessant. i.
Uxentum, Ugento. c.
Uzetia, Uzes. c.

X A

Xanthus, Scamandro, Sauto, Si-
ribi. r.

Xera, Xeres. c.

YE

Yefda, *Airach*: c.

Z.A.

Zactus, Zact. r.
Zacynthus, Zante. i.
Zaladientis Comitatus, Salazar.
Zangle, Messana. c.
Zaira, Gexera. c.
Zegocara, Tefin. c.
Zyragas, Varne. r.

F I N I S

Alfred

id. c.

Santo, Si-

alawar.

